

# THE CENTURY DICTIONARY 

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF
WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY, Ph. D., LL. D.

## Professor of Comparative Philology and Sanskrit in Yale University

THE plan of "The Century Dictionary" in- miliar examples are words ending in or or our cludes three things: the construction of a general dictionary of the English language which shall be serviceable for every literary and practical use; a more complete collection of the technical terms of the various sciences, arts, trades, and professions than has yet been attempted; and the addition to the definitions proper of such related encyclopedic matter, with pictorial illustrations, as shall constitnte a convenient book of general reference.

About 200,000 words will be defined. The Dictionary will be a practically complete record of all the noteworthy words which have been in use since English literature has existed, especially of all that wealth of new words and of applieations of old words which has sprung from the development of the thought and life of the nineteenth century. It will reoord not merely the written language, bat the spoken language as well (that is, all important provincial and colloquial worde), and it will include (in the one alphabetical order of the Dictionary) abbreviations and such foreign wordsand phrases as have become a familiar part of English speech.

## THE ETYMOLOGIES.

The etymologies have been written anew on a uniform plan, and in aecordance with the established principles of comparative philology. It has been possible in many cases, by means of the fresh material at the disposal of the etymologist, to clear up doubte or difficulties hitherto resting upon the history of particular words, to decide definitely in favor of one of several suggested etymologies, to discard numerous current errors, and to give for the first time the history of many words of which the etymologies were previously unknown or erroneously stated. Beginning with the current accepted form of spelling, each important word has been traeed back through earlier forms to its remotest known origin. The various prefixes and suffixes useful in the formation of English words aro treated very fully in separate articles.

## HOMONYMS.

Words of various origin and meaning but of the same spelling, have been distinguished by small superior figures ( $1,2,3$, etc.). In numbering these homonyms the rule has been to give precedence to the oldest or the most familiar, or to that one which is most nearly English in origin. The superior numbers apply not so much to the individual word as to the group or root to which it belongs, hence the different grammatical uses of the same homonym are numbered alike when they are separately entered in the Dictionary. Thus a verb and a noun of the same origin and the same present spelling receive the same superior number. But when two words of the same form and of the same radical origin now differ considerably in meaning, so as to be used as different words, they are separately numbered.

## THE ORTHOGRAPHY.

Of the great body of words constituting the familiar language the spelling is determined by well-established usage, and, however accidental and unacceptable, in many cases, it may be, it is not the office of a dictionary like this to propose improvements, or to adopt those which have been proposed and have not yet won some degree of acceptance and use. But there are also considerable classes as to which usage is wavering, more than one form being ganctioned by excellent authorities, either in this country or Great Britain, or in both. Fa-
miliar examples are words ending in or or our
(as labor, labour), in er or re (as center, centre), (as labor, labour), in er or re (as center, centre), single or double consonant after an unaccented vowel (as traveler, traveller), or spelled with $e$ or with $\&$ or $x$ (as hemorrhage, hamorrhage); and so on. In such cases both forms are given, with an expressed preference for the briefer one or the one more accordant with native analogies.

## THE PRONUNCIATION.

No attempt has been made to record all the varieties of popular or even educated utter ance, or to report the determinations made by different recognized authorities. It has been necessary rather to make a selection of words to which alternative pronunciations should be accorded, and to give preference among these according to the circumstances of each particular case, in view of the general analogies and tendencies of English utterance. The scheme by which the pronunciation is indicated is quite simple, avoiding over-refinement in the discrimination of sounds, and being designed to be readily understood and used. (See Key to Pronunciation on back eover.)

## UEFINITIONS OF COMMON WORDS.

In the preparation of the definitions of common worde, there has been at hand, besides the inaterial generally accessible to students of the language, a special collection of quotations selected for this work from English books of all kinds and of all periods of the language, which is probably much larger than any which has hitherto been made for the use of an English dictionary, exeept that accumulated for the Philological Society of London. Thousands of non-technical words, many of them occurring in the classics of the language, and thousands of meanings, many of them familiar, which have not hitherto been noticed by the dictionaries, have in this way been obtained. The arrangement of the definitions historically, in the order in which the senses defined have en tered the language, has been adopted wherever possible.

## THE QUOTATIONS.

These form a very large collection (about 200,000), representing all periods and branches of English literature. The classics of the langnage have been drawn upon, and valuable oitations have been made from less famous authors in all departments of litera ture. American writers especially are represented in greater fullness than in any similar work. A list of authors and works (and editions) cited will be published with the eoncluding part of the Dictionary.

## DEFINITIONS OF TECHNICAL TERMS.

Much space has been devoted to the special terms of the various sciences, fine arts, mechanical arts, professions, and trades, and much care has been bestowed upon their treatment. They have been collected by an extended search through all branches of literature, with the design of providing a very complete and many-sided technieal dictionary. Many thonsande of words have thus been gathered which have never before been recorded in a general dictionary, or even in special glossaries. To the biological sciences a degree of prominence has been given corresponding to the remarkable recent increase in their vocabulary. The new material in the departments of biology and zoollogy includes not less than five thousand words and senses not recorded even in special dietionaries. In the treatment of phy-
sical and mathematical seiences, of the mechan-
ical arts and trades, and of the philological sciences, an equally broad method has been adopted. In the definition of theological and ecclesiastical terms, the aim of the Dietionary has been to present all the special doctrines of the different divisions of the Church in such a manner as to convey to the reader the actual intent of those who aceept them. In defining legal terms the design has been to offer all the information that is needed by the general reader, and also to aid the professional reader by giving in a concise form all the important technical words and meanings. Special attention has also been paid to the definitions of the principal terms of painting, etching, engraving, and various other art-processes ; of architecture, sculpture, archæology, decorative art, ceramics, etc.; of musical terms, nantical and military terms, etc.

## ENCYCLOPEDIC FEATURES.

The inclusion of so extensive and varied a vocabulary, the introduction of special phrases, and the full description of things often found essential to an intelligible definition of their names, would alone have given to this Dictionary a distinctly encyclopedic character. It has, however, been deemed desirable to go some what further in this direction than these con ditions render strictly necessary.
Accordingly, not only have many technical matters been treated with unnsual fullness, but much practical information of a kind which dictionaries have hitherto excluded has been added. The result is that "The Century added. The result is that "The Century of the ordinary encyclopedia, with this principal difference - that the information given is for the most part distributed under the individual words and phrases with which it is connected, instead of being collected under a few general topics. Proper names, both biographical and geographical, are of course omitted, except as they appear in derivative adjectives, as Darwinian from Darwin, or Indian from India. The alphabetical distribution of the encyclopedic matter under a large number of words will, it is believed, be found to be particularly helpful in the search for those details which are generally looked for in works of reference.

## ILLUSTRATIONS.

The pictorial illustrations have been so selected and executed as to be subordinate to the text, while possessing a considerable degree of independent suggestiveness and artistic valne. To seeure technical accuracy, the illustrations have, as a rule, been selected by the specialists in charge of the various departments, and have in all cases been examined by them in proofs. The cuts number abont six thousand.

MODE OF ISSUE, PRICE, ETC.
"The Century Dictionary" will be comprised n about 6,500 quarto pages. It is published by subscription and in twenty-four parts or sections, to be finally bound into six quarto vol nmes, if desired by the subscriber. These sections will be issned about once a month. The price of the sections is $\$ 2.50$ each, and no subscriptions are taken except for the entire work.
The plan of the Dictionary is more fully described in the preface (of which the above is in part a condensation), which accompanies the first section, and to which reference is made.
A list of the abbreviations used in the etymologies and definitions, and keys to pronunciations and to signs used in the etymologies, will be found on the back cover-lining.

The toreign policy of the Tory party was hardily more dertecred ing dishonomrame Lecky, Fng in loth Cent., i. veraaves. A beam is always deflected, whatever be the load it su, ports. Deflecting magnet. See maynet.
II. intrans. To turn away or aside; deviate from a true course or a right line; swerve.
At some jurt of the Azores it [the needle] deflecteth not, bul licth in the trio meridian. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 2
All those actions which deflect and err from the orter of thia cni are unnatural and fuorifuate.

Ills suicide . . . is in no respect an unaccountable cir.
 line of ordinary analysis.
deflected (dệ-flek'ted), p.a. Turned aside or from a direct line or courso; specifically, in lot. and zoöl., bent abruptly downward
deflection (dè̈-flok'shon), n. [Prop. but less conmonly spelled deflexion; $=\mathrm{F}$. déflexion $=\mathrm{Pg}$. deflexão $=$ It. deflessione, < LL. deflexio(n-), a bonding aside, < L. deflexus, pp. of deflectere, bend aside: sce deflect.] 1. Tho act of turning or the state of being turned aside from a straight line or coursc; a turning from a true lime or the regular course; deviation.
Needles . . . st the very line . . stand without de-
Sirction. They traverse even the Jargest faults, and cross from one group of rocks into another without finterruption or one gromp of rocks into another withont interrnption or
deflection.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii. 23.
2. Figuratively, deviation from the right, regular, or expected course of action or thought; aberration.
I find no sufficient or competent collecifon of the works of nature which have a digression sud deflexion from the
orduary couse. Dacon, Advancement of Learning, 1 l .121. King David tound out the defection and Indirectness of our minds.
if. Montague, Devouto Essays, 1. 112.
Specifically - 3. Naut., tho deviation of a ship from her true course iu sailing. - 4. In opties, a deviation of the rays of light toward the surface of an opaque body; inflection. See diffraction.
The deflections which tho rays proceeding from any point experience are proportional to the distanc
points of incldence from the axis of the milror.
5. In elect., the deviation or swing of a magnetic needle from the zero of its position: often measured in degrees.-6. In math. : (a) The distance by which a curve doparts from another curve, or from a straight line. (b) Any effect either of curvature or of discontinueus change of direction.-7. In meeh., the bending of material under a transverse strain, as of a beam under the weight of a load.-8. In entom.: (a) The state of beiug bent downward: as, a deflection of the side of the pronotum. (b) A deflected part or margin.
deflective (dề-flek'tiv), $a$. [<deflect + -ive.] Causing deflection or deviation.-Deflective forces, In mech, those forces willth set upon a moving body in a direction different from that in which it sctufron its course.

## deflectometer

eflectometer (dē-flek-tom'e-tèr), $n$. [Irreg. L. deflectere, deflect, + metrum, a measure.]
An instrument for measuring the deflection of a rail by a weight in rapid motion. E. I. Knight.
deflector (dệ-flek'tor), $n$. [< deflect + -or.] 1 . A plate, diaphragm, or cone in a lamp, furnace, or stove, to bring the flame and gases into intimate contact and improve the combustion. E. H. Knight.-2. A device for causing the nozle of a hydraulie mining machine to move in any desired direction.
deflex (dē-fleks'), $\because$. $\quad[<\mathrm{L}$. deflexus, pp, of deflectere, turn aside: sec deflect.] To turn aside; deflect; specifically, in zoöl., to bend down.

I have noticed that the amalicr species, during filght

## deflex the extrennity of their antenna.

deflexed (dē-flekst'), p. a. [< deflex + ed $\left.{ }^{2}.\right]$ Deflected; specifically, in zool., bent down: $\Omega$, a deflexed margin. - Deflexed antennz antenme Which have the apical portion constantiy bent downward, as in many Diptera.- Deftexed wings, wings whilh, in
repose, cover the body like a root, the lnternal edges of the primaries meeting and the surfaces sloping down on both sides, as in many moths and Homoplera.
deflexion, $n$. See deffection.
deflexure (deè-flek'sür), n. [ [ deflex + -ure: see flexurc.] A turning aside or lending; dedeflorate (dệ-fiò 'rāt), $a .[=\mathrm{F}$ déflore $=\mathrm{Sp}$, desfloralo $=$ Pg. deflorado $=\mathrm{It}$. deflorato,

## 1505

deform
flowers, deflower: see deflower.] In bot.: (a) defoil2 ${ }^{2}$, $n$. [ML.; < defoit ${ }^{2}$, t.] Atrampling Having lost its flowers: said of a plant. (b) under foot.
Having shed its pollen: said of an anther.
defloration (def-1ộ-1'u'shonn), n. [ $=\mathrm{F}$. cléfloruison $=$ Sp. desforacioin $=\mathrm{Pg}$. defloraçãn $=\mathrm{It}$. deflorazione, < LL. acfloratio(n-), くdeflorare, detlower: see deflorate.] 1. The act of dethowering; the aet of depriving of the flower.-2. A selection of the Hower or most valuable part of anything.
The lawa of Normandy are, in a great measuro, the de Moration of the Engisali law

保
3. The act of depriving of virginity; ravishment ; rape.
deflour, $v, t$. See defloter
 flow, after L. defluere, flow down. Seo de- and flov, and ef. fluent, defiueut.] To flow down.
Some auperfluous matter deflozing from the body.
Sir To. Erovne, Vulg. Err., iil.
deflower, deflour (dē-flou'èr, dẹ̄-flour'), $v$. [ $\angle M \mathrm{M}$. deflouren, defloren, $\langle$ 'OF, deflorir, defflorir, desflourir, deflourer, F. déflorer $=$ Pr. deflorar $=\mathrm{Sp}$. elesforar $=\mathrm{Pg}$. deflorar $=\mathrm{It}$. deflorare, < LL. deflorare, deprive of flowers, deflower, < de-priv. + flos (flor-), a flower: see flower and flour.] 1. To deprive or strip of Howers, or of the qualities or character of a flower.

## Rending the cedars, deflouring the gsruens. <br> . Montague, Devoute Lissays, I. xix. 86 .

Tirice had he jierced his target in the eye Aififty paces ; Lwice deflowed a rose, Striking each the the very les! he chose.
R. II. Stoddarf, Stork and Rulyy.

Hence-2. To despoil of beauty or grace; spoil the appearance or nature of; damage; vitiate. Now grizly IIsir deffozeres his polish'd Skin, Shewing what he to Satyrs is of kin.
J. Beaumont, l'syche, ii. 171.

## He died... before the sweetness of his sonl was de

3. To deprive of virginity; ravish; violate.
deflowerer (dē-flon'er-ér), $n$. One who deflowcrs. $B$ b. Bate
defluencyt (def'lö-en-si), $\mu_{\text {. }}$ [S defluent: seo


The cold having taken away the defluency of the oll there sppeared ... cylinders consisting partly of
Boyie, Hist. of Coid, xxi.
defluent (def'lö-ent), a. [<L. defluen(t-)s, ppr. of alefluere, flow down, < tle, down, + flucre, flow: see fluent.] Ruuning downward; decurrent: specifically used in botany.
defluoust (def'lö-us), $a$. [< L. defluus, flowing down, < defluere, flow down: see teflucint. Flowing down; falling off. lailey.
defluvium (dẹ-flö vi-um), n. [L., a flowing down, a falling off, < clefluere, flow dowa: sco down, a falling off, < clefuere, flow dowa: sco
defluent.] A falling off, as of the hair or the bark of a tree, from discase.
deflux $\uparrow$ (dé'fluks), ". [=Sp. deflujo $=$ Pg. defuxo $=$ It. deflusso, < LLL. defluxus, a flowing down or off, \& L. defluere, pp. defluxus, flow down or off: seo defluent.] A flowing down; a running down ward.

Ali impostumes engendered cither by way of gathering and collection of humors, or by somse deflux and rheumatdefuxion (dē-fluk'shon), n. $[=\mathrm{F}$. défluxion $=$ Pg. defluxão, < LL. defluxio $(n-)$, < L. defluere, pp. [efluxus, flow down: sce deflux, deflucnt.] In med., a flowing, running, or falling of humors or fluid matter from an upper to a lower part of the body; a discharge or flowing off of humors: as, a defluxion from the nose or head in catarrh: sometimes used as synonymous with inflommation, from tho increased flow of blood (hyperemia) to an inflamed part.
IIome, and there find my wife making of tea; a trink which Jr. Pelling, the Potticary, telis her is good for her I have been much impaired in my lealth, by a detluxiou which fell into one of my legs, caused by a sighit sursze on my shin-bone. Eivelym, To Mr. Wotton.
deflyt, adv. A corrupt form of deftly.
defoedation $t, n$. See defeclation.
defoilIt, v, t. [<F. défeuiller (cf. Sp. deshojar $=\mathrm{Pg}$. desfolhar $=$ It. disfogliare, < ML. *lisfoliare), (MLL. defoliare, deprive of leaves: see clefoliato and foill.] To strip the leaves from.
Over and beside, in dishurgening snd defoiling a vine, you must beware how you pluck of those burgeons that are like to beare the grape, or to go with it.
defoil ${ }^{2}$, t. $t$. [ME. defuilen, var. of defonlen, <OH. clefoler, ete: soe defoul2.] To trample under foot.

1506
Deformed antennæ，antenne in which one or more jointa are greatly developed over the rest：generally re－ stricted to casea where the special development is coll－ fince to one sex；if it is comnion to woth sexes， tenum are said to
deformedly（dẹ̈－fôr＇med－li），$a d v$ ．In a deformed or disfiguring manner．
With these［rags］deformedty to quilt and interlace the entire，the spotless，and undecaying robe of truth．
deformedness（dē－fôr＇med－nes），$n$ ．The state of being deformed．
deformer（dẹ－fôr＇mèr），n．One who deforms or disfigures．
They are now to be removid，becanse they have been the most certaine deformers and rinuerg of the Cinurch．
deformity（dē－fôr＇mi－ti），n．；pl．deformities （－tiz）．［＜OF＇．deformeté，deformité，defformeté， F．difformité $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．deformidad $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．deformi－ dade $=\mathrm{It}$ ．deformità，difformità，$\langle\mathbf{L}$ ．deformi－ $t a(t-) s$ ，deformity，＜＇deformis，deformed：see deform $\left.{ }^{1}, a.\right]$ 1．Physical malformation or dis－ tortion；disproportion or unnatural develop－ ment of a part or parts．The commonest external deformities of the person are humphack，clubfoot，inequal－ ity of limba，larelip，and squinting．

> To make an envious mountain on my back,

Where sits deformity to mock ny lody．
The practice of turning out the toes，an much insiste on by dancing masters，when it becomes habitual ia a de－
formity．
$W$ ．II．Fower，Fashion in Deformity，p． 77 ． 2．Lack of that which constitutes，or the pres－ ence of that which destroys，beauty，grace，or propriety；irregularity；absurdity；gross devia－ tion from established rules：as，deformity in an edifice；deformity of character．－3†．Lack of uniformity or conformity．
Better it were to have a deformity in preaching， than to have auch a uniformity that the silly people shonid be therely occasioned to continue still in their lamentable
Lignorance．
Latimer，Sermons and Remains，ii． 347 ．
Whether the ministers pray before they study，or atudy before they pray，there must needs be infinite deformity in the pullic worship，and all the benefita which before were the conserulents of conformity and unity will be lost．

Jer．Taylor，Works（ed．1835），11． 289.

## deforsert，deforsort，$n$ ．See deforceor．

defossion $\dagger$（dē－fosh＇on），$n$ ．［ L．as if＊defos－ sio（ $n-$ ），＜refossus， pp ．of defodere，dig down， bur＇y in the earth，＜de，down，＋fodere，dig： see foss，fossil．］The punishment of being buried alive．
defoul ${ }^{1} \dagger$（dēe－foul＇），$r . t$ ．［＜ME．defoulen（a var． of defylen，E．defile，q．v．），く de－＋foulen，make foul：see foul，v．，and cf．defile ${ }^{1}$ ，file $\left.{ }^{2}, v.\right]$ To make foul or unclean；befoul；defile．
Ther was grete defoulinge of men and horse；but there he xiij felowes shewed nerveiles with her bodies

Eerin（E．E．T．S．），ii． 207.
It is an unclewe birde defouleth his neste．
Booke of Precedence（E．E．T．s．），i． 110. Ah，dearest God，me graunt，I dead be not defould！

Spenser，F．Q．，1．x． 42.
defoul ${ }^{1}$ ，$n$ ．［ME．，〈 defoulen，defile：see de－ foull,$v .$, defile ${ }^{1}$ ．］Defilement；soiling．

The water ．．taketh no defoul，but is clene inow．
defoul ${ }^{2}$ t，v．t．［［＜ME．defoulen（also defoilen：see defoil2$)^{2},\langle\mathrm{OF}$ ．defoler，defouler，defuler，deffoler desfoler $=\operatorname{Pr}$ ．defolar，trample under foot，$\langle$ de down，+ foler，trample upon，press：see foit ${ }^{2}$ This verb was partly confused with defoull．］ To trample upon；press down；crush，as by trampling．

She defowlith with hyr feet hyr metes．
bucer Boêthius，iii，meter 2
defoulmenth，$n$ ．［＜defoul ${ }^{1}+$－ment．］Defile－
defound $\dagger, v, t$ ．［＜OF．defondre，defundre，melt down，pour down，＜L．defundere，pour down，＜ de，down，+ fundere，pour：see found ${ }^{3}$ ．］To pour down．Jamieson．

## Begouth defound his bemes on the gren

Gavin Douglas，Virgil，p． 293
defraud（dē－frâd＇），v．t．［＜ME．defrauden，＜ OF ．defrauder， F ．défrauder $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．defrau dar $=\mathrm{It}$ ．defraudare，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．defraudare，defraud， ＜de－＋fraus（fraud－），fraud：see fraud．］ 1. To deprive of right，either by procuring some－ thing by deception or artifice，or by appropri－ ating something wrongfully through breach of trust，or by withholding from another by indi－ rection or device that which he has a right to claim or obtain；cheat；cozen：followed by of before the thing taken．
We have wronged no man，we have corrupled no man， we have defrauded 110 man．

## defrication

There is likewise a portion of our lives which every ise man may justly reserve to his own pecwiar use，and hat withont defrazding hia native coumtry．

Dryden，King Arthur，Ded．
A man of fortune who permits ins son to constme the season of education in hunting，shooting，or in frequent－ ing horse－races，assemines，ace＇，ham a nuisauce．Paley． 2．To defeat or frustrate wrougfully．
By the dutics deserted－hy the claims defrauded．Patey
To defraud the revenue，to evade by any fraudulent contrivan．
defraudation（dē－frâ－dā＇shọn），$n . \quad[=F \cdot$ dé traudation $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．defraudacion $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．defrauda ão，＜LL．defraudatio（ $n$－）＜L．defraudare，de fraud：see defraud．］The act of defrauding，or the state of being defranded．［Rare．］
St．Paul permits［going to law］．．．only in the instance defraudation，or matre ont ．

Jer．Taylor，Works（ed．1835），I． 222.
defrauder（dẹ－ffâ＇dėr），$n$ ．One who defrauds；
cheat；acozener；a peculator；a swindler．
There were laws against defrauderg of the revemue．
defraudment（dē̈－frâd＇ment），$n . \quad[<$ defrand + ment．］The act of defräuding．［Rare．］
I grant infirmities，but not outrages，not perpetual de－
defray ${ }^{1}$（dẹ̄－frā̄），v．t．［＜OF．defrayer，definier， deffrayer，desfraier，also deffraitier，desfraitier deffretier，mod．F．défrayer，dial．（Picard）dé－ fraitier，pay the expense，〈de－，des－，off，＋frait， mod．F．pl．frais，expense，cost，＜ML．fredum fredus，fridus，cost，expense，tax，orig．a fine for a breach of the peace，$\langle\mathbf{O H G}$ ．fridu，frido G．friede＝AS．frithu，peace：see frith．The syllable－fray，of the same origin，occurs in af－ fray，a breach of the peace：see affray，and cf． OF．deffrei，deffroi，trouble，disturbance．For the meaning，cf．pay，ult．＜L．pax，peace．The ML．fractum，fractus，expense，is a later and er－ roneous＂restored＂form of OF．frait，expense after the analogy of L．fractus，the source of OF．frait，pp．，broken．］1t．To make compen－ sation to or for；pay for the services or dis－ charge the cost of ；pay or pay for．
Therefore（defraying ihe mariners with a ring bestowed upon them）they took their journey together through La． onlia．
r P．Sidney，Areadia，i．
The governour gave him a fair，red coat，and defrayed his and his men＇s diet，and gave them corn to relieve hem homeward． The Queen haal gained the thirds of all Church Rents upon condition of making some allowance out of it to de ray the ministera．Heyin，Hist．of 2†．To satisfy；appease．
The wrath of thundring Jove，that rulea boin night and day？ rulea both night and
Spenser，F．Q．，I．v， 42
The more it gauld and griev＇d him night and day，
That nought but dire revenge his anger mote defray．
3．To meet or satisfy by payment，or by an equivalent；liquidate；settle；discharge：as， to defray the cost of a voyage，or of a law－ suit；to defray a tavern－bill；the profits will not defray the charges or expenses．
It is casye，Irenxus，to laye a charge upon any towne， but to fore－aee howe the aame may be answered and de－ frayed is the cheilest parte of good advisement．

Spenser，Siate of Irelami．
And making prize of all that he condemins，
With our expenditure defrays his own．
Cowper，Task，ii． 605.
defray ${ }^{2} \mathrm{t}, n$ ．［ME．，＜OF．deffrei，deffroi，trouble， disturbance，the same，with diff．prefix de－，des－， as effrei，effroi，trouble，disturbance，affray：see alfray，$n$ ．，and ef．defray ${ }^{1}$ ，of the same ult．ele－ ments as defray ${ }^{2}$ ．］Wrong－doing．

Through my ain and my defray，
Tch an comen to mi last day．
efrayal（dē act of defraying；payment．
The national revenue is confined to the defrayal of na－
efrayer（dẹ－frā＇èr），$n$ ．［＝F．défrayeur．］One who pays or discharges expenses．
The registers and records kept of the defrayers of charges defrarment（dē nī̀ment），［＜OF deffraie－ ment，deffrayement，desfraiement，desfroiement， F．défrayement，＜defrayer，etc．，defray：see de－ fray ${ }^{2}$ and－ment．］The act of defraying；pay－ ment，as of a charge or costs．
Let the traitor pay withi hils life＇a defrayment．
defricationt（dcf－ri－kā＇shon），$n$ ．［＜LL．defir－
down，く L．de，down，+ fricarp，rub：sco fric－defunctionalize（dē－fungk＇shon－gl－iz．），$v . t$. ； tion．］A rubbing．Bailey，1727
defrutt，$n$ ．［ME．，＜L．defrutum，must boilod down，perhaps contr．of elefertitum（sc．mustum， must，nout．of＂dewneritus，lp，of down + ferverc，boil：seo fer－ rent．］Must or now wino boiled down，making a sweetmeat．

```
        Defrut, carene, &e sape ln oon mancre
```

f＇altadius，limebondrle（E．E．T．S．），p． 204.
deft（deft），a．［＜ME．deftc，dafte，simple，meek， ＜AS．ge－dafte，meek（cf．D．deftiy＝MLG．def－ tich，LG．deftig（＞G．deftig），grave，respecta－ ble），S daftun，ge－laytan，preparo，put in order， make fit，a secondary causal verb connected with dafenlic，ge－lafentic，also simply ge－dafen becoming；ge－lēfe（＝Goth．ga－lōbs），boceming， seemly，meek，etc．；＜＂yc－dafan（in once－ocenr ring pp．ge－llefen before inentioned）$=$ Goth ga－daban，befit，behoove．See duft，a var．o deft，in deflected sense．］1 1 ．Simple；meck； modest．

That defte melden，Marle by name． 2．Apt or doxterons；neat in action or per－ formance ；subtly clever or skilful．

Ile was met of a deft young man．
Robin IIood am tha Stranger（Chifl＇s Ballada，V．405）． The limping god， 80 deft at his new mlulstry．Dryden． With so sure a hand and so deft a tonch．

D．G．Nitchell，Bound Together， 1
Scattered throngh the two jlays are some of the curions Latin，old French，and old Engliain lyrics which the all－
thor was 80 defl at turning．Stednan，Viet，loets，p． 386 ．
3ヶ．Neat；spruce；trim．Bailey．－4†．Foolish； daft．See daft．
deft．Au abbreviation of defendant．
defterdar（def＇ter－där），n．［Pers．，keeper of the register．］The chief treasurer of a Turkish province，sometimes acting as lieutenant of the governor－general；also，anciently，tho Turkish minister of finance．
deftly（deft＇li），adv．［＜MF．deflly（once erro－ neously defly），earlier daftelike，fitly，properly， ＜AS．ge－deftlice，fitly，seasonably；ef．also ME． diftig－like（ $=\mathrm{D}$ ．deftiglijk），extended from dafte－ like；as deft $\left.+-l y^{2},\right]$ 1．Aptly；fitly；neatly； dexterously；in a skilful manner．

The harp full deftly can lie strike．
Scott，Marmion，lit． 8.
And all the rustie traln are gathered rome，
Each deftly dizen＇d in lis Sundiay＇s best，
And pleased to hall the day of plety and rest．
Listen for a monent to the barbarous jangle which Lyd－ ate and Oecleve contrive to draw from the lnstrument ghetr naster had tuned so deftly．

Lovell，Study Wludows，p． 258.
2．Softly；leisurely．Grose．［Prov，Eng．］ deftness（deft＇nes），n．1．The quality of be－ ing deft ；neat or subtle doxterity；aptness．
There cones ly division of labor a concentratlon of all the powers of the tndividual upon hils vocation，and hence the development of deftness or aklll

2t．Elegance；beauty．
deftster（doft＇stér），$n$ ．One who is deft ；a pro－ ficient in his art or craft；a dabster．［Prov．］ defunct（dō－fungkt＇），a．and $n . \quad[=\mathbf{F}$ ．défunt $=$ Pr．defunet，deffunt $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．defunto，difnnto $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ． definto，defuncto $=I t$ ，defunto，$\langle$ L．defunctus $($ as adj．equiv．to mortuus，dead），pp．of defungi， discharge，perform，finish（an affair or an ob－ ligation，esp．an mupleasant one；clefungi cita， or simply defingi，finish life，die），（ de，off，＋ fungi，perform：see function．］I．$a$ ．Dead；de－ ceased；extinct．

The anatomy is of a defunct patient．
Dacon，Advancement of Learning，11． 190. No effort to raise a defunct past has ever led to anything but just cnough gaivanic twitching of the Wiudows，p． 225 ． a unpleasantiy ot iffe．Lorcel，stndy Windows，p． 225. The nameless contributora to defunct periodicala hs
II．n．A dead person，or dead persons col－ lectively；tho dead：most commonly used of a recently deceased person．

Nature doth abhor to make hils bed
－With the defunct，or sleep upon the dead．iv． 2
defunctiont（ $d \bar{e}-$ fungk＇shon $), u_{*}$［く LL．de－ functio（n－），performance，death，＜defunctus，pp． of defungi，perform，die：see defunct．］Death； decease．

Nor did the French possess the Salique laud
Until four humdred one－and－twenty years
pret．and ip，defunctionctized，ppr，difunction－ alizing．［र de－priv，+ funclional + －ine．］To deprive of function．I．S．Gill．
defunctivet（dẹ－fungk＇tiv），$a$ ．［＜I．defunctus， pp．（see rlefunct），$+\mathbf{E}$ ．ive．］Of or pertaining to the dend；funereal．

Let the prlest in surplice white，
That defunctive musie can，
Leat the requiem laek hia right．
Shak．，l＇heenlx and Turtle
defuset defusedt，etc．Sco cliffuse，etc．
defy（de－5＇），$x . ;$ pret．and pp．defied，ppr，defy－ ing．［＜MF．defien，defyen，deflyen，diffyen， OL＇．defier，deffier，desfier， H ．défier $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．desfiar， desfizar $=1 \mathrm{t}$ ．disfidare，difidare，＜ML．diffilare， renounce faith，withdraw confidenco，repudi－ ate，defy， $\mathrm{J}_{1}$ diffilere，distrust，$<$ dis－，away，+ files，faith：see failh，fidelity．Cf．affy，and difide，diffilent．］I．trans．It．To renounce； reject；refuse；ropudiate；cast off．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { The foweler we deflye } \\
& \text { te. Chaucer, Good Woinen, L. } 138 .
\end{aligned}
$$

And al hla crafte．Chaucer，Good Women，L．138． There was none of them that ever ralled on him，and
came so far forth to say，＂Hle was a decelver：．．we came so far forth to say，＂Hle was a decelver：．．${ }^{\text {in }}$
defy hlum and all hls worka，false wretch that he was． defy him and ali his worka，false wretch that he was．
Tyndale，Ans．to Slr T，Morc，etc．（I＇arker Soc．，1850），p． 38.

All atudles here I colenmly defy，
Save how to gail and plnch this Bollngoroke．
2†．To revolt at；reject from disliko；disap－ provo．
I would kies as many of you as had ．．．breatha that I defied not．Shak．，As you Like it，Epil． 3．To challengo to contest or trial with arms； dare to meet in eombat．

Edmunde bl messengers the crle he dilles．
Nob．of Brunne， tr ．of Langtoft＇a Cliron．（ed．Hearne），p． 46. I once again
Defy thee to the triai of mortal fight．
Milton，S．A．，1．117s．
4．To challenge to an action or proceduro of any kind；dare to do something（generally with an implication of belief that it cannot be done， or that the action will fail of its purpose）．

I defy the cnemies of our constitution to show the con－ trary．

Burke．
Since he has defied ua to the proof，we will go fully into
the queation whten，in our last article，we onty glanced at．
5．To dare ；bravo；manifest a coutempt of or indifference to（opposition，attack，or hostile forco）；set at naught；resist successfully：as， to defy the arguments of an opponent ；to defy the power of a magistrate．

The soul，secured la her existence，amlles
At the drawn dagger and defies its point．
The riches of acholarshlp，the benignitfes of litcrature， defy fortune and outivo calamity

Lovell，Books and Tilhrariea．
Under presaurcs great enough to reduee them almost to the density of lisulda these elements liave still defied al $6+$ ．To reject ；eject；void：with out．
The defied out［thlugs defied ont（Purv．），tr．L．eqesta］
thou ahalt cover with erthe．$\quad$ yclif，Dent．xxili． 13. $7 \nmid$ ．To digest．
And more metc ete and dronke then kende［naturcl mist Wyne of Greke，mud nuscadell，
The reed［red］your atonake to defye．
Rom．，111．176）
II．$\dagger$ intrans．To digest；be digested．
Shal neuere tyskhe on the Fryday defien in my wombe ［atomactr］．

Piers＇lowman（B），v． 389 ．
defył（dẹ－-1 ），w．［＝OF．desfi，deffy，F．défi
from the verb．］A challenge；a defiance．
There had been in the mornlng a just and tournament of severall young gentlemen on a formal defy，to which At this the challenger，with fierce defy， His trumpet sounds．
defyert，$n$ ．An obsolete form of defier．
deg（deg）， 1 ；pret，and pp．degged，ppr．deq－ ging．［E．dial．（North．），$=$ dagI，bedew．］I． traus．Te sprinkle；moisten．
A dozen pounda of brown vitriol to the hundredwelght is a good proportion，nixed with abo three gallons of water prevlously to denging the spent madder with it．
II．intrans．To ooze out．［Prov．Eng．］
dégagé（dā－ga－zhà＇），a．［F．．pp．of dégagcr，dis－ engage，take ont of pawn，release：see disgage．］ Easy；uneonstrainod；indifferent to conven－ tional rules．
No dancing bear was ao genteel

Or half so degagé．Corper；Ot Illmaelf． deganglionate（dē－gang＇gli－on－āt），v．$t$ ；pret．
of ganglia．
The deganglionated timsse under the inflnence of mini－ mal faradaic atimnlation manifesten a perfectly regular rliythm of thirty contractions per minute．

$$
\text { G.J. /iomanex, Jeily fish, etc., p. } 180 \text {. }
$$

degarnish（dē－gär＇nish），t．t．［＜OF．desgarnir， $\mathbf{F}^{\prime}$ dégarnir（ $=$ Pr．clesgarnir，desguarnir $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． Pg ．lesguarnecer＝It．syuernire），unfurnish，un－ garrison，＜des－prir．＋garnir，furnish：sce gar－ nish．］1．To unfurnish；strip of furniture，or－ naments，or apparatus：as，to elegurnish a louse． －2．To deprivo of a garrison or troops neees－ sary for defeuse as to degarnish a city or fort ［Rare in both uses．］
legarnishment（dē－chir＇nish－ment），n．［＜dc－ garnish＋－ment．］The aet of depriving of fur－ niture，apparatus，or equipment．［Rare．］
degendert（dẹ－jen＇der），$v$ ，［＜ OF ，degenerer， F ． déyénérer，degenerato（cf．engender，＜OF．en－ gendrer）：see denenerate，v．］I，intrans．Tode－ generate．

And if then those may any worse be red，
They into that ere long wili be degendered．
II．trans．To make degenerate ；cause to de－ generato．
degeneracy（dō－jen＇e－rā－si），u．［＜degencrute： see－cy．］1．Tho tendency to degenerate or leteriorato；dearesse of excellence in essential qualities；a downwarl course，as from better to worse，or from good to bad．
The rulu of a state la generally preceded by a nuiversal degeneracy of manners and eontempt of religion．

Sueft，Againat Aloollshing Christianity．
2．The state of being or of laving become de－ generato ；a deteriorated condition：as，tho de－ generaey of the age．
Tivere was plalnly wantlng a Divlue Revelation to recover manklud out of their universal corruptlonanidegencracy． Clarke，${ }^{\text {at．and Rev．Reilgion，vil．}}$ There is a kind of sligglish reaignation as well as poor－ ness and degeneracy of spirit ln a atate of alavery．

## ＝Syn．Delbagment，degencrateness．

degenerant（dē－jen＇ 0 －rant），$a$ ．［＜L．dcgene－ ran（t－）, ppr．of degenerare：see degenerate，v．］ Becoming reduced or degraled in type；de－ generating．［Rare．］
degenerate（dę－jen＇o－rāt），v．i．；pret．and pp． degenerated，ppis．degenerating．［＜J．clegenera－ tus，pp．of degenerare（ $>\mathrm{F}$ ．degénérer $=$ Sp．Pg． degcuerar $=I t$ ．deycnerarc），degenerate，人（legc－ ner，ignoble，＜de，from，down， 7 genus（gener－）， race，kind：see genus，gencral．］1．Tolose，or become impaired with respect to，the qualities proper to the race or kind，or to a prototype； becomo of a lower type．
You degenerate from your father，If you find not your－ gelf most able in wit and body to do anything when you

Without art，the nolbest aecda
 Specifically－2．To decay in quality；pass to an inferior or a worse state；suffer a decline in character or constitution；deteriorate．
When wit transgresseth decency，it degenerates lnto $\ln$ ．
Tillofon． solence and impiety．
Without that aetlvity which ita greater perfection 1 m － plies and requlres，the lorain of the ejvilized man degener－
ates． $=$ Syn．To deteriorate，decline．
degenerate（dē－jen＇e－rāt），a．［＜L．degeneratus， pp．：see the verb．］1＂．Iaving lest，or become impaired with respect to，tho qualities proper to the race or kind；having been reduced to a lower type．
The degenerate plant of a strange vine．Jer．11． 21. Specifically－2．Having fallen into a less ex－ cellentora worse state；laving deelined in phys－ ical or moral qualities；deteriorated；degraded．

Farewell，falnt－hearted and degenerate klng，
Is whoae coid blood no apark of honour bldes．
Shak．， 3 Hen．VI 1． 1.
The Ottoman race has become too degenerate through in－ Inlgence to exhiblt many atriklug specimens of physical beanty．B．Taylor，Lands of the Saracen，p． 155.

There ta no doubt that many savage races as we at pres－ ent see then are actnaliy degenerate，and are descended from ancestora possessed of a relatively elaborate civisa－ 3．Characterized by or associated with degen－ eracy；unworthy；debased：applied to inani－ mate objects．

Such men as live in theae degenerate days．Pope． In comparison with the great orators and authors of the past，we have fallen im degonerare this． Degenerate form of an algebraic locus，a locus of any Thus，two straight lines forma degenerate contc．

## degenerately

degenerately（dẹ̄－jen＇en－rật－li），adr．In a de－ generate or debased nanuer ；unworthily． That blindness worse than this，
${ }^{1} 1 \mathrm{I}$ I servel
filton，S．A．，J． 419
degenerateness（dệ－jen＇e－rāt－nes），n．A de－ gencrate state；a state in which na
degeneration（dệ－jen－e－rā＇shọn），$n_{0}[=F$ ．dé genération $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．degeneracion $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．degene ração $=\mathrm{It}$ ．degenerazione，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．as if＊degenera tio（ $n$－），＜degenerare，degenerate．］．1．A loss or impairment of the qualities peculiar to the race or kind，or to a type；reduction to a lower type in some scale of being．
The bypothesis of Degeneration will， 1 believe，be fommd to render most valualle service in pointing out the true
relationships of animals which are a puzzie and a mys－ tery when we use only and exclnsively the hypothesis of Balance，or the lypothesis of Elahoration．

E．R．Lankester，Degeneration，p． 30.
And now to fuquire briefly what is meant by degenera－
It means literally an unkinding，the undolng of a tion．It means literally an unkinding，the undoing of a
kind，and in this sense was frst used to express the change of kind withont regard to whether the change was to per－ fect or to degrade；but it is now used exclusively to de－ note a chsuge from a higher to a lower kind：that is to gay，from a more complex to a fess complex organisation； it is a process of dissolution，the opposite of that
of involution which is pre－essential to evolution． Maudsley，Body and Will，
Specifically－2．Loss or impairment of natu－ ral or proper qualities；descent to an inferior state；the act of becoming or the state of hav－ ing become inferior，especially with respect to moral qualities．－3．In physiol．，any process by which a tissue or substance becomes replaced by some other regarded as less highly organ－ ized，less complex in composition，of inferior physiological rauk，or less suited for the per－ formance of its original functious．Quain， Med．Dict．，p． 334.
Degeneration may be defned as a gradual change of the trinctnre in which the organism becomes adapted to less E．R．Lankeater，Degeneration，p． 32 4．A degenerate animal or plant；an organism of a degraded type．［Rare．］
Those grains which generally arise among corn，as cockle，aracus，tegilops，and other degenerations．

Sir T．Browne，Vulg．Err．，ili． 17.
Alhuminold degeneration，albuminous degenera reneration．See lardaceous disease，under lavdaceonts． Calcareous degeneration，a morbid disturhance in the nutrition of a tissue，resulting in the deposition in it of salts of lime．－Caseous degeneration，cheesy degen－ eration．See caseous．－Colloid degeneration see col－ of protein elements into a granular fatiy matter： morbid process，this occurs most frequently in the mus mors of the heart，in the walls of capillaries，and in the urinary tnbules；but it may affect any part of the body． －Fibroid degeneration，the conversion of a tissue into one of flbrous structure，or the substitution of a form of
comnective tissue for some other tissue．－Granular de－ comnective tissne for some other tissue．－Gramular de－ cloudy）．－Hypothesis of degeneration，the hypothesis that certain organisins manifesting an inferior grade of atructural and juysiological characteristics are the de generate descendants of higher forma．The theory makes the degeneration chiefly the result of disuse of parts：thus， the cetaceans are descendants from quadrupeds，and have assumed the fish－like form and lost their hind limbs in better accommodating themselves to aquatic life；the small－winged and flightless birds are descendants from
those with well－developed wings，which，on account of those with well－developed wings，which，on account o have falled to exercise their wings，and finally lost the use of them，and they have aborted ；the intestinal worms with out an intestine are descendants from those with an intes－ tine，but on account of their environments the skin has assumed the function of a nutrient neeifum and the intes－ tine has been lost．－Lardaceous degeneration．Same coid degeneration，the conversion of celis or intercel－ lular substance into a semifivid tranalucent antercel containing mucin，－Parenchymatous degeneration Same as cloudy swelling（which see，under cloudy）．－Pig mentary degeneration，disturbance of the mutrition of a part，with deposition of pigment．－Wallerian degen－ eration，the degeneration of nerve－fibers which have been separated，as by section of a nerve，from certain gan degenerationist（dē－jen－e－rā＇shon－ist），$n$ ．and a．［＜degeneration + －ist．］I．n．One who ad vocates the theory of degeneration；one who believes that the geueral tendency of organ ized beings，especially of man in his mental and moral life，is to degenerate；one who main－ tains that the uatural course of civilization is downward rather than upward．
With regard to the opinions of older writers on early civilization，whether progressionists or degenerationists，
it must be borne in mind that the evidence at their dis－ it minst be borne in mind that the evidence at their dis－
posal fell far short of even the miserably inuprfect posal fell far short of even the miserably imperfect data
II．a．Pertaining to the theory of degeuera－

The two works of Sir John Lubbock and Mr．Tylor，re－ spectively，appear to ns to agree as to the main issues of the doctrines which Mr．Tylor has atyled degenerationist．
Academy（London）．
degenerative（dē－jen＇c－rā－tiv），a．［＜degener－ nature of degeneration．

We were able to note some slight degenerative process in the gray substance．Tr．In Alien．aind Neurol．，V11I． 195
degeneredt（dẹ－jen＇èrd），a．［Accom．form of gender $v$ ］，with（ $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{o}}$ ）－ed
et of religion a degener＇d aeed
Industrioua nature in each heart had sowen．
Stirling，Doomes－day，The Fifth Hour．
degenerescence（dē－jen－e－res＇ens），$n$ ．Same as degeneration．
degenerizet（dē－jen＇e－riz），v．$i$ ．［As degenerous Degeneriz＇d，decaid，and withered quight．
Sylvester，tr．of Du Bartas＇s Weeks，li．，The Vocation．
degeneroust（dè－jen＇e－rus），a．［＜OF．degene－ eus，degenereux，with added suffix（E．－ous）， L．degener，ignoble，degenerated：seo degener－ ate．］Degenerate．

I am thy handy－work，thy creature，Lord，
Stampd with thy glorlous image，and at first
Most like to thee，though now a poor accurst，
Convicted caitiff and degen＇rous creature．
Quarles，Emblems，iii． 10.
degenerouslył（dē－jen＇e－rus－li），adv．In a de－ generate manner；basely；meanly．
How wounding a spectacle is it to see our greateat he－ roes，like Hercules at the distaff，thus degenerously em－
Decay of Cfristian Piety degerminator（dẹ－jẻr＇mi－nā－tor），n．［NL．，＜ L．de－priv．＋germen（germin－），germ．Cf． F．dégermer，extract the germ．］In milling，a machine consisting essentially of two corru－ gated disks of iron，one fixed and the other re－ volving，between which wheat is passed to split the graius and extract the germs．
degestt，a．［Appar．＜L．digestus，pp．of di－ gerere，arrange，dispose，digest：seo digest．］ Grave；composed．Jamieson．

Furth held the stout and degest Auletea
degestlyt，adv．［＜degest + －ly2．］Gravely； composedly；deliberately．Jamieson．

Agit Alethes，that 1 a wysdome wantit，
Bot baith was ripe in counsele and in，yeris，
Unto thir wourdis degestlie maid ansueris．
Gavin Douglas，Yirgil，p． 284.
degger（deg＇ér），$n$ ．One who degs or sprinkles． degging－machine（deg＇ing－ma－shēn＂），n．［ degging，verbal n．of deg，sprinkle，＋muehine．
A sprinkling－machine used iu calenderiug cot ton．
degiset，$v$ ．and $n$ ．See deguise．
deglaze（dē－glāz＇），v．t．；pret．and pp．deglazed， ppr．deglazing．［＜de－priv．＋glaze．］To lee－ move the glaze from．
legloryt（dē－glō＇1i），v．t．；pret．and pp．degloried ppr．deglorying．［＜cle－priv．＋glory．Cf．dis glory，n．］To disgrace；dishonor．

That was before with thoins degloried．
G．Fletcher，Christ＇s Trlumph．
deglubet（dē－glob＇），v．i．［＜L．deglubere，peel off，くde，off，＋glubere，peel．］To skin；peel． Now enter his laxing and deglubing face． Cleaveland，Poems（1651）．（E．D．）
Deglubitores（dē－glö－bi－tō＇rēz），n，pl．［NL．， L．deglubere，peel off：see deglube．］In Macgil－ livray＇s system of classification，the third order of birds；the huskers or conirostral birds．It included the finches and buntings，the tanagers，and ithe familiea now recognized as Fringillidoe，Tanagrido，and Icteridce．See fusker．［Not in use．］
deglutinate（dẹ－glö＇ti－nāt），v．$t . ;$ pret．and pp． deglutinated，ppr．deglutinating．［＜L．degluti－ natus，pp．of deglutinare（＞ F ．déglutiner），un－ glue，＜de－priv．+ glutinare，glue，$\langle$ gluten，glue： see gluten，glue．］1．To unglue；loosen or sepa－ rate by or as if by ungluing．

Sec，see，my Soule（ah，harke how It doth cracke！） His Vesture of Ontrage that deglutinates
blood to His backe．
Davies，Holy Roode，p． 16.
2．To deprive of gluten；extract the gluten
from．
deglutition（deg－lö－tish＇on），n．$[=\mathrm{F}$ ．déglu－ tition $=$ Pg．deglutiçao $=$ It．deglutizione（cf． Sp．deglucion），＜LL＿．＊deglutitio（ $n-$ ），＜deglutire， swallow down，＜de，down，＋glutire，swallow： soo glut．］The act or power of swallowing，

## degradation

The fongue serves not only for tasting，hut also to assist The longue ser st met and dealutition．

Ray，Works of Creatioli，il． Muscles of degiutition，those muscles which are em－ ployed in the act of swallowing；the muscles of the tongue， palate，and pharyn deglutition．［Rare．］
deglutitive（dē－glö＇ti－tiv），a．［As deglutit－ion ＋－ive．］Pertaining to deglutition；coucerned in the act of swallowing；deglutitious ；deglu－ titory．
deglutitory（dẹ̈－glö＇ti－tō－1i），a．［As deglutit－ion ＋ory．］Serving for deglutition．
deglycerin（dē－glis＇e－rin），v．$t$ ．［く de－priv．＋ glyeerin．］To free from glyceriu．
The French process，so Jargely adopted in America，for deglycerining neutral fats before they are saponified．
degorder（deg＇ôr－dèr），n．［Irreg．＜deg（ree）＋ order．］The pair of uumbers signifying the degree and order of any mathematical form． degote（dē－gōt＇），n．［Russ．degotŭ，birch－tar．］ Oil of birch，obtained from the white birch by a process of dry distillation．It is used to give to Rus－ sia leather its pecnliar odor，and to perfume imitations of it．Also called elachert．Less correctly written degut，de－ gutt．
degoutedt，a．［Sc．degoutit，$\angle \mathrm{OF}$ ．degouté，de－ guté，spotted（of．degouter，degoutter，drop，drop down），く L．de－＋guttatus，spotted，くgutta，a drop，spot：see guttate．］Spotted．

## Degoutit with the self in spotisis blake．

King＇s Quair，v． 10.
degradation（deg－rā－dā＇shon），$n$ ．［＝F．dégra－ dation $=$ Pr．desqiadatio $=$ Ŝp．degradaeion $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ． degradação $=$ It．degradazione $=\mathrm{D}$ ．degradatic $=$ G．Dan．Sw．degradation，＜ML．degrada－ tio（ $n$－），a leducing in rank，くdegradare：see de－ grade．］1．A reducing in rank；the act of de－ priving one of a degree of honor，of dignity，or of rank；deposition，removal，or dismissal from rank or office：as，the degradation of a general． Specifically－（a）In cccles．law，the act of depriving an ecclesiastic of his orders or privileges，or of both．The Roman Catholic Church recognizes two methods of degra－ dation．By the simple or verbal degradation the accnsed is deprived ot alt his orders and benefices．By the solemaz or real degradation he is with great ceremony stripped of reproached by the bishop，deprived of his orders and bene－ flces as in simple degradation，and of his various privileges． IIe remains，however，a priest，and can in specisl emergen－ cles consecrate and administer the sacraments．Degrada－ tion is now resorted to only in extreme casea．In the early church the culprit was degraded by removal from a higher to a lower grade of office．See deprivation，4．（b）The act of depriving a person of his degree in a university．（c）In arranged according to the social rank of the parents，the placing of a name，as a punishment，iower than it would otherwise be placed．B．II．Hall．（d）In the Unlversity of Cambridge，England，the postponement of a student＇s candidacy for a degree，etc．，for one y ear，owing to illness or other unavoidable canse．（e）In the University of Ox－ ford，the aolemn canceling in convo
2 heldy member of the university
2．The state of being reduced from a higher to a lower grade of power，character，or estima－ tion；degeneracy；debasement．

Deplorable is the degradation of our natire．South．
The descent of Spain，once the first among monarchies， to the lower depths of degradation，the elevation of 1101 such as no commonvealth has ever reached，teach the same lesson［the tendency of Papal domination］．

3．The act of sinking to a lower level in space． ［Rare．］

Lychus has sunk on one knee and with closed eyes is about to slip prone．Lamia leans over and supports bis head from further degradation，while her left hand com
forts his shoulder． 4．Diminution or reduction，as of strength， value，altitude，or magnitude．-5 ．In painting， a lessening and obscuring of distant objects in a landscape，to give the effect of distance． 6．In geol．，the reduction or wearing down of higher lands，rocks，strata，etc．，by the action of water or other causes．

They［Scottish geologists］appealed to the vast quantity of sedimentary rocks．bearlng witness in every hed and layer to the degradation and removal of former con－
7．In biol．，abortive structural development； retrograde metamorphosis，such as that wit nessed in many parasites as a result of their parasitism．

The degradation of the apeciea man is observed in some its varietics
The course of development may，in particular cases ead to nimerous retrogressions，so that we may fid the This phenomenou，which is organization than the iarva． morphosls，corresponds to the demanis of the sciection

## degradation

theory，since under more simple conditions of Iffe，where nourlshment is more casily ohtained（parasitism），degra an orgrnism．
8．In bot．，a change consisting of abstraction， loss，a bortion，or non－developinent of usual or cans．－9．In her．，same as abutement．－Degrada－ thon of energy．See energy，$=$ Syn． 1 and 2 ．luebasement， inllatlon．
degradational（deg－rī̀－dā＇shonn－ąl），a．［＜de－ gradation + －nl．］In nat．hist．，due to degrada－ tion；lewered in type through degradation；de－ gencrated：as，a degradational form；degrada－ tional structures
degrade（dī－grād＇），$v_{\text {－；pret．and }} \mathrm{pp}$ ．degraded， ppr．degrading．［＜ME．degraden，$\langle$ OF．degra－ ， Pg ．degrader $=$ Pr．Ilegradar，desyradar $=$ deren $=$ G．dearadiren $=$ Dan degradere $=$ Segra degradera．＜MI．degradare，reduce in rank， deprive of rank，〈L．de，down，＋gradus，step， degree，rank：see grade and degree．］I．trans． 1．To reduce from a higher to a lower rank， degree，or type．Specifically－2．To deprive of any effice or dignity；strip of honors：as，to degrade a general officer．

When yout disyrac＇d ine fin my anolassade，
Then I degraded you from being king．
ded in the aenate．
Both which have been degraded in the aenate，
To make them smart，amilabour of revenge
B．Jouson，Catiline，1．1．
Prynue was aentenced by the Star Chamber court to be degraded from the bar．

Palfrey．
3．To lower in character；cause to deteriorate lessen the value or worth of ；debase：as，drunk－ enuess iegrudes a man to tho level of a beast． Nor shatt thou，by deacending to assume

Shall we lose our privilege，our charter，
And whitully tegrade ourselves of reason And plety，to live like beats？

Shirley，Love＇a Cruclty，It． 2
In the progress of moral truth，the animal passlon whith degrade our nature are ly degreea checked and
4．In biol．：（a）To reduce in taxonomic rank； ower in the scale of classification：as，to de grade an order to the rank of a family．（b）To reduce in complexity of structure or function； simplify morphologically or plysiologically：as， an organism degraded by parasitic habit．
The degree to which many of the most Important or gans In theae degraded［cleistogamic］Howers have been reducel，or even wholly obliterated，is one of their mos remarkable peculiaritiea，reminding us of many parasitlc
anlonala，
Darmin，Diferent Forms of Flowera，p． 336 ．
5．Iu geol．，to reduce in altitude or magnitude， as hills and mountains or icebergs；wear down， as by the weather．
Although the ridge lo still there，the ridge itselt has
Journal of Science． been deyrated．
The reglons withtu reach of abrading and degrading agencies were thercfore of auffictent extent for the neede l＇aleozoic，sellument－making．
mer．Joner．Sci．， 31 aer．，XXIX． 338
6．In optics，to lower in position in the spec－ trum；iucrease the wave－length of（a ray of light），and hence diminish（its）refrangibility，as by the action of a fluorescent substance．See finorescence．－7．To diminish the streugth，pu－ rity，size，etc．，of．
Degrading the brilliancy of dyell stuffs，or the purity of
Workzhop Ileceipts，1st aer．，p．3＊0． whlles．
$=$ Syn． 1 and 2．Debrase，Disgrace，etc．（see abrue）；to dis． honor，bresk，cashier，rednee to interior rank．－3．To low． cr，
debane．
II．intrans，1．In nat．hist．，to degenerate in type；pass from a higher type of structure to a lower：－2．To degenerate；become lower in character；deteriorate．

No douttt vast eddle in the flood
Of onward time shall yet be made
And throned races may degrude． 3．In a university，to take，for some particular reason，a lower degree than one is entitled to， or to aroid taking a degree at the proper or usual timo；descend from a higher to a lower degree．
Degraring，or golug lack a year，is not allowed，except In case of llhess（proved ly a doetur＇a certiflicate）．A man in Howors．C．A．Inristed，English Univeralty，p．128，note． degraded（dē－grä＇ded），p．a．1．Reduced in rank；deprived of an office or a dignity．-2.
Lowered in character or value；debased；low．

The Netherlands
1500
were reduced pracilcally to a
3．In biol．，reduced in taxonomic rank，or in complexity of structure or function；brought to or being in a state of degradation．
Skulls of the very meanest and most degraded type．

> F'arrar, Language,

The Protozoa are the most degraded in organization．
172
4．In her．，placed upon steps．Also degreed．－ Cress degraded and conjoined．see cross egradement（dẹ－grad ment）， 1. ［く OF＇．de－ gradement，$F$ degradement（二 It．degradamen－ vation of rank or office．［lare．］
So the words of Rldley at hls degradement，and his letler to Hooper，expressly shew．

Miton，Reformation ln Eng．， 11.
degrading（dē－grà＇ding），p．a．1．Dishonor－ ing；debasing；disgraceful：as，degrading ob－ sequionsuess．
The Inordinate love of money and of fame are base and
2．Lowering；bringing to a lower level；wear－ ing down．－Degrading causes，In geol．，those canses which contribute to the dissolving and wearing down of the elevated parta of the carth＇a surface，and the carrying of these parts down into lower levels，as atmoapheric in．

ing manner，or in a way to depreciate ing manner，or in a way to depreciate．
This fs what Bighop Taylor degradingiy calis virtue and
preciae duty．
degravatef（deg＇rä－vät），r．t．［＜L．degravare， make heavy，weigh down，＜de，down，+ gra $=$ eis，heavy：see grate ${ }^{3}$ ．］To make heavy；bur－ den．Bailey， 1727.
degravationt（deg－rā－vā＇shon），n．［く L．as if ＂degravatio（n－），＜degravare，make heavy，weigh down：see degratate．］The act of making heavy．
degrease（dë－grēs＇），t．t．；pret．and pp．rle－ greased，ppr．degreasing．［＜de－priv．＋grease， after F．dégraisser．］To removo the grease from，as from bones in preparing skeletons， or from feathers or hair in preparing skins． ［Rare．］
degree（dē－grē̄），и．［＜ME．degre，degrec，＜OF． degre，degret， F. degré $=\mathrm{Pr}$. degrat $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．degrio， a degree，step，rank，＜L．de，down，f gradus， a step，otc．：see grade ${ }^{1}$ and gree ${ }^{1}$ ．Cf．degrade．］ 1t．A step，as of a stair；a stair，or set of steps．

Round was the schap，in manere of compaas，
Ful of degrees，the helghte of sixty paas，
That whan a man was set on o degre，
Chaucer，Knight＇a Tale，1．1033．
It is made with Stages and hath Degrees aboute，that every Man may wel ae，and non greve other．

Slandeville，Travels，p． 17.
But When he once attains the utmost round，
He then unio the ladder turna lifa back，
Looks In the clouds，scornlng the base degrees
By whleh he did ascend．
Shak．，J．C．，H．
2．A step or single movement toward an end； one of a serics of advances；a stage of progress； a phase of developinent，transformation，or pro－ gressive modification

> We have feet to scale and ellmb
> By glow degrees, ly more and more, The cloudy aumnits of our time.
ongfellore，Ladder of St．Auguatine．
Specifically－3．In gram．，one of the three stages， $11 a m e l y$, positive，comparative，and su－ perlatiee，in the comparison of an adjective or an adverb．See comparison，5．－4．The point of advancement reached；relative position attain－ ed；grade；rank；station；order；quality．
Thenne the kerver or sewer most asserve every lisshe in
Hab degre．
Babee Book（E．E．T．S．），p． 560 ．
He shold serche，fro degre lito degre，
In－to know wherhens he descendyd is，
Duke，Eile，or Baron，or markols if he l
Duke，Frle，or Haron，or markols if he be．
Rom．of Partenay（E．E．T．S．），Int． Oreat indeed
His name，and high was his degree lo heaven．
Jidion， $\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{L}, \mathrm{v}, 707$. 5．In universitics and colleges，an academical rank conferred by a diploma，originally giving the right to teach．The earliest degree was that of master，which In the nniversity of lologna，and others oll universitles），was called the degree of doctor．Atter ward the lower destee of determinant（later called bache－ lor）was Introduced，and the intermedlate degree of licen－ tiate；but these were not regular legrces，except in the faculty of arts．The degree of bachelor was conferred by diven by the chancelfor by athorlty of the pope．Thus， given by the chancelior，by anthority of the pope．Thus， or bachelor of arts，without a diploma；（2）the license；
$(3)$ the degree of master of arts ；（4）the degree of enastor
or doctor of theology；（5）the degree of master or doctor or doctor of theology；（5）the degree of master or doctor
of medine；（6）the degree of doctor ot laws．The degrees now usually conferred are bachelor，master，and doctor as，ineloctor of arts，divintiy，unsle，or isw；master of arts；etc．
He［Wolacy］was loorn at lpswleh in Suffolk，the Ron of a Butcher，sent to Oxford by Reason of hile l＇regrancy of ＇it， 80 boll，that taklug there the firat Degree of Art，he was called the Joy Latchclor．Baker，Chronlcles，1． 201.
The Universlties ceased to teach the systematic theol－ gy of the schools，and the syatematie Jurisprudence of octor of the cand the anclent degrees of tachelor and relgn of Mary，no more．

Stuble，Medieval and Modern Hist．，p． 819.
6．In geneal．，a certain distance or remove in the line of descent，determining the proximity of blood：as，a relation in the third or fourth legree．Sce first extract，and forbidden degrees， below．
In the canon law，degree of relationahip la reckoned by the number of steps from the person fartheat from the common anceator to him；In the clvil law dy the nimmue of stepa from one person up to the common ancestor and down to the other．Thus，a grant－uncle is reiated to hi grand－nephew ln the thir
She was as famlliar as a cousin；but as a distant one－ cousin who had been brought up to ohserve degreen．
$H$. James，Jr．，Harper＇s Jag．，LXXV1． 842
7．In alg．，the rank of an equation，as deter－ mined by the highest pewer under which an un－ known quantity appears in it．Thms，if the expo－ nent of the higheat power of the unknown quantity be t the equation ls of the third or fourth degree．
8．One of a number of subdivisions of something extended in space or time．Spectfcally－（a）One of number of equal subdivislons on the scale of a meteoro ogical or other inatrument，as a thermometer．（b）A unlt or measuring circular arca and the angles aubtended by hem at their centers，being the 860 th part of a circumfer
 of arcs，they are directly proportlunal to the radil of the ircles of which they are parts．This manner of divlding he circle orlginated with the Bahylonlans afyout $2000 \mathrm{~B} . \mathrm{C}_{\text {．}}$ and was brought into use in Greece by the inathematlelai ypalcles．It was perhapa in its origin connecled with an oplinion that，the year consisted of 860 days．The com monabbreviation or algu for degreea is a snial circle（ er of them as， $45^{\circ}$ ．The derree is subdivided into 0 minutes，and the minute linto 60 seconds．The length of degree of latitude is the length of an arc of the section of the fgure of the sea．level by a meridian，the difference of latitude between the extremities of this are beling on legree．（See tatitude．）It is e8． 702 statute milles at th equator，and 60.896 at the poles．The length of a degre f longitude is the length of an orc of the section of the fgure of the sea－level by a plane parallel to the equator，the belng one degree．This isuearly proportloual to the cosine of the istltude，and is equal to 6916 statute mlles at th equator．
Aftre the Anctoures of Astronomye， 700 Furlonges of the Firmamient．
Mandeville，Travels，p． 185 c）In arith．，three flgures taken together in numeration ommonly called periods）．（d）In munic：（1）One of the Hes or apaces of the staff，upon which notes are placed Votes on the same degree，when affected by accidentals may denoto different tones，as D，De，and Dib；and，slmi arly，notes on different degrees，asa $L b$ and $C \neq$ ，may ilenote dentical tones，at least upon fistruments of fixed intona lon．（2）The difference or step between a lue and the adjacent spaee on the staff（or vice versa），Oceasionally， hrough the ube of accidentals，this difference is only pep between any toue of the scale and the tons nex bove or below It，as from do to re，from mi to fa．The interval may lie a whole step or tones a half step or semi lone，or（lu the nilnor seale）a step and a hall，or angment ed tone．See step，ione，interval，slaf，wale．［To distin gulsh between degrees of the staft and degrees of the cale，the terms stafj－degree and scale－legree are sometime ased．
．Intensive quantity；the proportien in whioh any quality is possessed；measure；extent； grade．

3oure barnes sall ilkun othir wedde，
And worshippe goll tu gud degre．
But as there are degrees of shuming，to the taye，p．55， In 1t． Very different excellencies and degrees of perfection． larke，The Atribite，vil
The difference in mind between mant and the highe animals，great as il is，la certalnty one of degree and not
Darwia，Descent of Jan，I． 101
10．In criminal lano：（a）One of certain dis－ tinctions in the culpability of the different par－ ticipants in a crime．Tho actual perpetrator is said to be a principal in the first degree，and one who is present aiding and abetting，a prin cipal in the second degree．（b）One of the phases of the same kind of crime，differing in gravity and in punishment．［U．S．］－Accumu－ atep by step；gradually；by little and little；by moderate advances．

## degree

Th＇innumerable effects to sort aright，
And，by degrecs，from calse to cause to climb． ir J．Davies，Lmmortal．of Soul， xxx Where light，to shades descending，pla
Dies by degrees，and by deqrees revives

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 8 \text { revives. } \\
& \text { Dryden, Epistles, xiv. } 70 .
\end{aligned}
$$

By due degrees，small Doubts create Chronic degrongreve，tr．of Ovid＇s Art of Love． unct deen，one 360th part of a tropicsi year．－Con－ Degree of a curve，the aame as its order，but the latter term is preferable，－Degree of constraint．See con－ straint．－Degree of freedom．See freedom．－Discrete degrees．see discrete．－Forbidden or prohibited de－ grees，in civil and in cawon law，degrees of consangwi．d The determination of these in church or canon law was founded out the prothitions contained in Lev．xviii． founded on the prohibitions contained in Lev． with sdherence tors marriage in one sex bars it equally in the other，and that by Christ＇s declaration（Mat．xix． 6 and Mark＇x．8，confirning Gen．fi．24）a msin and his wife become one fiesh．The Roman law prohibited nearly the same degrees，though msrriage of a man with his niece wss permitted from the time of Clandius until forbidden hy Nerva，and also from the time of Caracalla to thst of Con atantine．Marriages with s deceased brother＇s wife snd Theodosius the Great forlade them hetween first cousins， and this was the general rule of the church from that time on．From the sixth to the thirteenth century，marriagea within the aeventh degree were prohibited；atter the fourth Lateran Council（A．D．1215），only those within the fourth degree．Marriage between godparents and godchildren Was prohibited by Justimisn，and this was afterwara ex－ other relations of these．The presenter for confirmation was put on s par with the godparents．The Council of Trent limited such spiritual relationship to spensors，to presenters at confirmation，to the persons baptized or con－ frmed，and the parents of these．In England marriage between first cousins was forbidden till the Reformatiou． The present English law of both church and state is con－ formed to a statute passed under llenry VIIl．，and re－
vised under Elizabeth，which forbids all marriages not vised under Elizabeth，Which forthis all marriages 110 ，
without the Levitical degrees．Theae degrecs were tsbu－ lated by Archbishop Parker in 1563，and his table is adopted in the 99 th canon of 1603 ，and ordered to he set up publicly in every church．It will also be found printed at the end of every English prayer－book．Its provisiens have been summarized as follows：A man may not marry the mother or stepmother of his own or his wife sparents； the widow of his father，father－in－law，uncle，brother， son，stepson，or nephew ；the sunt，sister，daughter，or
niece of himself or his wife；the daughter or stepdaugh－ ter of his own or his wife＇s children．A woman may not marry the father nr stepfather of her own or her hus－ band＇s parents；the widower of her mother，mother－in－ law，aunt，sister，daughter，stepdsughter，or niece；the uncle，brother，son，or nephew of herself or her husband； the sont or atepson of her own or her husband＇s children． Iorbidden by the Mosaic Isw or noter，is prohihited as pre forbidden by the Mosaic Isw or not，ia prohibited as pre－
cisely analogons to that with a deceased husband＇s brother， the marriage of a uan with his lurother＇s wife heing ex－ plicitly prohibited in Lev．xviil．Direct relationship，if in the ascending and descending line，is canonically reck－ oned as one degree，and marriage prohibited accordingly． In canon law an fllicit connection ia held to involve the same prohibitions as a marriage．－In degreet，greatly； to a degree．

He was greved in degre，
And gretely moved in myude．
York Playz，p． 53.
Local degree，one 360th part of the zodiac．－Simeon＇s degree，a certain farly medfeval degree，coujectured to upon masters in the University of Oxford．The real mesn－ ing of the phrase has been forgotten；but down to 1827 every master of arts，inceptor in medicine，etc．，in Oxford was compelled to swear hatred of Simeon and renuncia－ tion of his degree．－Song of degrees，stitle given to fif－ teen paalms，from cxx．to cxxxiv，inclusive．Biblical crit． ics are not agreed as to the origin and significance of the title．See gradual palms，under gradual．－To a degree
to an exireme；exceedingly ：as，proud to a degree．［Colloq．］

Assuredly，sir，your fsther is wrath to a degree；he comes down stairs eight or ten steps at a thne－ming， growling，and thumping the banisters ali the way．

Sheridan，The Rivals，ii． 1
Tetal degree，the sum of the degrees of an algebraic ex－

degreet（dë－gré），v．t．［＜degree，n．］1．Toad－ vance by a step or steps．
Thus is the aoul＇a death degreed up．Sin gathers strength by custom，and creeps like some contagious disease in the body from joint to joint．Rev．T．Adams，Works，1． 230.

I widi degree this noxions neutrality one peg higher
Bp．II achet，Abp．Willams，II． 189.
2．To place in a position or rank．
We that are degreed above our people．
都 Lucrece．
degreed（dẹे－grēd＇），a．［＜degrce $+-e t^{2}$ ．］In
her．，same as degraded， 4.
degreeinglyt，$a d v$ ．By degrees ；step by step． Degreeingly to gruw to greatuess．
eltham，Resolves，1． 97.
degu（deg＇ö），n．［S．Amer．］A South Ameri－ can hystricomorphic rodent of the family Octo－ dontide and genus Octodon，such as $U$ ．cumingi． See cut in next column．
deguiset，v．t．［ME．deguisen，derisen，derysen， Pars of desgisen，disguise：see disguise．］To disguise．

1510
And ay to thame come Repentance amang And maid thame chere degysit in liss wede King＇s Quair，iii． 8.


## Degu（Octadon curningi）

deguiset，n．［ME．deguyse，degise，degyse；from the verb．］Disguise．

In selcouthe maners snd sere degyse．（E．D．）
Ifampole，Prick of Conscience（1517）．（E． degum（dë－gum＇），v．$t$ ．；pret．and pp．degum－ ned，ppr．degumming．［＜de－priv．+ gum²．］ To free from gum；deglutinate．

Scouring rendera all common sllks，whether white or goft fiossy texture，from the fact that the fllures whicl were agglutinated fin reeling，being now degummed，sre separated from each other and show their individual te－ nuity in the yarn．Encyc．Brit．，XX11，62．
degust（dēe－gust＇），v．［＜L d．degustare，taste of，＜ de－+ gustare，taste：see gust2．］I．trans．To taste；relish．

A soupe su vin，madam，I will dequst，and gratefully．
II．intrans．To have a taste；be relishing．
Two or three，all fervent，hushing their talk，degusting tenderly，sud storing renioiscences－for a bottle of good wine，like a good act，alhines ever in the retrospect．
R．$L$ ．Stevenson，Silversilo Squatters，p． 47.
degustate（dō－gus＇tāt），v．t．［＜L．degustatus， pp．of degustire，taste of：see degust．］Same as degust．
degustation（dē－gus－tā＇shon），n．$[=$ Sp．de－ gustacion，〈 LL．dequstatió（ $n-$ ），く L．degustare， taste of：see degust．］The act of tasting．
It is no otherwise eveu in carual dellghts，the degusta－ lion whereof is wout to draw on the heart to a more eager
appetition．
Bp．IIall，Sonl＇s Fare well to Earth，
g． Then he bustled about with the boy，and produced a va－ riety of gifts for grace，use，and degustotion．
M．Betham－Eduards，Next of Kin W

M．Betham－Edwards，Next of Kin Wanted，xxxiv．
Good wine is not an optical pleasure，it is an inward the prenises，I failcd to difisover it．
H．James，Jr，Little Tour，p． 129.
degyset，$v$ ．and $n$ ．See deguise
déhaché（dā－ha－shā＇），a．［F．（in her．），pp．of OF．dehacher，dehaehier，cut off，く de－priv．+ hacher，cut：sce hackI，hash．］In her．，having the head，paws，and tuft of the tail cut off：said of a beast used as a bearing．Eneyc．Brit．，XI． 698.
dehisce（dẹ̄－his＇），v．i．；pret．and pp．dehisced， ppr．dehiscing．［＝It．deiseere，＜L．dehiscere， gape，open，＜de，off，＋hiscere，gape，yawn akin to hiare，yawn：see hiatus and yawn．］Te gape；specifically，in bot．，to open，as the cap－ sules of plants．
This（a legume or pod）is s superlor，one－celled，one－or uturea， 80 as to forn

R．Beatley，Manual of Botany，p． 304.
The anthers dehisced properly，but the pollen－grains dhered in a mass to them．

Davvin，Different Forms of Flowera，p． 329.
dehiscence（dẹ̈－his＇ens），n．［ $=$ F．déliscence ＝It．deiseenza，く NL．＊dehiscontia，＜I．dehis－ $\operatorname{cen}(t-) s$ ，dehiscent：see dehiseent．］1．A gap－ ing．－2．In bot．，the opening of a pericarp for the discharge of the seeds，or of an anther to set free the pollen．Regular dehiscence in the case of capsules is septicidal，through the septa，or It is also said to be aevtifragal whells． the valves break away from the tepta．Irregular dehiscence thay ei transverse，circumscissile，ete． or variously lacerated．The delis－ cence of sn anther is by longitudinal slits，valves，pores，etc．
The dehiscence of the firm exter．
W．B．Carpenter，Micros．，§ 267.
 3．In pathol，a bursting open．
dehiscent（dë－his＇ent），a．［＝F．déhiseent， L．dehiscen（t－）s，ppr．of dehiscere，gape：see de－ hisec．］1．Opening，as the capsule of a plant．

## dehydrate

ing to split apart ：said especially of the elytra when they are soparated at the apices．
dehonestatet ${ }_{\text {r }} r$ ．t．［ $<\mathrm{L}_{1}$ ．delionestatus，pp．of dehonestare，dishonor，disgrace，＜de－priv．+ honestare，honor，＜honestus，honorable，honest： seo honest，and cf．dishonest，v．］To impugn； dishonor．
The excellent and wise pains he took in this paricular he excen dehonestate or remroach

Jer．Taylor，Works（ed．1835），II． 74
dehonestationt，n．［＜LL＿．dehanestatio（ $n-$ ），＜ L．dehonesture，dishonor：sce dchonestate．］A disgracing；a dishonoring．
Who can expatiate the infinite shame，dehonestation，and infany which they bring？Bp．Gauden，Hieraspistes，p． 482 dehors（dệ－hôrz＇；F．pron．dè－ôr＇），a．and n．［ $\langle$ F．dehors，＜OF．defors，defora，deffors，deffuers defuer，desfuer $=$ Pr．defors $=$ Sp．defuera，$<\mathrm{ML}$ ． deforis，outside，without，＜L．de，from，+ foris， foras（＞OF．fors，forz，foers，hors，F．hors $=\operatorname{Pr}$ fors＝It．fore，fuora，fuore，fuori），out of doors ut，$\langle$ foris，a door，$=\mathrm{Gr} .0$ orpo $=\mathrm{AS}$ ．duru $=\mathrm{E}$ door：see door，and forum，forcign，foris－，etc．］ I．a．In taw，without；forcign to；irrelevant．
II．n．In fort．，any outwork beyond or out－ ide of the main fortification．
dehortt（dẹ̄－hôrt＇），v．t．［＝Sp．Pg．dehortar， ＜L．dehortari，dissuade，persuade，＜de，from， ＋hortari，advise：see hortation，and cf．exhort．］ To dissuade ；advise to the contrary；urge not to do or not to undertake a certain thing；deter．
If the wasting of our money might not dehort vs，ye the wounding of our mindes should deterre vs．

Lyly，Euphues，Allat．of Wit，p． 106.
The bold Gallean，St．Peter，took the boldness to de hort bis Master from so great an infellelty．

Jer．Taylor，Works（ed．1835），1． 297.
dehortation（dē－hôr－tā＇shọn），n．［＜LL．dehor－ tatio（n－），＜L．dehortari，dïssuade：see dehort．］ Dissuasion；advice or counscl to the contrary of some act or undertaking．
Dehortations from the use of strong 14 yurrs have been the favourite topic of sober declaimers in ati ages．Lamb． The exlortation，which might almost be terued a dehor－ tation for its severity，was ordere to follow the sermon in
case of need．
I．W．Wixm，Hist．Church of Eng．，xv． dehortative（dē－hôr＇tâ－tiv），a．［＜LL．dehor－ ativus，＜L．dehortari，dissuade：see dehort．］ Dissuasive；dehortatory．Coleridge．
dehortatory（dē－hôr＇ta－tō－rí），$a$ ．and $n$ ．［＜LL deliortatorius，＜＇L．deliortari，dissuade：see de hort．］I．a．Dissuasive；belonging to dissuasion． The text［Ephl，iv．30）you see is a dehortatory charge to
Rop．Hall，Remsina，p． 103.
II．$\dagger$ n．A dissuasion；a dissuasive argument reason．Miltan．
dehorter（dệ－hôr＇tèr），n．A dissuader；one who advises to the contrary．
So long as he［Carlyle］was merely an exhorter or $d e$ horter，we were thanktul for such eloquence，such humor such vivid or grotesque fmages，and such splendor of il－
lustration，as only he could give． dehumanization（dē－hū ${ }^{\prime}$ măn－i－zā́shon），u．［く dehtmanize + －ation．］Thë act of dëhumaniz－ ing，or the state of being dehumanized．Also spelled dehumanisation．
Nsture has put a limit to dehumanisation in the quali－ individuals to produce a third may take place at ali． Maudsley，Pody and Will，p． 245
dehumanize（dē－hū＇man－īz），v．$t . ;$ pret．and pp． dehumanized，ppr．deliumanizing．［＜de－priv． ＋humanize．Cf．F．déshumaniser．］To deprive of distinctively human qualities：as，dehuman－ izing influences；dehumarized speculation．Also spelled dehumanise．
The grosser passions，originally conspicuous sud care－ ully ministered to by devotees，gladualty fade，lesving only the passions leas related to corporal satisfactions； II．Spencer，Iop．Scl．MIo，XXIV．343．
dehusk $\dagger$（dē－husk＇），v．t．［＜de－priv．＋husk．］ To deprive of the husk．

Wheat
Drant，tr．of Horace，Ep．to Nunilifus．
dehydrate（dē－hī＇drāt），r．；pret．and pp．dehy－ drated，ppr．delydrating．［＜L．de－priv．＋Gr．
id $\omega \rho$（idp－），water，+ －ate ${ }^{2}$ ．］I．trans．To de－ prive of or free from water．Thus，calcinm chlorid， ly reason of its strong affinity for water，dehydrates noiat gratee（driea）moist animal tissuea which are placed in it．
The first nul most olvions value of this reagent［alcohol］ is found in its strong athinity for water，this rendering it importance fur dehyirating purposesi Histology，p． 9.
II．intrans．To lose water．
The cellold in layers are slow in dehydrating
Jour．Ruy．Micros．Soc．， 2 d ser．，VI．1i． 350.
dehydrater
1511
deistically
dehydrater（dē－hìdrä－tér），$n$ ．That which de－ dehydration（dê－hī－drā＇shọn），n．［＜dehydrate ＋－ion．］In chem．，the removal of water as an element in the composition of a substance． dehydrogenization（dē－hī＂drō－jen－i－zā＇shon）， n．［＜dehydrogenize + －ation．］The removal of hydrogen，wholly or in part，from a compound containing it．
The oxidatious and the duhydrogenisations play the mest important part in the production of celour．

Ure，Dtct．，IV． 7 T.
dehydrogenize（dē－hī＇drọ－jen－iz），v．t．；pret． and pp．dehydrogenized，ppr，dchydrogenizing． To deprive of hydrogen；remove hydrogen from （a compound containing it）．
dehydrogenizer（dē－lin＇drộ－jen－ī－zêr），n．A re－ agent which effects tho removal of hydrogen from a compound containing it．
The action of dehydrogenisers upou naphthylamine．
deiamba（dā－iam＇bị̂），$n$ ．［Nativo namo．］Congo tobacco，a plant growing wild in the marshy districts of Congo，western Africa，the flowers of which produce a narcotic effect when smoked． deicidel ${ }^{1}$（dē＇i－sid），$n .[=F$ ．décide $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ． It．dcicida，＜M1．．as if＊deicida，＜L．deus，a god， + －cidla，a killer，＜cadere，kill．Cf．homicide ${ }^{1}$ ．］ One who kills a god；specifically，one coucerned iu crucifying Jesns Christ．Craig．［Rare．］
In tho Middle Agea the Jews were belfeved to be an ac－
cursed race of deicides．
deicide ${ }^{2}$（dè＇i－sid），n．［ $=\mathrm{F}$ ．déicide $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ． It．deicidio，＜ML，as if＂deicidium，＜L．deus，a god，+ cidium，$\left\langle\right.$ eaderc，kill．Cf．homicide ${ }^{2}$ ．］ The act of killing a god；specifically，the cruci－ fixion of Jesus Christ．［Rare．］
Earth，prefaned，yet Jessed，with deicide
rior，I am that I aro．
deictic（dik＇tik），（u．［The reg．L．analogy would require＊dictic（cf．apodictic）；＜Gr．deıктєко́s， serving to show，＜deckvivat，show，akin to AS＇． tecan，E．teach：see teach．］In logic，direet： applied to reasoning which proves directly，and opposed to cienchic，which proves indirectly．
Thirdly，into the＂direct，＂and the＂indirect＂（er rednc－ ir hately，Rhetorlc，i．2
deictically（dik＇ti－kal－i），adr．With direct in－ dication；in the mainner of one who indicates or points out，especially with a finger or by a gesture of the hand．
Our Saviour＇a prediction was ．．．categorically enunci－ ative，verily I say unto you that one of you alhail or will betray me，and he that dippeth，at that time when Christ
spake it，deictically，i．e．，Judas is that person apake it，deictically，i．e．，Judas，is that person．

Iammond，Worka，I．זos．
deid（dēd），a．A Scotch form of dead．
deid（dēd），n．A Scotch form of dealh．
Ijka thing that Iady took，
The y＇oung Tamlane（Child＇a Ballads，1．117）． Ite was my father＇s deid．
Lovd Maxvell＇s Good－night（Ch11d＇s Ballads，V1．166）．
deific（dē－if＇ik），$\quad[=\mathrm{F}$. déifique $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．deifico $=$ Pg．It．deifico，＜LL．deificus，＜L．deus，god，＋－fi－ cus，＜facerc，make：see deify．］Making divine； deifying．

They want some deific impuise．
Sushnell，Sernena for New Life，p．43．
deifical（dẹ̄－if＇i－kạl），$a$ ．Same as deific．
The anclent eathellck fathers were not afrayd to call Ifomilies，un
eification（dē ion，deificeion＜$\langle$ ME．deifica－ $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．deifion， OF ．deification，F．deification ione，$\langle$ Licion $=$ Pg．eleificafão $=\mathrm{It}$ ．deifica－ ify：see deify if＂deificatio（ $n$－），，deificare，de－ being raised to the act of deifying；the state embodiment． Buddha being in fact a deification of jumann intellect． Sir J．E．Tennent，Ceylo
n．One who deifies．
deifier（ $\mathrm{le}^{\prime} \mathrm{i}-\mathrm{f}-\mathrm{e} \mathrm{e} \mathrm{r}$ ），$\mu$ ．One who deifies．
The memory of ao aignal an interposition of Heaven given an etfectual check to the practice．
deiform（dēi－0rm）［ Sp．Pg． L．deus，a god，+ forma， $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{m}}$ ］deiforme god；godlike in form

> If the final consumuation af all things make tine creature deform,

2t．Couformable to the character or Mr．More． God．
What a pure initation of God its life is，and how exactiy deiform all its motious and actieng are
J．Scott，Christian Life，i．s．
eiformityt（dē－i－Lôr＇min－ti），$n_{0}$［रdeiform + －ity．］
Thus the sonrla mumerous pluraity
I have prord，and show dahe is not very God；
linatyet indecent deformity
Hatil given her．
have pror＇d，and show＇d ahe is not very God；
het decent defornity fati given her．

Dr．K．More，Infintty of Worlds，at． 27.
2．Conformity to the divine character or will．
The short and aecure way to unien and deformity being lattifully pertormed．

Spiritual Conquest．
delfy（dē＇i－$\overline{1}$ ），$v, t . ;$ pret．and pp．deificd，ppr． deifying．［＜ME．deifien，＜OF，leifier，F．déi fier $=\mathrm{Sp}, \mathrm{Pg}$ ．deificar $=\mathrm{It}$ ，deificarc，$\langle\mathrm{L} \mathrm{L}$ ．dej－ ficarc，deify，＜L．deus，a god，＋－ficarc，（ facerc，
make．］1．To make a gol of ；exalt to the rank of a deity ；enroll among the gods．
The seals of Jullua Cresar．．have the atar of Venua 2．To regard as an object of worship；adore or worship as a deity．
Ife did．．．extol and deify the pope．Bacon． the prend man not to adere himaelf．dify his meney，and
3．To make godlike ；exalt spiritually．
By eur own spirits we are deified．
deign（dản），v，t．［＜ME．deigncn，deynen，day nen，＜OF．deigner，daigner，degner，F．daigner $=$ Pr．deuhar $=$ Sp．Pg．dignar＝It．degmarc， deign，＜L．dignari，deem worthy，＜dignus， worthy：see dignity and dainty，and ef．dainl， disdain，dedain ${ }^{2}$ ．］ 1 t．To think worthy；think well of；think worthy of acceptance．
Theu hast estranged thyself and deignest not our land． L．Bryskett（Arluer＇a Eng．Oarner，I．266）．
I fear my Julia woudd not deipn my lines．
Shat．，T．G．of
2ヶ．To grant or permit，as by condescension or favor

## Nor weuld we deign him burial of his men．

Shak．，Macbeth，i． 2
3．To vouchsafe；condescend：with an infini－ tive for object．
But for their pride thei deyme not hym to kuowe for he Merlin（E．E．T＇．S．），II． 182
0 deign to visit eur fersaken seats．
Pope，Summer， 1.71.
The Son of Ood deigned not to exert IIla power before Herol，after Slon
titude，as Elijah．

II．Nereman，Parochiaj Sermens，f． 301. ［Used impersobally in early Englibh．

On her we ne deyneth hina not to thinke．
Chaucer，Anelida and Arctie，1．184．
deignoust，$a$ ．See dainous．
Dei gratia（dē＇í1 grā＇shi－ẹi）．［L．：Dei，gen．of eus，God；gratia，abl．of gratia，grace．］By he grace or favor of God：au expression usu ally inserted in the ceremonial statement of the title of a sovereign：as，Victoria Dei gratia Britanniarum regina（Victoria，by the grace of God queen of the Britains）．It was originally used by bishops and abloots as expressive of their divine comnilssion，afterward ly secular rujers of varieus grades， and finally by menarchia as a special mark of abselute

oi judicium（dē＇z jö－dish＇i－um）．［L．：Dei，gen． of Deus，God；judicium，judgment：see judicial．］ In law，the judgment of God：a phrase applied to the old Saxon trial by ordeal．
deil（dēl），n．［SC．，＝E．dial．deel，dule，etc．， ME．del，etc．；a contr．of deril，q．v．］1．The devil．－2．A wicked，mischievous，or trouble－ some fellow．

They＇re a＇run deils or jsda thegither
Burns，The Twa Dogs．
Dell＇s buckie．See buckie．－Dell＇s dozen．Same as box the Wabster，everythling goes topay．turvy：there ja the devil to pay．

The deit gare oer Jock Wabster，hame growa hell，
When Pato misca＇a ye waur than tongue can tell．
deil－．See dil．
 personified in the Iliad，and later regarded as a son of Ares（Mars）．］A satellite of Mars， revolving about its primary in 30 hours and 18 minntes．It was discovered by Asaph Hall，of Winites．It was disc．
dein ${ }^{1} t, t$ ．$t$ ．An obsolete form of deign．
dein ${ }^{2}$（dēn），adv．［Sc．，also spelled deen；$=\mathrm{E}$ ．
done．］Literally，done；hence，completely；
very．［Scotch（Áberdeenshire）．］
What the fowk say that I can preach
Skinner＇s Misc．Poet．，p． 178.
Deinacrida，n．See Dinaerida．
Deinornis，$n$ ．See Dinornis．
deinosaur，Deinosauria，etc．See dinosaur，etc．
Deinotherium，$n$ ．See Dinotherium．
deinoust，a．See dainmus．
deinsularize（dē－in＇sū－lịr－iz），v．t．；pret．and pp．deinsularized，ppr．deinsularizing．［＜de－ priv．+ insular $+-i z c$.$] To deprive of iusu－$ larity．
deintet，deinteet，n．and $a$ ．Obsoleto forins of dainty．Chauecr．
deintegratet（deē－in＇tẹ̄－grāt），v．t．［＜LLL．dein－ tegratus，pp．of deintegrarc，$\left\langle d c_{-}\right.$priv．+ inte－ grare，make whole：seo integratc．］To dlsin－ tegrate．
deinteoust，$u$ ．See daintenus．
deinteth $\dagger$, A Scotch and obsolete Euglish forns of lainty．
deintrellt，$n$ ．See daintrcl．
Deipara（dệ－ip＇$\left.\frac{1}{2}-\mathrm{rä}\right)$ ），n．［＝Sp．Pg．It．Deipara， ＜LL．deipara，fem，adj．：see deiparous．］The Mother of God；the Theotocos：a title of the Virgin Mary．See Theotocos．
deiparoust（dẹ̃－ip＇a－rus），$a$ ．［＜LL．deipara， fem．adj．，＜L．deus，a god，＋parcre，bear，bring forth．］Beariug or bringing forth a god：an epithet applied to the Virgin Mary．Bailey． Deipnosophist（dip－nos＇öo－fist），n．［＜Gr．del－
 phistre，the name of a work of Athenæus（see the def．），lit．＇the learned men at dinner，＇＜ ঠєiтvov，dinner，+ бофıбrйs，a learned man：see sophist．］One who converses learuedly at din－ ner：in allusion to the title（see the etymology） of a celebrated work of Athenreus，in which a number of learned men are represented as at dinner discoursing on literature and matters of the table．

The eye is the only note－book of the true poet；but a patchwork of second hand memoriea is a laboriens futil． ity，hard to multe and harder to resd，with abont as mach nature in it as a dialogue of the Deipnosophists．
merh，sindy Windowa，p． 292
deirbhfine，$n$ ．［Ir．］See geilfine．
deist，n．A Middle English Iorm of dais．
deism $(\mathrm{dē}$＇izm $), n . \quad[\langle\mathrm{F}$. déisme $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．It．de－ $i s m o=$ D．G．deismus $=$ Dan．deisme $=$ Sw．deism， NL．dcismus，＜L．Deus，God，＋－ismus，E． $-i s m$ ．1．The doctrine that God is distinct and separated from the world．See deist，1．－ 2．Belief in the existonce of a personal God， accompanied with the denial of revelation and of the authority of the Christian church．Deiam is epposed to atheism，or the deuisi of any God；to pan－ theism，which denies or ignores the personality of God： to thelam，which belicves net only 10 a Gol，but la hid living refations with his creaturea；and to Christlacity， which adds a belief lin a
deist（dē＇ist），n．［くF．deiste（Viret，1563），now déiste $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg．It．deista $=\mathrm{D} . \mathrm{G}$. Dan．Sw．de－ ist，〈NL．deista，〈 L．Deus，God，＋－ista，E．－ist．］ 1．One who believes in the existence of a per－ sonal God，but in few or none of the more spe－ cial doctrines of tho Christiau religion；one who holds to some of the more geueral propositions of the Christian faith concerning the Deity， but denies revelation and the anthority of the church．The name in this sense is particularly appro－ printed to a gronp of English writers，mostly of the ifst ceatury．See free－thinker．
A man whe，on the account of the ebscurstyot Hety Writ， ahall pretend to refect the christian rellgion，and turn deist，must，upon the same account，reject deism too，and
By．
By atheist．Atterbury，Sermona，II． ． 2．One who holds the opinion that there is a God，but no divine providence governing the affairs of men；one who holds that God is not only distinet from the world，but also separated from it．
Those whe admit a 1 ranscendental theology are called Deists，those who admit a natural theology Theiats．The former aloul that we nay knew the existence of an orig－ aal befng by mere reasolt，but that our concept of it Is tran－ scendentai only，as of a belng which possensea ali reality， but a reality that cannet be inrther deternined．The jato object more accurately in analogy wilt nature：namely， as a betng which，hrough minderstanding and freedem，cen． tains within jtself the orlginaj groned of all other things． Kant，Critique of Pure Reason，tr．by suiller． $=\$ y n$. Atheist，Sreptic，etc．See infidel．
deistic（dē－is＇tik），$a$ ．［＜deist＋－ic．］Pertain－ ing to deism or to deists；of the nature of de－ ism；embracing or containing deism：as，a de－ istic writer；a deistic book．
deistical（dệ－is＇ti－kạl），$a$ ．Same as deistic．
This very doctrine［that man is by nature wicked］
has made the deixtical morallats almost onanimeus In pro－ elaimiag the divinity of Nature，and aetting op its fancled dictatea as an authoritative rule of action．
deistically（dẹ－is＇ti－kal－i），adc．In a deistic manner．

## deisticalness

deisticalness（dệ－is＇ti－kal－nes），$n$ ．Tho char－ acter of being deistical；deism，［Rare．］ deitatet（dē＇i－tāt），a．［1ıreg．＜L．deita（ $t_{-}$）s，de ity，＋－ate ${ }^{1}$ ．］Possessing the nature of God； divine；deified．

One person and one Christ who is God incariate，and man deitatc，as Gregory Nazianzen saith，without nuta
Deiters＇s cells．Sce cell．
deity（dḗin－ti），$n . ;$ pl．deities（－tiz）．［＜ME．dl ite，deyte，$\langle\mathrm{OF}$ ．deite， F ．déité $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．deitat $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． deidant $=$ Pg．deidade $=$ It．deitè，$\langle\mathrm{LL}$ ．deita $(t-) s$ （for classical L．divinita（ $t$－s，divinity），the di－ vine nature，＜L．deus（＞F．dieu＝Pr．deus， dieus $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．dios＝Pg．dcos＝It．dio），a god， dieus $=$ The． L ．deus（whence also E．deific，deify， deism，deist，and prob．deuce1，q．v．）is one of a large group of words whose forms and etymo－ logical and mythelegical relations are some what involved．The principal L．words of the group are：（1）I．dëus，earlier dŭus（pl．dī，dii， dat．and abl．pl．dis，diis，in inseriptions also dībus，diibus，gen．pl．dīvom，dīvum；later nom pl．dei，gen．pl．deorum），orig．＊dius，＂divus，a god；cf．Skt．deva，heavenly，as n．a god，＝Zend daëra，an evil spirit，$=$ Lith．deva，a god ；Gael and Ir．dia，God，＝OW．Diu，W．duw，God，$=$ Icel．tivi，a god；prob．not connected with Gr． Erós，a ged（whence E．theism，theist，atheism， atheist，thearchy，theodicy，theology，ete．）．（2）L divus，often dïus（ $=$ Gr．dios or＊${ }^{\text {diFos，}}$ ，divine），adj． to deus ；henee L．divinus，divine（see divine）；cf Skt．dáiva，diviue，divya，heavenly；L．divus dius，adj．，as 1. a god．（3）OL．Diovis，late Jovis（nom．rare；geu．Joris，etc．），Jove，Jupi ter（see Jove，Jupiter），＝Gr．Zeís，Bœotian $\Delta$ عís， for ${ }^{*} \Delta \eta{ }^{\prime}$（gen．$\Delta t o$ f for $^{*} \Delta$（Fós），Zeus（sce Zeus） $=$ Skt．dyäus（gen．divas，stem div－），the sky， heaven，day，personified Heaven；the same in combination，OL．Jouniter，L．Jupiter，Juppiter， in znother form Diespiter，＝Gr．voc．Z $\varepsilon \tilde{v} \pi$ п́́rє $=$ Skt．voc．Dyōush pitar，lit．Heaven Father $=$ OTeut．${ }^{*}$ Tiu，in OlIG．Zio $=$ AS．Tiue $=$ Ieel $T \bar{y} r$ ，the Teutonic god of battle；the AS．Tiu is still preserved in E．Tuesday，AS．Tiwes day （see Tiw and Tuesday）．（4）L．diēs，a day，orig．
 （the same as dyäus，the sky，etc．，above），Arme－ nian $t i v$ ，Ir．dia＝W．dyw，day：see dial，diurnal， journal，journey．（5），etc．：For other L．deity－ names from the same root，see Diana，Janus Juno，and Dis．Cf．also demon．］1．Gedhead divinity；the attributes of a god；especially，the nature and esseuce of the one Supreme Being．
For what reason conld the same deity be denied unto
Laurentia and Flora wlich was given to Venus？Raleigh

## So spake the Father；；and，nufolding bright <br> Blazel Corth

［cap］ God ；the
2．［cap．］God；the Supreme Being，or infinite self－existing Spirit：regularly with the definite article．

An Atheist＇s laugh＇s a poor exchange
Deily offended
Burns，Epistle to a Young Friend．
I seem o see the benevolence of the Deity more clearly in the pleasures of my young children than in any thing else in the world．Paley，Moral Philos．，ii．5． or godlike nature is attributed；an object or a person worshiped as a god．
Even．Buddha himself is not worshipped as a deity，or as a still existent agent of benevolence and power．He is merely reverenced as a clorified remembrance．

Sir J．E．Tennent，Ceylon，iv． 11
deject（dệ－jekt＇），v．t．［＝OF．dejeter，degeter， dejecter，degecter，F．déjeter＝Pr．dejetar，＜L dejectus，pp．of deicere，dejicere，cast down，$\langle d e$ ， down，＋jacere，cast，throw：see jet 1 ，and cf abject，arlject，conject，cject，etc．］ $1 \nmid$ ．To cas or throw down；direct downward．

In sething water hem dejecte，
So lette hem sething longe tyme swete
Palladius，llusbondrie（E．E．T．S．），p． 59 The Austrisu colours he doth here dejec With too much scorn．
f．Jonson，Prince Henry＇s Barriers．
Sometimes she dejects her eyes in a seeming civility ad many mistake in her a cunning for a modest look．
uller，Profane State，
2t．To abate；lower；diminish in force or amount．
Ere long she was able，though in strength exceedingly dejected，to call home her wandering senses． Sir I＇．Sidney，Arcadis，iii
3．To depress the spirits of ；dispirit；discou－ rage；dishearten：now chiefly in the past parti－ ciple used adjectively．See dejected．

## delactation

In the midst of all my endeavours，there is hit one thought that dejects me

＝Syn．3．To sadden，make despondent，anfict，grieve．
dejectt（dë－jekt＇），a．［＜OF，deject $=$ Sp．deyect
$=$ It．dejetto，＜L．dejectus，pp．：see the verb．
Downeast；low－spirited；wretehed；dejected．

## And 1 ，of Indies most deject and wretched

That suck＇d the honey of his music vows，
Now see that noble and most soverelg jancled，out of tune and harsh，
ike sweet bells jangled，out of She and hamlet，iii．
dejecta（dē．jek＇tä），n．pl．［L．，neut．pl．of de jectus，pp，of dejiccre，deicere，thrown down see deject．］Excrements．
Fungi which grow on the dejecta of warm－blooded anj mals，dung，leathers，（ac．De Bary，Fungi（trans．），p． 357
dejectant（dē－jek＇tant），a．［＜deject＋－antI．

## In her．，samé as dë̈pectant

dejected（dē－jek＇ted），p．a．1．Thrown down lying prostrate．［Rare．］－2．Low－spirited downcast；forlorn；depressed；melancholy from failure，apprehension，or the like．
＇Tis not alone my inky cloak，good mother
That can denote me truly．Shak．，Hamlet，i． 2
IIe was much dejected，and made account we would have klle whim．$\quad 1$ inthrop，llist．New England，I． 319.

Long，with dejected look and whine，
T＇o leave the liearth his dogs repine
Scolt，Marmion，iv．，Int
Dejected embowed，in her．，embowed with the head dow an a sed $=$ Syn sad，disheartened，dispirited downherrted＝syn 2，Sad，disheartaed，dispirited，
dejectedly manner；sadly；heavily．

The Master＇s fire and courage fell
Dejectedly，and low，he bowed．$n$ ，Api
dejectedness（dē－jek＇ted－nes），n．1．The state of being cast down；depression of spirits．－2 Abjectness；meanuess of spirit；lowliness．
The text gives it to the publican＇s dejectedness，rather harisee＇s boasting．Feltham，Resolves， 11. The dejectedness of a slave is likewise given him［Caliban］， nut the gnorance of one bred upin a desent in I＇raged
dejecter（dẹ－jek＇tèr），$n$ ．One who dejects or casts down．
dejection（dē－jek＇shon），n．［＝F．réjection $=$ sp．deyeccion $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．dejeç̧ao $=\mathrm{It}$ ．dejezione， く L．dejectio（n－），く dejectus，pp．of dejicere，dei－ cere，deject：see deject． 1 1．The act of casting down；a casting down；prestration．［Rare．］

Such［ull－blown vanity he doth more luathe
Than base dejection．D．Jowson，Poetaster，1 nd

## 2．Depression；diminution．［Rare．］

The effects of an alkalescent state，in nny great degree， are thirst and a dejcction of appetite，which putrid things
3．In med．：（a）Fecal discharge；evacuation． （b）The matter discharged or voided；dejecta oftenin the plural ：as，the dejections of cholera watery dejections．－4．The state of being down cast；depression or lowness of spirits；melan choly．

Of sorrow，and dejection，and despair，
Onr frailty can sustain，thy tidings liring． $\begin{aligned} & \text { Milton，P．．．．xi．} 301 .\end{aligned}$

## Fioue dejection soul．

Af．Arnold，Consolation．
5．In astrol．，the house furthest removed from
the exaltation of a planet．＝Syn．4．Sadness，de． spondency，cloom．
dejectlyt（dë－jekt＇li），adt．［＜deject，a．，＋－ly²．］ In a downcast manner；dejectedly．Darics．
I rose dejectly，curtesied，and withdrew without reply．
dejectory（dë－jek＇tē－ri），a．［＜deject + －ory．］In med．，having power or tending to promote evacu－ ations by stool：as，dejectory medicines．
dejecture（dë－jek＇tūr），n．［＜deject + －urc．］
In med．，that which is ejected；excrement；de－ jecta．
dejeratet（dej＇e－rāt），v．i．［＜L．dejerare，take an oath，orig．dejurare，a form restored in LL． ＜de + jurare，swear：see jurat，jury．］To swear solemnly．
dejerationt（dej－ө－rā＇shon），11．［＜L．dejera－ tio（ $n$－），LLL．dejur̈atio（ $n$－），＜dejerare，take an oath ：see dejerate．］The taking of a solemn oath． Doubtless with many vows and tears and dejerations he abours to clear his intentions to her person．

Dp．IIall，ILaman Ilanged
dejeunet，$n$ ．Same as déjeuner．

Take a dejoune of muskadel and ectar
B．Jonson，New Inn．
déjeuner（ $\left(\bar{a}-z l n e ̀-n \bar{a} \bar{a}^{\prime}\right)$ ， 11 ．［F．，prop．inf．déjeu－ ner， $\mathrm{OH}^{1}$ ．desjeuner，desjuner，break fast，＜L．dis－ priv．＋LL．jejunare（ $>\mathrm{F} . j e \hat{m e r}$ ），fast：see je－ jume．Cf．dine．］Breakfast；tho morning meal． In France it is in midday meal，breakfast in the English and American sense not being eaten，instead of which it
 cup of coffee or chocolate and $n$ roll－Déjeuner à la fourchette（literally，breakfast with the（ork），n set meal in the middle of the day，with meat nnd wine；a luncheon．
A form of entertninment much in favour with society was the dejezuer a la fourcherte．The＂reakiast，＂al－ ways of the most recherche description，incluaing the choicest wines and every delicacy procinabe，usianyle of gan betweer fich dancing was generally kept up until one or two o＇clock in the morning． de jure（dē jórrē）．［L．，of right or law：de，of ； jure，abl．of jus（jur－），right，law：see just，jus－ tice．］By right；according to law．See de facto． Dekabristt，w．［＜Russ．Dekabri，December，＋ －ist．］Same as Decembrist．
dekadrachm（dek＇a－dram），n．［＜Gr．ঠєкádрах－ $\mu$ к，worth 10 drachmas，＜$\delta \varepsilon к а,=E$ ten，+ ঠрахии́，a drach－ ma：see drach－ ma，drachm．］ An ancient sil－ ver coin of the value of 10 drachms oc－ drachms，oc－ casionally is－ sued at Syia－
cuse and in other parts of the Hellenic world．The specimen illus－ trated weighs 660.9 grains．
dekagram，$n$ ．
see necagram．
dekass（dek＇

ten，$+\mathrm{L}=\mathrm{L}$ ．
ten，＋L．as
（ass－），as：see
$\left(s^{4}\right.$, aee．］A
（ $s^{4}$ ，aee．］A
nnit of mass ；
ten asses：in
the grand
duchy of Ba －
den equal to 5
deciona to 5
7.7 grains troy．
7.7 grains troy．
dekastere，


Dekadrachm of Syracuse，by Evainetos，
th century B．C．British Museum．（Size） 4th century $\mathrm{B} . \mathrm{C}$
of the original．）
deking $\dagger$（dē－king＇），v．$t$ ．［＜de－priv．+ king．］ To dethrone；depose．

Edward being thas dekinfocd，the embassie rode joyfully acke to London to the palliament．Speal，Edward III．，IX．xil．\＆ 75
dekle，n．See dechle
dellt，u．A Middle English form of deall
$\operatorname{del}^{2}$（del），$n$ ．［Singhalese．］Same as angili－ mood．
del．An abbreviation of the Latin delinearit， （he）drew it，placed after an artist＇s name on a victure．
Delabechea（del－a－besh＇ë－ä），n．［NL．，named after the English geologist Sir H．T．De la Beche（1796－1855）．］A genus of trees，formed for the bottle－tree，now included under Ster－
eulia．See cut under bottle－tree．
delabialize（dē－lā＇bi－al－iz），v．t．；pret．and pp． delabialized，ppr．delabializing．［＜de－priv．＋ labializc．］To deprive of or change from a la－ bial character．H．Secet．
delaceratef（dẹ－las＇e－rāt），थ．t．；pret．and pp． delacerated，ppr．deläccrating．［＜L．delacera－ tus，pp．of delacerare，tear to pieces（but found only in fig．sense＇frustrate＇）；cf．dilacerare，to tear to pieces（ $>\mathrm{E}$. dilacerate），〈de－，from，or di－， away，apart，＋lacerare，tear：see lacerate．］To tear to pieces；lacerate．
delacerationt（dē－las－e－rä＇shon），n．［＜L．＊de－ laceratio（n－），＜delacer̈are，tëar in pieces：see delacerate．］A tearing in pieces．
delacrimation $\dagger\left(d \bar{e}-l a k-r i \mathrm{i}-\mathrm{mã}^{\prime} \operatorname{sh} \cap \mathrm{n}\right.$ ），n．［Also written delacrymation；＜L．delacrimatio（n－）， delacrimare，shed tears，＜de，down，＋lacri－ mare，lacrumare，weep，shed tears，$\langle$ lacrima， lacruma，a tear：see lacrymal．］Wateriness of the eyes：excessive secretion of tears；lacrima－ tion；epipliora．
delactationt（dē－lak－t̄̄＇shon），n．［＜de－priv．
＋lactation．］The act of weaning．
delaine
1513
delaine（dộ－lãn＇），n．［Short for muslin－le－laine，〈 $\mathrm{r}^{2}$ ．mousssline de laine，muslin of wool：see tile fabrie，originally of wool，afterward more commonly of mixel materials，and frequently printed．Seo muslin－de－laine．
delamination（lō－lam－i－11ā＇sleon），n．［ $\langle<$ Ls，de， away，＋lamina，a thin plate of metal：seo lam－ ina，lamination．］A splitting apart in layers； a laminar dehiscenco：a term specifically ap－ plied in embryology to the splitting of a primi－ tively singlo－layered blastoderm into two lay－ ers of cells，thus producing a two－layerod germ without invagination，embolism，or proper gas－ trulation．
delapidatet，delapidationt，etc．Seedilapidate，
delapsationt（dē－lap－sā＇slıon），n．［＜delapse＋ －ation．］The act of falling down．
delapset（dè̀－laps＇），x．i．［＜L．delapsus，pp．of delabi，fall or sink down，＜dc，down，＋labi，fall： see lapse．］1．To fall or slide down．－2．To be transmitted by inheritance．

Which Ame derfved alone，the right before all other Of the delapsed crown，from Philip，her fair mother．
delapsiont（dẹ̆－lap＇shon），u．［＜L．delapsus，pp． of delabi：see clelapse．］A falling down；pro－ lapse．
delatel（dệ－lăt＇），v．t．；pret．and pp．delated，ppr． deluting．$[=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{I} \mathrm{g}$ ．delaterr，accuse，$<\mathrm{ML}$ ．de－ latare（also contr．delare），accuse；＜Is．delatus， pp ．of deferre，bear，earry or bring down，bring， give，deliver，report，amounce，also，as a legal term，with obj．nomen，name，or later with per－ son as object，indict，impeach，accuse，denounce， ＜de，down，＋ferre＝E．beari ：sce defer ${ }^{1}$ ．］It． To carry ；convey；transmit．
Try exactly the time wherefin sonnd is delated．
Bacon，Nat．IIst．，§ 209.
2ł．To carry on ；conduct；manage．

> His wartike wife Semiranis
> beiating ruled in his stead,
> The empire new heconne

Ifrarner，Ablion＇s England，I． 1.
3†．To publish or spread abroad；make public．
When the crime is delated or notorions．
Jer．Taytor，Ruie of Conselence，ili． 4.
4．To bring a charge against；accuse；inform against；denounce．［In this sense the word is still used in tho judicatories of the Scottish Chureh．］

> Yet, if I do ft not, they may delate Myy alackness oto ny patron, work me out Of his opinion. B. Jonson, Volpon
of his opinion．
B．Jonson，Volpone，11． 3.
As men were delated，they were marked down for such fine． Bp．Burvet， 11 lat．Own Times，ann．160？
Every inmate of a honse［of Jesuits）is lialse to sectet acenisation to its superior，while the superior himself may he similarly delated to the provincial or the general
delate ${ }^{2+}$（dệ－lảt＇），v．t．［＜ML．delatare，erro－ neous form of L．dilitarc，dilate，extend，dilute： see dilate and velay2．］To allay；dilute．
delater（dō－lā＇têr），${ }^{2}$ ．［＜delate ${ }^{1}+$ er ${ }^{1}$ ；equiv． to delator．］Same as delator
delation ${ }^{1}$（dệ－1ā＇shon），$⿲ . \quad[=\mathrm{F}$ ．délation $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． delacion $=$ Pg．delação $=$ It．delazione，aceusa－ tion，（I．delatio（1－），an accusation（not found in lit．sense＇carriago，conveyance＇），く tlelatus， pp．of deferre，bear，carry or bring down，ae－ cuse：see delatel．］ $1+$ ．Carriage；conveyance； transmission．
The delation of Hyht is in an instant．
Bacen，Nat．Hist．， 8209.
In defation of sounds the fnclosnre of them preserveth them，and causets them to be heard further．

Vaeon，Nat．Hlist．
2．Aceusation or criminal informatiou：spe－ cifieally，interested accusation；secret or sinis－ ter denunciation．
A delation given in agginst him to the sald committee－ for unsomad doctrine．
spaking，Ilist．Troubles in Scotiand，11． 91.
The acensers were not to be liable to the charge of de－
ation．
delation ${ }^{2}+(\mathrm{d} \bar{\rho}-1 a \bar{s}$ shou $), n$ ．［For dilation：see dilution and ileluy¹．］Extension；delay；post－ ponement．
Thif ontrage micht suffr na delaciuun，sen it was sa ner ajuroachentid to the wallis and portis of the town． Although sometimea the baptism of chlldren was de－ reried，．and although there might be some advantages gotten by such detation；yet it condd not be end

Jer．Taylor，Works（ed．1835），II．10\％．
After this judguent there was mo delation of aufferance
bernerg，tr．of Frolssartis Chron．，lexaii．
delator（dễlã’tor），$n .[=\mathrm{F}$ ．delateur $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ． delator $=1 \mathrm{It}$ ．Ilelatore，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．delator，an aceuser， informer，〈 ilelatus，11］．of deferre，acense：see delatel．］A secret or interested accuser；an evil－disposed informer；a spy．Also spelled delater．
Be deat unto tho suggestions of｜ale．jearera，catumula－ tors，phekthank or malevolent delators，who，whise quiet men sieep，sowiny the tares of diserd and division， 1 s． Sir $T$ ．Droune，Chrigtian Morals，II． 20.
Delatore，or polltient fuformers，encouragel by the em－ perors，and enriched hy the cenfiscated propertles of thoase Whose condemuation they had securod，roae to great inflis
delatorian（del－a－tó＇ri－an），a．［＜LIL．delatori－ us，＜L．delator，an informer：see delutor．］Of or pertaining to an informer or a spy；of the nature of an informer．
Delawarean（del－A－wãıō－an），$a$ ．and $n$ ．
Deluteare（so called from Delaware bay and river，named from Lord Delawarr，first colonial governor of Virginia，1609－18）$+-a n$ ．］I．$a$ ． Of or pertaining to the State of Delaware．
II．$n$ ．A native or an inhabitant of Deluware．
 delaier，delayer，deleier，delear，also dellaier，des－ laier，ete．，dilaier，dilayer，ete．，later delayer， $\mathrm{F} \cdot$ délayer $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{P}$ ．dilatar $=$ It．dilatare，also （after ${ }^{\text {F．}}$ ）dilajare，〈ML．dilatare（also delatare）， put off，delay，extend the time of，lit．extend， spread out，dilate，＜L．dilatus，pp．associated with differre，put off，defer，$>$ ult．E．defer ${ }^{2}$ ，dif－ fer：see dilate，defer2，differ．Thus delay is a doublet of dilate，and practically of defer${ }^{2}$ ，liff－ for，being ult，attached to the same L．inf． differre．Cf．delay ${ }^{2}$ ．］I．trans．1．To put off； defer；postpone；remit to a later time，as something to bo done．
My lord delayeth his coming．
Mat．xxiv． 48.
Come，are you ready？
You love so to deloy ime！the day grows on．
Fletcher fift withont Mones，iif． 1.
In vain he inay your fatal Absence mourn，
And wigh in valn for your delay if Return．
Congreve，rilad．
2．To retard；stop，detain，or hinder for a time； obstruct or impede the course or progress of： as，the mail is clelayed by bad roads．

Thyrsis？whose artunt atrains have of delay＇t
The huddifig brook to hear his madrigal？
The hudditing brook to hear hifs madrigal？ Mititon，Comus，1．494．
When the case is proved，and the homr is come，justice delayed is Justice denied．Gladatone，Might of Jight，p． 272 To delay creditors，in law，to interpose obataclea in thefr demands．＝Syn．1．To atave off，posipone，adjourn， procraatinate，protract，impede．move slowly；stop for a time；loiter；be dilatory．
There are certain lounda to the quickness and alowness of the succession of ideas，beyond which they can neither delay nor hasten．

Dif down upon the northern shore，
Osweet new－year delaying long；
Delaying long，dectay no mature
Tennyson，In Memorlam，Ixxxili．
The whe eling moth delaying to be dead
Hill the taper＇日 flame
delayl（dë－lā＇），n．［＜ME．delay， clelay，dilai，dilais， $\mathbf{F}$ ．clélai，m．，OF．also delaie， f．，＝It．dilata，f．，delay；from the verb．］I． A putting off；a deferring；an extension of the time；postponement；procrastination：as，the delay of trial．

And thus he seld withoute more delay．
withoute more delay．
Geverydes（E．．T．S．$), 1.41$.
All delays are dangeruus in war．
Dryden，Tyrannic Love，t．I．
0 love，why makest thou delay？
Ufe comes not till thou comest．
lidiam Morris，Earthly Paradise，II．18s．
2．A lingering；loitering；stay；hindrance to progress．
The government ought to be settled without the delay
delay² ${ }^{2}($ dē－lā＇），v．t．［＜F．délayer，dilute welay ${ }^{2}+($ dē－$l a ̄ '), ~ t . ~ t . \quad[<\bar{F}$ ．délayer，dilute，mix with water，spin out a discourse，$=$ Pr．clesle－ guar $=1 \mathrm{It}$ ．dileguare，dilute，＜MI．＂disliquare， ＊diliquare，the same，with slightly different pre－ fix（dis－，di－，instead of de－），as I．deliquare，also delicare，clarify a liquid by straining it．＜de，off， ＋liquare，liquefy：see deliquate，liquate，liquid． Appar．more or less associated，erroneously， with delay $\left(\mathrm{OF}^{2}\right.$ ．delayer，ete．）．delate ${ }^{2}$（which， though equiv，in sense to delay ${ }^{2}$ ，is prop．a form of dilate），तlilate，and with allayl，allay ${ }^{2}$ ．］To alloy；dilute；temper；soften；weaken．

## delectably

Wine clelayed and mixcul with water．Nomenclator． Those dreailull flames she also found delayl And quenched gulte like a consumed torch．
delayable（dê－lā＇！n－bl），a．［＜delay＋－able．］
Capable of delay or of veing delayed．Davies．

Law thus divisible，ilebateable，anl delayable，is become | a greater grievance than all that it was untended to re－ |
| :--- |
| dreas． |
| 1 ．Lrooke，Fool of（）nalley，I． 550 ． |

delayedt（dọ̈－lảd＇），ノ．a．［Pp．of（lelay2，r．］ Mixed；alloyed；diluted．
The eye，fur the upper halfe of it a darke browne，for the nether somewhat yellowish，Ifie delayed gold．

Holland，tr．of Camden＇s Brit．，p． 476.
delayer（dê－lā＇ér），u．1．Ono who lingers or laiters；a procrastinator．
Quintus Fabius ．．is often times called of them［the Romans）Fablins Cunctator：that is to say，the tarrier or 2．One who or that which causes delay；one who hinders or obstructs．
Oppressor of nobles，sulfen，and a delayer of justice．
delayingly（dē－lā＇ing－li），adt．In a manner so as to dolay or detain．

And yet she held him on delayingly，
With many a scarce－believabie excnse
Tепиужо，Enuch Arden．
delaymentt（dē－1ả＇ment），$\quad$［ ．ME．delaye－ ment，く OF．delairment，delayement，deleement， etc．，＜delaier，delày，＋－menl．］A lingering； stay；delay；loitering．

He made no deiajement，
el credere（de］kred＇ere）［It lief or trust：del，contr．of de il，of the（L．de， of，ille，he，that）；eredere，（ L ．erculere，beliove： see eredic．］An Italian mercantile plarase， similar in import to the English guaranty or the Scotch wurroulice．It is used ameng merchants to express the abligation undertaken by a fachur，broker， or unercantile agent，when he becomes bound not only to transact asales or other lusiness for his constituent，tut also to guaranteo the roivency of the persons with whem
he contracts．－Del credere commission，the increased he contracts．－Del credere commission，the increased compensation
dele ${ }^{1+}, n$ ．and ${ }^{2}$ ．A Middle English form of denl． dele ${ }^{2}+$ ，n．An obsolete form of delll
dele ${ }^{3}\left(\mathrm{de}^{\prime} l \overline{\mathrm{e}}\right), r . t$ ．［1．dele，impv．of delere， blot out，effuce：seo delete．］Take out；re－ move ：a word used in proof－readiug as a diree－ tion to priuters to remove a superfluous letter or word，and usually expressed by its initial letter in the distinctive seript form $y$ ，or some variation of it．
deleble，delible（del＇ē－bl，－j－bl），a．［＝F．délé－ bile $=$ Sp．nelehle $=\mathrm{P}$ ．g．delevel $=\mathrm{It}$ ．delebile，$\langle$ I．delebilis，＜delere，blot out：see delete．Cf． indelible．］That can be blotted out or erased． ［Rare．］
He that can find of his heart to deatray the deleble im－ age of Goll would，if it lay in hls power，destroy God
himelf． Varieus is the use thereof［black－lead］，．．．for pens， so nsefull for acholars to note the remarkabies they read， with an impression easlly deleble Without prefudice to the
Fook． delectability（dē－lek－ta－bil＇i．ti），＂．［＝Sp．de－ leitabiliclad；as ilelectable＋＂ity．］The quality of being delectablo or pleasing；delectableness．
I think they were nut prevented ．．．Irom looking at the picture as a picture should always be regarded－for
its deiectability to the cye．Contemporary Rec．，XLIX．8\％． delectable（dē－lek＇tą－bl），a．［（The ME．form was delitable， $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v},\left\langle\mathrm{OH}^{\text {．delitable })}=\mathrm{F}\right.$ ．délec－ table $=\mathrm{Sp}$. deleitable $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．deleitavel $=\mathrm{It}$ ．delet－ tabile，＜L．delectabilis，delightful，く delectare，de－ light：see delight．］Delightful，especially to any of the senses；highly pleasing；charming； affording great enjovment or pleasure：as，＂le－ lectable bowers，＂Quarles，To P．Fleteher．
We are of our own accord apt etough to sive enter－
tainment to things delectable．
Their most resounding dennnelation thunderel ainst the enormity of allowing the rich precedence in catching at the delectabic baits of sin．

Winter，at lenst，seemed to me to have put something Into these medisual citles which the May sun liad melted cess of duakiness and decay．

II．James，Jr．，Trans．Sketchea，p． 213.
delectableness（dē－lek＇ta－bl－nes），t．Delight－
fulness；the quality of imparting pleasure．
Full of delectableness and pleasantness．Barret．
delectably（dē－lek＇ta－bli），adr．In a delecta－
ble manner；delightfully；charmingly．
Of myrif，bawme，arul alues they dolectably smell．
Bp．Bale，On lievelatiuns，I1．，sig．A vil．

## delectate

delectate（dệ－lek＇tāt），v．t．；pret．and pp．de－ leetated， ppr ．deleetating．［＜L．delcetatus，pp． of delectare $=\mathrm{It}$ ．delettare，dilettare $=$ Sp．Pg．
delecitar $=\mathrm{I}$. ．déleeter，OF．deliter $(>\mathrm{ME}$. de－ liten，E．（delight），delight：see delight．］To please or charm，as the senses；render delecta－ ble；delight
delectation（dē－lek－tā＇shoon），u．［＝F．délecta－ tion $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．deleitacion $=$ Ĭg．delcitação $=\mathrm{It}$ ．de－ lettazione，＜L．delectatio（ $n$－），人 delectare，please， delight：see delectate．］Great pleasure，par－ ticularly of the senses；delight．
＂I ensure you，Master Raphael＂（quoth I），＂I took great delectation in hearing yon：all thin，
spoken so wittily and so pleasantly，
spoken 80 wittily and so pleasantly（ ${ }^{\text {S }}$ ．More，Utopia（t．by Robinson），$i$.
Poesy gerveth and
and to delectation． Bacon，Advancement of Learnlng，ii． 142. At the very moment，however，of these delectations，a occupied with aterner stuff than sugar－work．
Motley，Dutch Repullic，1． 492.
delectus personæ（dẹ－lek＇tus pèr－sō＇nē）．［L．， the choice of a person：deleetus，a choice，$\langle$ deligere，pp．deleetus，choose out，select，＜de， from，＋legere，pick，choose；persona，gen．of persona，a person：see person．］In law，the choice or selection，either express or implied， of a particular individual，by reason of some personal qualification；particularly，the right to choose partners in business；the legulation which prevents a new partner from being ad－ mitted into a firm against the will of any mem－ ber of it．
delegacy $\dagger$（del＇ē－gā－si），$n$ ．［＜delega（te）＋－cy．］ 1．The act of delegating，or the state of being delegated．

By way of delegacy or grand commisaion．
2．A number of persons delegated；a delega－ tion．

Beiore any suit begin，the plaintiffe ahall have his com－ plaint approved by a set delegacy to that purpose．
Bu；ton，Anat．of Mel．，To the Reader． delegate（del＇ē－gät），v．t．；pret．and pp．dele－ gated，ppr．delegating．［＜L．delegatus，pp．of delegare（ $>\mathrm{It}$ ．delegare $=\mathbf{S p} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．delegar $=$ F．déléguer），send，assign，depute，appoint，＜ de，from，＋legare，send，depute，appoint：see legate．］1．To depute；appropirately，to send with power to transact business as a represen－ tative：as，he was delegated to the convention． －2．To intrust；commit；deliver to another＇s care and management：as，to delegate author－ ity or power to a representative．
We can pretend to no iurther furisdiction than what he has delegated to us．Decay of Christian Piety． Let him delegate to others the costly courtesies and decorations of aocial life．Enerson，Conduct of life．
The lliad ahows that it was nsual for a Greek king to The lliad ahows that it was nsual for a Greek king to
delegate to his heir the duty of commanding his troops．

11．Spencer，Prill，of Sociol．，\＄518． delegate（del＇ē－gāt），a．and n．［न F．délégué $=$ Sp．Pg．delegado＝It．delegato，$\langle\mathrm{L}$. delegatus， pp．：see the verb．］I．a．Deputed；commis sioned or sent to act for or represent another． judge the causes of all persons uprightily and impartially．

II．n．1．A person appointed and sent by another or by others，with power to transact business as his or their representative；a dep－ uty；a commissioner；an attorney．

Legates and delegates with powers from hell．
Cowper，Expoatulation．
Conscience speaks not as a solitary，independent guide，
ut as the delegate of a higher Legiglator but as the delegate of a higher Legialator．

Channiny，Perfect Life，p． 9. In general，soldiers who should form themsel ves into political clubs，elect delegates，and pass resolutions on high questions of atate，would soon break loose irom all
control．
Macaulay． Specifically－2．In the United States：（a）A person elected or appointed to represent a Ter－ ritory in Congress，as distinguished from the representatives of States．The territorial delegatea like other members，may apeak，offer motions，etc．，and be appointed on certain cornmittees，but may not vote． （b）A person sent with representative powers to a convention，conference，or other assembly for nomination of officers，or for drafting or altering a constitution，or for the transaction of the business of the organization which such persons collectively represent．－3．In Great Britain：（a）A commissioner formerly appoint－ ed by the crown，under the great seal，to hear

1514 house of convocation in the University of Ox ford，with power to act．－4．A layman appoint－ ed to attend an ecelesiastical council．－Court of Delegates，formerly，in England，the great court of ap－ peal in ecclearastical causes and irom the decisions or the admiraity court ：so called because the judgea were dele－ gated or appointed by the chown under the great seal． This court is now abolished，and its powers and anactions Comanission of Delegates．－House of Delegates，in the United States：（a）The lower honse of the General Assem－ bly in Virginia，West Virginia，and Maryland．Formerily called House of Burgesses．（b）The lower house of the Gencral Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church （in inll，House of Clerical and Lay Delegates）．
delegated（del＇ē－gā－ted），p．a．1．Deputed； sent with authority to act for another；ap－ pointed．

Delegated Spirits comiort fetch
To her from helghts that Reason may not win．
Sonnets，ili． 36

## 2．Intrusted；committéd；held by substitution．

Whose delegated cruelty gurpasses
The worst acta of one energetic naster．
Byrom，Sardanapalus，1． 2
Faithfulness to conviction and all delegated trust．
Theodore Parker，Historic Americans
The syatem of provinces，of dependenclea，ol territories which cannot be brought into the general syatem of gov－ ernment，which need to be administered by some specia delegated power，seema to me to be viciona in idea．

E．A．Freeman，Amer．Lects．，p． 349.
Delegated jurisdiction，in Scota lav，jurisdiction which is communicated by a judge to another who acts in his name，called adeput
delegation（del－ê－gā＇shon），n．［＝F．déléga tion $=$ Sp．delegacion $=\stackrel{\mathrm{P}}{\mathrm{g}}$ ．delegação $=\mathrm{It}$ ．dele gazione，＜L．delegatio（ $n-$ ），＜delegare，depute： see delegate．］1．A sending or deputing；the act of putting in commission，or investing with authority to act for another；the appointment of a delegate．
The duties of religion cannot be performed by delegation．
These only held their power by delegation from the peo－
But of all the experments in delegation to which the
But of all the experments in delegation to which the
apintual jurisdiction of the English Crown has been aub－ jected，the most unhappy was the first－the Vicar－Gen－ ralship oi Thomas Crumwel．

R．IV．Dixon，Hist．Church of Eng．，iv． 2．A person or body of persons deputed to act for another or for others；specifically，in the United States，the whole body of men who represent a single district or State in a repre－ sentative assembly．－3．In Austria－Hungary， one of two bodies summoned annually by the emperor to legislate on matters pertaining to the whole empire．One delegation is chosen by the Austrian Reichsrath，the other by the Hungarian Reichs kag ，and each consists of sixty members．
4．In civil lav，the act by which a debtor，in order to be freed from his debt，offers in his stead to the creditor another person，who binds himself for the debt．The delegation is said to be perfect when the delegatiug debtor is diacharged by hi perfect when the delegating debtor is dizcharged by his againat his original debtor．
5．In French usage，a share certificate．－6．In banking，an informal and non－negotiable letter employed by bankers for the transfer of a debt or credit．
delegatorył（del＇ē－gā－tō－ri），a．［＜delegate＋ －ory．］Holding a delegated or dependent po－ sition．
Some politique delegatory Scipio ．．．they would aiogle forth，if it might bee，whon they might depose when they liat，if he should begin to tyranize．

Nabhe，Lenten Stuffe（Hari．Misc．，V1．170）
delenda（dê－len＇däa），n．pl．［L．，neút．pl．of delendus，ger．of deleve，blot out：see delete．］ Things to be erased or blotted out
delendung，n．Same as delundung
delenificalt（del－ē－nif＇i－kal），a．［＜L．dclenificus， soothing，く delenire，soothe，soften（＜de＋lewire soften：see lenient），＋－ficus，＜facere，mako．］ Having the virtue to ease or assuage pain．
Delesseria（del－$\theta$－sē＇ri－ä），$n$ ．［NL．，named af－ ter Benjamin Delessert（1773－1847），a French botanical amateur．］A genus of red marine algw（Florider），having delicate，rosy－red leaf－ like frouds，whicli are laciniate or branched and have a central vein，usually with lateral veinlets． The tetraspores are produced in apots on the frond．Fifty or more species are known，distributed all over the world； five occur on the slores of the British islea，and three delessite（dè－les＇it），n．［After the French mineralogist Delesse．］A ferruginous chloritic mineral of a dark－green color，occurring in cav－ ities in amygdaloid．
delete（dē－lēt＇），v．t．；pret．and pp．deleted，ppr． leleting．［＜L．deletus，pp．of delere，blot out， abolish，destroy，perhaps＜de，away，＋＊ere， an assumed verb related to linere，smear erase：sce liniment．In anotherview，L．delere ＝Gr．ঠnicioөai，hurt，damage，spoil，waste：see deleterious．］To blot out；expunge；erase．
I stand ready with a pencll in one hand and a sponge In the other，to add，alter，insert，exp

F＇uller，General Worthies，xxv．
Thave ．．．fuserted eleven stanzas which do not appear n Sir Walter Scott＇s version，and deleted eight．

## F．E．Aytous．

It was not till 1879 that they（the Gernan socialists］ were provoked by the persecations to which they were aubjected by the German Govermment，to delete irom their atatutes the qualification of seeking their enda by legal means．
deleterious（del－ē－tē＇ri－us），a．$[=\mathbf{F}$ ．delétère $=$ Sp．deletereo $=$ Pg．It．deleterio，＜ML．＂deleterius， くGr．ঠ $\eta \lambda \eta \tau \eta \rho \iota o s$, moxious，deleterious，$\langle\delta \eta \lambda \eta \tau \eta \rho$ ， destroyer，＜$\eta \eta \varepsilon i \sigma \theta a \iota$, hurt，damage，spoil， waste．］1．Having the quality of destroying life；noxious；poisonous ：as，a deleterious plant． In some places，those plants winich are entirely poison． ous at home lose their deleterious quality by being carried abroad．Goldemith，Cltizen the World，xc． 2．Hurtful in character or quality；injurious； permicious；mischievous；unwholesome：as，a delelerious practice；deleterious food．
＂Tis pity wine ahould be so deleterious，
For tea and coffee leave ua mueli more gerious．
Byron，Don Juan，iv． 52. Probably no aingle influence has had so deleterious an effect upon the phyaique of the rapidly civilized peoples
Pop．Sci．Mo．，XXV1． 235.
deleteriously（del－ē－tē＇ri－us－li），adv．In a dele－ terious manner；injuriously．
deleteriousness（del－ $\bar{\theta}-t \overline{\theta^{\prime}}$ ri－us－nes），n．The quality or state of being deleterious or hurt－ ful．
deletery $\dagger($ del＇ē－ter－i），a．and n．［＜ML．＊dele－
 rious．］I．a．Destructive；poisonous．

Doctor epidemick，
Which whosoever took io dead aince
S．Butler，Hudihras，i． 2.
II．$n$ ．［＜MI．deleterium，＜Gr．$\delta \eta \lambda \eta r \eta j p o v$（sc． фа́рнакоv），a poison，neut．of ঠךえŋтípoos：see I．］ Anything that destroys；a destructive agent． Such arguments in general，and remedies in particular， which are apt to become deleteries to the sils，and to abate deletion（dō－lē＇shon），u．［＜L．deletio $(n-),<d e-$ lere，delete：see delete．］1．The act of delet－ ing，blotting out，or erasing．－2．An erasure； a word or passage deleted．
Some deletions，fonnd neceasary in consequence of the mexpected length to which the articie extended，have 3．A blotting out，as of an object；oblitera－ tion；suppression；extinction．
The great extermination of the Jewish nation，and their total deletion from being God＇a people，was foretold by
Christ． We should in vain look for an example in the Spanish deportation or deletion of the Moors．
efferson，Autobiog．，p． 40.
The better the man and the nobler his purposes，the powers and the deletion of his personality．
deletitious（del－ë－tish＇us），$a$ ．［＜LL，deletitius， prop．deleticius，＜I．delere，erase：see delete．］ Frop．which anything has been or may be erased：applied to paper．
deletive（dē̄－lē＇tiv），a．［＜delete＋－ive．］Per－ taining to deletion；deleting or erasing．
deletory（de！＇ $\bar{e}-\mathrm{to}-\mathrm{ri} i)$, n．［＜delete + －ory．］ That which erases or blots out．
Confession ．．．was most certainly intended as a dele． Dele－winet，n．A kind of wine，perhaps a spe－ cies of Rhenish ：possibly so called from being imported at Deal，England．Also Deal－vine．
Do not look for Paracelsus＇man among them，that he promised yuu out of white bread and Dele－vine．
B．Jonson，Mercury Vindicated，vii． 253. n．［＜ME．delf，a quarry，a grave， delf ${ }^{1}$（delf），$n . \quad[<M E$ ．delf，a quarry，a grave，
$<$ AS．dalf，a ditch，ge－delf，a ditch，digging， AS．dalf，a ditch，ge－delf，a ditch，digging，
＜delfan，dig，delve：see delue．］1t．Anything made by delving or digging；a mine，quarry， pit，ditch，channel，etc．

Make a delf with hande an handfull longe，
Palladius，Huabonirie（E．E．T．S．），p． 119.
Some lesser delfs，the funtain＇s lottom sounding，
Fletcher，P＇urple 1sland，ini．13．

1515
2．A catch－water drain；in a sea－embankment the drain on the landward side．Also improper ly written delph．－3．A bed of coal or of iron－ stone．［Forest of Dean and Lancashire coal－ fields，Eug．］－4．In her．，a square supposed to reprosent a sod of turf used as a bearing．It is one of the so－called abatements of honor， and as such is modern and false heraldry．See abatement， 3 ．
delf ${ }^{2}$ ，delft（delf，delft），$n$ ．（Also written delph； prop．delft；short for Delfticare，named from Delft in the Netherlands，whenco such earthen－ ware was first or most commonly brought to Englsnd．］Delftware．Sec ware ${ }^{2}$ ．
delfynt，$n$ ．See delphin．
Delhi sore．Same as Aleppo uleer（which see， under uleer）．
Delian（dè＇li－an），a．［＜I．Delius，＜Gr．$\Delta$ 乡jheos， pertaining to Delos，$\langle\Delta \tilde{\eta} \lambda$ as，Delos．］Of or per－ taining to Delos，a small island in the Egean sea，the reputed birthplace of Apollo and Ar－ temis（Diana），and the seat in antiquity of one of the most famous sanctuaries of Apollo．－ Delian Apollo．See Apollo．－Delian problem，the prob． lem of the dupication of the cube－that fa，of finding a cube hasving double the volume of a given cube：so called， It Was sali，becange the oracle of Delos told the A thentans that a pestilenee would eease when they had doubled the delibatef（del＇i－băt），v．$t_{0}$［ $\langle\mathrm{L}$. delibatus，pp． of delibare（ $>\mathrm{It}$ ．delibare $=$ Pg．delibar），take of， taste，＜de，from，＋libare，taste，sip，pour out see libation．］To taste；take a sip of．
When he has travell＇d and delibated the French and the Spranish．

Marmion，Antiquary，fii．
delibation（del－i－bā＇shon），$n$ ．［＜L．delibatio（ $n-$ ）， ＜delibare，taste：see delibate．］A taste；a skimming of the surface．
What they［ $\Sigma$ céónevol］were，our commentators do not so faliy liform us；nor can it be understood without some delibation of Jewish antigulty．Med

J．Mede，Diseoursea（1642），p． 82
delibert，v．$i$ ．［OSe．also deliver，delyver；ME． deliberen， erate；resolve．

For which he gan deliberen for the beste
That ．．．he wolde lat hem graunte what hem ilate．
deliberate（dẹ－lib＇e－rāt），v．；pret．and pp．de－ liberated，ppr．reliberating．（＜L．deliberatus， pp．of deliberare（＞It．deliberare $=$ Pr．Sp． Pg．deliberar＝F．délibérer），consider，weigh well，〈de＋＂liberare，librare，weigh，〈＇libera， libra，a balance：see librate．］1．trans．To weigh in the mind；weigh the arguments or considerations for and against；think or reflect upon；consider．
Surprised with a questlon without time to deliberate
an answer． King Ferdinand held a councll of war at Cordora where it was detiberated what was to be done with Al－

II．intrans．1．To think carefully or atten－ tively；consider and examine the reasons for and against a proposition；estimate the weight or force of arguments，or the probable conse－ quences of an action，iu order to a choice or decision；reflect earefully upon what is to be done；consider．
At anch times as we are to deliberate fer ourselves，the ireer our minds are from alt distempered affections，the sounder and better is our judgment． Kings commenfy link themsilves，as it were，in a nup－
tial bond，to thelr couneif，and deliberate and communt－ cate with them．Bacon，Political F＇ablea，Sili，Expl．
Hence to＂ponder＂is to think over a aubjeet without the test of a prover experiment，whlle to deliberate im－
plies an securacy like that whicli reanlts from the use of a pair of scates． 2．More loosely，to pause and consider ；stop to reflect．

When love onee pleads admission to our hearts
（In spite of all the virtue we can boast），
the woman that deliberates is lost．
Addison，Cato，IV． 1.
＝Syn．1．Toponder，cogitate，reflect，debate，think，medi－ deliberate（dệ－lib＇
deliberate（deē－lib＇e－rặt），a．［＜L．deliberatius，
pp．：see the verb．］1．Weighing arguments with a view to Weighing facts and carefully considering the quences of an action；circumspect；careful and slow in deciding：applied to persons．

O these deliberate foois！When they do choose，
They have the wisdom by their wit to lose．
2．Formed or doue with careful consideration aud full intention；well weighed or considered； not sudden or rash：applied to thoughts or acts：
as，a deliberate opinion；a deliberale purpose； a deliberate falsehood．

## Deliberate valonr breathed firm，and unmoved With dread of death to filght or foul retreat．

 Mitlon，1＇．L．i． 564.Their conduet takes its colour more from thefr acquired tastea，inelinationa，andi habits，than fron a deliberate
regard to their greatest good．$R$ ．Inalh，Mod．Intidelfty． regard to their greatest good．R．Hall，Mod．Infldelfty．
3．Characterized by slowness in decision or action；slow．
Sertza Denghel having left all has baggage on the other side，and passed the river，drew up his army in the same formed opposite to the basha．Source of the Nife，11． 232 Bruce，source of the Nhe，Wirt．
Hils enunciation was 80 deliberate．
Firl．
$=$ Syn． 1 and 2．Cautioua，cool，wary，careful，thoughtfut．
deliberately（dệ－lib＇$e$－rât－li），adr．1．With careful consideration or deliberation；with full intent；not hastily or carelessly：as，a deliber－ ately formed purpose．
Orcharda which had been glanted many years hefore were deliberately cut down．Lecky，Eng．in 18th Cent．，xiv． What would be thought of one who，for the sake of a
weet fruft，ahould deliberately run the risk of bringing a plague upon tifs fanily and hy runt he risk of bringing pigne upon his family and his neighbours？ W．Cliford，Lecturea，II．18\＆．
2．With slowness or deliberation．
1 acquire deliberately both knowledge and Hking：the acquisition growa into my hrain，and the sentiment into
deliberateness（dệ－lib＇e－rāt－nes），n．1．Care－ ful reflection or consideration；circumspection； due attention to the arguments for and against； caution．
They would nat stay the ripening and sesson of coun－ sels，or the fsir production of aets，in the order，gravity He wonld give the Jords no more than the temporary veto required to insure deliberatemess In aetlon．

The Ainerican，V111． 277
2．Slowness in docision or action．
deliberater，deliberator（ dē－lib＇$e$－rā－tér，－tor），
n．$\quad[=1 \mathrm{l}$. deliberatore，〈 L．deliberator，＜delibe－ n．［ $=1 \mathrm{lt}$ deliberatore，＜L．deliberator，く delibe－ rare，deliberate：see deliberate．］One who de－ liberates．
The dull and unfceling deliberators of questions on which a good heart and underatanding can intuitively （Dē－lib ． hnox ，Essays，exxxiil．
deliberation（dē－lib－e－rā＇shon），$n$ ．［（＜ME．de－ liberacion，〈 OF．deliberation，F．délibération $=$ Pr．deliberacio $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．deliberacion $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．delibe－ racão $=\mathrm{It}$ ．deliberazione，＜L．deliberatio（n－），く deliberare，deliberate：see deliberate．］1．The act of deliberating；the act of weighing and examining conflicting reasons or principles； consideration；mature reflection．

And［if）the dome of yehe dede were demyt before， To grepe at the begynnyng，what may grow after ； To serche it full suerly，and se to thie ende，
With due deleberacion for doutio of Angur；
Who shuld hastely on hond an heuy charge take ？
Destruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），L．2457． But whom do I advise？The fashion－Jed， The incorrigitly wrong，the deaf，the dead， Whom care snd cool deliberation suit Not better mueh than apectacies a hrute

Couper，Tirocinfum．
Aa motives confict and the evils of hasty setion recur to the mind，defiberation succeeds to mere invention and 2．Mutual discussion and examination of the reasons for and against a measure ：as，the de－ liberations of a legislative body or a council．
They would do well to exclude from their deliberations worthy of their position．Nineteesilh Century，X X1 un－
3．Slowness in decision or action：as，he spoke with the greatest deliberation．
Iee is one that wilf not hastily runne into error，for hee treds with grest deliberation，and his iudgment consists nueh in ha pace．

Bp．Earle，Micro－cosmographe，An Adermsn． We apent our time in viewing the Ceremonles practis＇d by the Lating at this Festlval，and in visiting the zeveral holy places；all which we hat opportunity to aur

Maundrell，Aleppo to Jerusalem，p． 68.
4．In criminal law，reflection，however brief， upon the act before committing it ；fixed and determined purpose，as distinguished from sud－ den impulse．$=$ Syn． 1 and 3．Thoughtfulness，medita－ tion，cogitation，creumspeetion，werness，caution，cool deliberative（dë̀－lib＇e－r̄̄－tiv）$a$ and $n$
délibératif $=$ Sp．．Pg．It．deliberativo $\langle[=F$ ． délibératif $=$ Sp．Pg．It．deliberalivo，＜L．deli－ berativus，く deliberare，deliberate：see deliber－ ate．］I．a．1．Pertaining to deliberation or meditation；cousisting of or used in discussion； argumentative；reasoning：as，a deliberatire judgment or opinion；territorial delegates have
delicacy
a deliberatire voice in Congress（that is，a right to engage in debate，though not to vote）．
All oration defiberatiue is a meane wherely we doe per－ aw acle，entreate，or rehuke，exhorte，ordenort or comforte any Man．Witson，Art of Rietoric（1553），p． 29 ． 2．Characterized by deliberation；proceeding from or acting by deliberation，especially by formal discussion：as，deliberative thought；the legislature is a cleliberative body．
Congress is，properly，a deliberative corps ；and it forget Itself when it attempts to play the executive．

A．Hanilton，Works，1．154．
Mr．Rifey took a pinch of smuff，and kept Mr．Tulliver in suapense by a sllence that seemed deliberalive

George Eiiol，Mifl on the Hiom，1． 1.
Dellberative oratory，in rhet．，that department of ora． ory which conipriaea orationa designed to daeuas s course tory used in deutherative assemblies；parilamentary，con－ gressional，or political oratory．
II．$n .1 \mathrm{f}$ ．A discourse in which a question is discussed or weighed and examined．
In deliberatives，the point 1s，what is evil；and of good， what fa greater ；and of evil，what fs dess．

Bacon，Coloura of Goord and Evil．
2．In rhet．，the art of proviug a thing and con－ vincing others of its truth，in order to persuade them to adopt it；the art of persuasion．
deliberatively（dẹ－lib＇e－rā－tiv－li），ade． deliberativo manner；by deliberation．
None but the thanes or nolifity were considered as ne cessary constituent parts of this assembly，at least while it act deliberator，$n$ ．See deliberater．
delible，$a$ ．See deleble．
delibration $\dagger$（del－i－brā＇shon），n．［＜L．de，down， ＋libratio（ $n$－），a leveling，＜librare，balance， level：see libration．］A weighing down，as of one pan of a balance．Slr T：Browne．
delicacy（del＇i－kā－si），n．；pl．delieacies（－siz）．［＜ ME．delicacy，delicacie；＜delica（te）＋－ey．］ 1. delicate．Specifically－2．Exquisite agreeable－ ness to the sense of taste or some other sense； refined pleasantness；daintiness：as，delicaey of flavor or of odor．

What chofe on hospitable thouglits intent
Mifton，P．L．，v． 333.
Be not troublesonne to thyself or othera in the chotce of
thy meats or the delicacy of thy saucea． 3．Something that delights the senses，partic－ ularly the sense of taste；a dainty：as，the deli－ caeies of the table．
Yef we hadde hut a mossell brede，we haue more foye and delyte than yo haue with alle the delieatys of the woride．

Merlin（E．E．T．S．），i． 6. These delicacies
I mean of taste，sight，smefl，herbs，frults，snid flowers，
Walks，and the melody of birds．Millon， P ．L．，vili． 526 ．
4．Pleasing fineness or refinement of detail； minute perfection in any characteristic qual－ ity，as form，texture，tint，tenuity，finish，ad justment，etc．：as，the delicaey of the skin or of a fabric；delicaey of contour；the delicaey of a thread or of a watch－spring．
Yan Dyek has even excelied him in the delicacy of him 5．That which is refined or the result of refine－ ment，especially of the senses；a refinement．
Mozart fa certalniy the composer who had the sareat in－ stinct for the delicacies of his art．

Helinhoitz，Sensations of Tone（trana．），11．xil． 339. 6．Niceness；criticalness；equivocalness；the condition of requiring care or caution：as，the delicacy of a point or question；the delicacy of a surgical operation．－7．Nicety of perception： exquisite sensitiveness or acuteness，physical or mental ；exquisiteness；fineness：as，delicacy of touch or of observation；delicacy of wit．
Some people are subject to a certain delicacy of passion， Which makes them extremely sensible to sif the secidents event，as well as a piercing grict when they meet with mlafortunes and adverstly．
8．Acute or nice discrimination as to what is pleasing or anpleasing；hence，a refined per－ ception of beauty and deformity，or the faculty of such perception；critical refinement of taste； fastidiousness．
Thst Anguatan delicacy of taste which is the boust of the great public sehoola of England．Macaulay．
9．Civility or politeness proceeding from a nice observance of propriety ；the quality manifest－ ed in care to avoid offense or what may cause distress or embarrassment；freedom from gross－ ness．as，delieacy of behavior or feeling．
False delicacy is uffectation，nut potiteness．sipectator．

True delicacy
exhilits itself most significantly in little things
10．Sensitive reluctance；modest or consider－ ate hesitation；timidity or diffidence due to refined feeling：as，I feel a great delicacy in approaching such a subject．

And day by day she thought to tell Geraint，
But could not out of bashful delicacy．
1．Tenderness，as of the constitution；sus ceptibility to disease；physical sensitiveness．
An air of robustuess and strength is very prejudicial to beanty．An appearance of delicacy，and even of fragility，

# he had been in feeble health ever since we left，and 

 her fnereasing delicacy was beginning to alarm her friends J．T．Trowerridge，Coupon Bonds，p． 376 ．12†．The quality of being addicted to pleasure； voluptuousness of life；luxuriousuess．

Of the seconde glotonie
Wherof ye spake here to fore，
Beseche I wolde you therefore
f．Amant．，VI．
13t．Pleasure；a diversion；a luxury．
He Rome brente for his delicacie．
Chauccr，MIonk＇s Tale，I． 489
Our delicacies are grown capitai，
And even our aports are dangers．
B．Jonson，To a Friend．
＝Syn．2．Daintiness，savorines8．－3．Delicacy，Dainty， eating；it may be cooked，dressed，or in the natural atate as，his table was abundantly supplied with all the delica cies of the season；the appetite of the sick man had to be cating something even more choice．A tidbit is a par cating something even more choice．A tidbit 18 a par ticuiarly choice or delicious morsel，a small
delicate（del＇i－kāt），$a$ ．and $n$ ．［＜ME．delicate， delicat，〈 OF．delicat，F．délicat $=$ Pr．delieat $=$ $\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. delicado $=\mathrm{It}$ ．delicato（cf．ME．delic，$\langle\mathrm{OF}$ ． delie，delje，delgie，delge，dcuge，the vernacular form，$=$ Pr．delguat $=$ Sp．Pg．delgado，fine， slender），＜L．delicatus，giving pleasure，de－ lightful，soft，luxurious，delicate，ML．also fine， slender，く delicia，usually in pl．delicice，plea－ sure，delight，luxury，＜delicere，allure，＜de， away，＋lacere，allure，entice．From the same source are delicious，delectable，and delight，q．v．］ I．a．1．Pleasing to any of the senses，espe cially to the sense of taste；dainty；delicious： opposed to coarsc or rougl．

Cer．Wrench it open；
Soft：it smells nost sweetly in my zense．
$2 d$ Gent．A delicate odonr．Shak．，Peri
$2 d$ Gent．A delicate odonr．Shak．，Pericles，iii． 2. The choosing of a delicate before a more ordinary dish ta to be done ．．．prndently．

2．Agreeable；delightful；charming．
Canst thou imagine where those spirits live
Shelley，Promethens Unbound，11． 2
3．Fine in characteristic details；minutely per－ fect in kind；exquisite in form，proportions， finish，texture，manner，or the like；nice； dainty；charming：as，a delieate being；a deli－ cate skiu or fabric；delicate tints．

That we can call these delicate creatures onrs，
And not their appetites．Shak．，Othello，iii．3． To me thou art a pure，ideal flower，
So delicate that mortal tonch might mar． Jones Very，Poems，p． 94.
And the lify ahe dropped as ahe went is yet white
with the dew on its delicate aheath
Owen Meredith，The Storm．
The delicate gradation of curves that melt into each other by insensible transitions． Lagoons and fagoon－channela are flied up by the growth of the delicate corais which live there．

Darwin，Coral Reets，p． 151.
4．Of a fine or refined constitution；refined．
Thou wast a apirit too delicate
To act her earthy and auhorr＇d commands．
5．Nice in construction or operation；exqui－ sitely adjusted or adapted；minutely accurate or suitable：as，a delicate piece of mechanism； a delicate balance or spring．－6．Requiring nicety in action；to be approached or per－ formed with caution；precarious；ticklish：as， a delicate surgical operation；a delicate topic of conversation

And if I may mention 80 delicate a aubject，endeavour to check that little something，bordering on conceit and impertinence，whtci your lady possesses．

No doubt slavery was the most delicate ance，p． 44. Tinele and embarrass－ Leal．Lowell，Study Windows，p． 166. 7．Niee in perception or action；exquisitely acute or dexterous；finely sensitive or exact；
deft：as，a dclicate touch；a delicate performer or performance．
I do but say what she is：－So delicate with her needle Shak．，Othello，iv． 1

8．Nice in forms；regulated by minute observ ance of propriety，or by attention to the opin－ ons and feelings of others；refined：as，deticate nhand a deticate address－9． Susceptible to disease or injury；of a tender constitution；feeble；not able to endure hard－ ship：as，a delicate frame or constitution；deli cate health．－10．Nice in perception of what is agreeable to the senses or the intellect；pecu－ liarly sensitive to beauty，harmony，or their opposites；dainty；fastidious：as，a delicate taste；a delicate eye for color．
His familiarity with the customs，inanners，actions，and writings of the ancient，makes him a very delcato of what occura to hins in the present world
teele，Spectator，No． 2
It is capabie of pleasing the most delicate Reader，with－ out giving Offence to the most scrupuious．
dison，Spectator，No． 26.
11t．Full of pleasure；luxurious；sumptuous； delightful．

Dives for his delicate life to the devil went
and comprehending groodiy Groves of Cypreses inter mixel with plaines delicate gardeus，artificiall fountain all variety of fruit－treea，and what not rare． Sandys，Travaites，p． 25
Haariem ia a very delicate town．
＝Syn．1．Pleasant，delicions，palatable，savory．－8．Fas－ tidious，diacriminating－10．Sensitive．
II．$\dagger$ n．1．Something savory，luscious，or de－ licious；a delicacy；a dainty．
Nebnchadrezzar the king of Babylon his belly with my delicates．
hath filied
＇Tia an excellent thing tobe a prince；he is served with such admirable variety of fare，such innumerable choice of delicates．Bcau．and Fl．，Woman－Hater，i． 2.
2．A fastidious person．
The rules among these faise delicates are to be as con－ tradictory as they can be to nature．
delicately（del＇i－kät－li），adv．In a delicate manner，in any sense of that word．

Drynk nat oner delicatliche，ne to depe neither．
They which ．．．live delicatcly are in kings＇courts．
There is nothing so delicately turned in all the Roman tanguage．

Fine by defect，and delicately weak．
Pope，Moral Essays，ii． 43. Mover him to think what kind of bird it is That aings 80 delicately clear．Tennyson，Geraint．
delicateness（del＇i－kāt－nes），u．The state of being delicate；tenderness；softness；effemi－ nacy．

The tender and delicate woman anong you，which would not adventure to set the sole of her foot npon the delicatesset（del－i－ka－tes＇），$n$ ．［ $\langle\mathrm{F}$ ．délicatesse， ＜délicat，delicate：see delicate．］Delicacy；tact； address．

All which required abundance of flnesse and delicatesse to manage with advantage．Swift，Tale of a Tub，ii．
delicet，$n$ ．［＜ME．deliee，pl．delices，＜OF．de－ liees， F. délices， $\mathrm{pl} .,=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．Pg．delicia $=\mathrm{It}$ ．de－ lizia，＜L．delicice，acc．delicias，pl．，pleasure， delight：see delicate．］A delight；a dainty； something delicately pleasing．

Quod man to Consclence，＂$z$ outhe axith delice；

And now he has pourd out his ydle nynd
And now he has pourd out his ydle
deliciatet（dē－lish＇i－āt），$v$, ，$\ll$ MI delch pp．of deliciari，delight one＇s self，feast，＜L．de licie，delight：see delieate．］To indulge in delights；feast；revel；delight one＇s self．
When Flora is disposed to deliciate with her minions
delicious（dē－lish＇us），a．［＜ME．delicious，＜ OF ．delicieus，F．délicieux $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．delicios $=\mathrm{Sp}$ OF. delicieus， F. délicieux $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．delicios $=$ Sp．
$\mathrm{Pg} . ~ d e l i c i o s o ~$
$=\mathrm{It}$ ．delizioso，$\langle\mathrm{L}$. deliciosus，de－ icious，delightful，＜deliciox，delight：see deli－ cate．］1．Pleasing in the highest degree；most sweet or grateful to the senses；affording ex－ quisite pleasure：as，a delicious viand；a deli－ cious odor；delicious fruit or wine．
She［Venice］ministred unto me more variety of remark－ able and delicious objects than mine eyes ever surveyed th ny citie before

Coryat，Crudities，I， 199
That is a hitter sweetness which fo only delicious to the
2．Most pleasing to the mind；yielding exqui－
site delight；delightful．

## delight

We had a most delicious journey to Marseifles，thro＇a country aweetely declining to the 8 outit and Mediterra－ nian coasta． What so delicious as a just and firm encounter of two，
Emerson，Friendahip． Were not his words delicious，I a beast
To take them as I did？but something jarr＇d．
Tcnnyson，Edwin Morris．
3ł．Delicate；luxurious；daiuty；addicted to or seeking pleasure．
Others，of a more delicious and airy apirit，retire them－ aelvea to the enjoyment of ease and Juxmy． ＝Sym．Deliciouz，Delightful，1nscious，savory．Delicious fa lighly agrecable to some sense，generally that oi laate， zometimes that of smell or of hearing．Delightyul is htgily agreeable to sie mind；
 meds music；delightful thonghts，hopes，anticipations， odors，
news．

0 faint，delicious spring－time vioiet．
What is there in the vale of Iife
Half so delightful as a wife？
Half so delightful as a wife？
Even the phrase＂delicious music＂implies the predomi－ nance of the senslous element in the plearmes ol aong． A．Phelps，Eng．Style，p． 362. Delightful task！to rear the tender thought， To teach the young idea how to shoot． homson，spring，1． 1149.
deliciously（dè－lish＇us－li），adv．In a delicious manner；in a manner to please the taste or gratify the mind；sweetly；daintily；delight－ fully；luxuriously．

How much she hath glorified heraelf，and lived deli－ ciously，so much torment and sorrow give her．
deliciousness（dē－lish＇us－nes），$n$ ．Thequal
deliciousaess（dê－lish us－nes senses or mind：as，the deliciousuess of a repast； the deliciousness of a sonnet．

The aweetest honey
Is Joathsome in his own deliciousness．
2t．That which is delicious；delicacies；lux－ uries；dainties．
The East gends hither her deliciousnes
Donne，Thomas Coryat
3t．Indulgence in delicacies；luxury．
To drive away afl superfluity and deliciousmess，．．．he made another，third，law for eating and drinking．
delict（dē－likt＇），n．［＝F．délit $=$ Sp．delicto delict（dē－likt＇），n．$[=\mathbf{F}$. délit $=$ Sp．delicto， delito $=\mathbf{P g}$. delicto，delito $=I \mathrm{t}$ ．delitto，$\langle\mathbf{L}$. de－
lictum，a fault，offense，erime，prop．neut．pp． lictum，a fault，offense，crime，prop．neut．pp． offend，＜de＋linquere，leave；cf．delinquent．］ A transgression；an offense；specifically，in civil and Scots law，a misdemeanor．Delicts are commonly understood as slighter offensea which do not immediately affect the public peace，but whitch tmply an obligation on the part of the offender to make an atone－ ment to the public by suffering punishment，and aiso to make reparation for the injury committed．The term de． inquency has the same signification．
The supreme power either hath not power sufficient to puntsh the delinquent，or may miss to have notice of the delict．

Jer．Taylor，Works（ed．1835），I． 208. Every regulation of the civil code necessarily implies
Jeffrey．
delict in tie event of tis violation．
deliet，$a$ ．［ME．delie（three syllables），く OF．
delie，delje，delgie， $\mathbf{F}$ ．délié，fine，slender，$=\mathrm{Pr}$ ． delie，delje，delgie， $\mathbf{F}$ ．delie，fine，slender，$=$ Pr．
delguat $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. delgado，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．delicatus，deli－ delguat $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. delgado，$\langle\mathrm{L}$. delicatus，deli－
cate，etc．，in ML．also fine，slender：see delicate．］ Thin；slender；delicate．
IIyr ciothea weren maked of riht delye thredes．
Chaucer，Boëthiua，i．proge 1.
deligation（del－i－gā＇shon），n．［＝F．déligation $=$ Sp．deligacion，$\langle$ L．as if＊deligatio（n－），$\langle$ deli－ gare，bind or tie together，＜de＋ligare，bind， tie：see ligation．］In surg．，a binding up；a bandaging；ligature，as of arteries．［Rare．］
Rather in these fractures do we use deligations with $\underset{\text { many rowler }}{\text { Rather in }}$
delight（dē－lit＇），v．［A wrong spelling，in imi－ tation of words like light，might，etc．；the ana－ logical mod．spelling would be delite，＜ME． deliten，delyten．$<$ OF．deleiter，deliter $=$ Pr．de－ lectar $=\mathrm{Sp}$. deleitar，delectar $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．deleitar $=$ It．delettare，dilettare，＜I．delectare，delight， please，freq．of delicere，allure：see delicate，de－ lectable，delicious．］I．trans．To affect with great pleasure or rapture；please highly；give or afford a high degree of satisfaction or enjoy－ ment to：as，a beautiful landscape delights the eye；harmony delights the ear；poetry delights the mind．
I will delight myself in thy statutes．Ps．exix． 16.
To me，what is this quintessence of dust？Man delights
not inc，wo，nor woman either．Shak．，Hamlet，fi． 2.

## delight

II．intrans．Ton havo or take great pleasure； bo greatly pleased or rejoiced：followed by an infinitive or by in．
The sunyer delited muthinge ther－ynne whan that ho mate hia maister，but he wiste not tro whena this corage （o）hym come．Merlin（in En T．S．），i．43．
I delighe to do thy will， 0 my Got：yea，thy law is with－ in my lieart．

The labour we delight in physics pain．
delight（dē－lit＇），n．［A verb）；oarlier delite（ $A$ wrong spelling（see the deleit，delit＝Pr．delieg，deliet $=$ Sp．Pg．deleite $=$ It．dicello，delight；from the verb．］1．A high degreo of pleasuro or satisfaction；joy；rapture． lits delight is in the law of the Jord．

Pa．1． 2.
Thus came I into England with great foy and he light，both to my aetle and all my acpuantance．

W＇ebbe，＇1ravels（ed．Arber），p． 31.
The ancients and our own Filizabethans，ere apiritual me－ rims had become fablionable，perhaps made more out of life by taking a Prank delight in its action and passion．
2．That which gives great ploasure；that which affords a high degree of satisfaction or enjoy－ ment．

But，man，what doste thon with alle this？
$P^{\prime}$ olitical Poem：etc．（cd．Furnival），p． 172
Come，sisters，cheer we up his sprites，
And show the heat ol our delights．
Shak．，Macbeth，iv．1．
Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth ralae， To acorn delighte，and live laborions daya． Mitton，Lycidas，1． 72
3ł．Licentious pleasure ；lust．Chaucer．$=8 \mathrm{yn} .1$ ． Joy，Pleasure，etc．（see gladnes

## delighted（deer－11＇ted），p．a．［Pp．of delight，v．］

1．Greatly pleased；joyous；joyful．
About the keel delighted dolphins play．
＇aller，Ills Majeaty＇s Eacapc．
Ay，but to die，and go we know not where，
Te lie in cold obatruction，and to rot；
This sensibie warm motion to hecome
To bathe in ficry floods，or to reside
In thrilling reglons of thick－ribbed ice
Shak．，M．for M．，III．1．
But thou， 0 liope，with eyes so tair
Collins，The Passions．
In the quotation from Shakapere the meaning of the word is doubtrul．］
2†．Delightful；delighted－in．
$1 \ell$ virtue no delighted beauty lack，
te than black．
Shak．，Othello
Whom beat I love I cross；to make my gitt，
delightedly（dọ－lī＇ted－li），ude．In a delighted manner；with delight．

Detightedly dwells he＂mong fays and talismans，
And spirita；and delightedly belleves
Divinties，belng himself divine．
Coleridge，tr．of Schiller＇s Death of Wallenstein．
delighter（dẹ－lī＇tèr），n．Ono who takes delight． ［Rare．］

Ill－hmmoured，or a delighter in telling bad stories．
dellghtful（dē－lit＇ful），a．［＜delight＋－ful，1．］
Highly pleasíng；affording great pleasure and satisfaction：as，a delightful thought；a delight－ ful prospect．
The honse is detightrul－the very periection of the old Elizabetlian style．Macaulay＇s Life and Letterg，I． 191. Alter all，to be deligheful is to be classic，and thochnotic never pleases lung．
delightfully（dē－lit＇fīl－i），ravishing．In a delight
ful manner：in a manner to afford great plea－ sure；charmingly．
How can you more profitahly or mere delighefully em－ ploy your sunday letsure than lin the performance of such
dutics as these？
By．Porteou，Works，I．Ix． 24．With delight；delightedly．
Delightfully, Increase and multiply;

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Delightfully, Increase and multiply: } \\
& \text { Now death to hear ! Milton, P. L., x. } 730 .
\end{aligned}
$$

delightfulness（dē－lit＇fiủl－nes），u．1．The qual－ ity of being delightful，or of affording great pleasure：as，tho delightfulness of a prospect or of seenery；the delightfulness of leisure．
Because it［deportment］is a nurse of peace and creatly anways much commended．Barrone，Sermons，I．xxix． $2+$ The stato of being delighted；great plea－ sure；delight．

But our desires tyrannical extortion
onth force us there to set our chlel deliyhtfulness
Where but a balting place is all our portion．Silney．

1517
delightingly（dẹ－li＇ting－li），auvo 1．In a de－ lighting manuer；so as to give dolight．$-2 \dagger$ ． With delight ；cheerfully ；cordially．
ITe did not consent clearly and delightingty to Seguiria
Jer．Taylor，Ductor Dibitantium．
delightless（dē－līt＇les），a．［＜delight＋－less．］
Affording 110 pleasuro or delight；cheerless． Winter oit at eve reaumes the breeze，

Detornu the day delightless．Thomson，Suring
delightsome（dệ－līt＇sum），a．［＜delight + －some．］ Delightful ；imparting delight．

Then deck thee with thy loose，detightsome robes， And on thy wlugs bring delicate perfunies．

The Kingdom of Tonquin is especially in the dry seasoll，when alao it is very clelight especi
delightsomely（dē－īt＇sum－li），adv．Inadelicht ful manner；in a way to give or receive delight I have not lived my life delightsornely．

Tennyson，Balin and Balan．
delightsomeness（dē－lìt＇sum－nes），n．The quality of giving delight；charmfulness．
Theddightsomeness of our dwellings shall not be envied． Wheathy，schools of the Prophets，sermen at Oxford，p．38．
delignatet（dō－lig＇nāt），v．t．［＜L．de－priv．+ lignum，wood，$+-a t c^{2}$（suggested by delapidate， dilapidate）．］To deprive or strip of wood．Da－ vies．［Rare．］
It moves me much，his accusation of covetounness di－ apidating，or rather delignating，his bishoprick，cutting displeasure．
delimit（dō－lim＇it），v．$\ell \quad[\langle\mathrm{F}$, délimiter，く LL． delimitare，mark out the limits，$\langle d e-+$ limitare， limit，bound：see limit．］To mark or fix the limits or boundaries of；bound．
The sporangium is a large club－ghaped cell delinuted by a transverse wall from the unicellular tubular sporangioo
phore．
The present system of delimiting the towns and preaer ing the memory of their beinds is an inheritance from lormer ages．－
 marking，fixing，or prescribing of limits or boundaries．
They had had ample time for ascertaining all the facts， nnd for proposing an exact systen of decimitation to far－ liament．
Volumes of minute anticuarian investigation wonld be needed to trace．．the progress of nomenclature and delimitation of the various dioceses of britain from the frat establishment of them to the present day．
If the delimitation of orders is difficult，that of genera s often impossible，so that they are reducel to assell－ blages clepending on the tact or taste of the author
delinet（dē－lin＇），e．t．$\quad[=$ F．délinéer $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ． delinear＝It．delineare，〈 L．delineare，mark out，
sketch，delineate：sco delineate．］To nark out； delineate．Otway．
A certain pian had been delined out for a farther pro－ ceeding，to retrieve all with help of the Parliament．

Roger North，Examen，p． 523.
delineable（dọ－－lin＇ệ－ą－bl），a．［＜L．as if＂deline－ abilis，〈 delineare，mark ont：see deline，deline－ ate．］Capable of delineation；liablo to be de－ lineated．
In either viston there fis something not delineable
Feltham，Letters，xvii．（Ord MS．）．
delineament（deè－lin＇ê－a－ment），n．［＝Sp．dc－ lineamiento $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．deliniantento $=1$ ．delinea－ mento，＜L．as if＂delineamentum，＜delineare， mark out：seo deline，delineate．］Representa－ tion by delineation；picture ；graphic sketel．

The sunne＇a a type of that eternall light
of that which Good in Plato＇s school is hight．
Dr．H．More，laychathanasia，III．Iii． 11.
delineate（dọ－lin＇ē－āt），r．t．；pret．and pp．de－ lineated，ppr．delineating．［＜L．delineatus，pp． of delincare，also deliniare，mark out，sketch，${ }^{\text {人 }}$ de + lineare，mark out，＜linea，a line：see linc ${ }^{2}$ ． Cf．deline．］1．To exhibit or mark out in lines； sketeh or represent in ontline：as，to delineate the form of the earth or a diagram．－2．To rep－ resent pietorially；draw a likeness of ；portray； depict．
They may delineate Nestor like Adenis，or Time with Absalom＇s head．
3．To describe；represent to the mind or under－ standiug；exhibit a likeness of in words：as，to delineate character．
The ancients have with great exactness delineated unl－ versal nature，under the peraon of Pan．Pacon，Fable of Pan．
Customa or linbits delineated wilh great accuracy．

## deliquate

To delineate character has hecn fila principal aim．
Goldsmith，Good－natured Man，Pret．
Mr．［G．I＇．R．］James is consflered hy many to be a
To delineate character has hecn fula principal aim．
Goldsmith，Good－uatured Man，Pret．
Mr．［G．I＇．R．］Janes is consflered hy many to be a Mr．［G．I＇．R．］James is consfilered hy many to be a nd nobles．H＇hipple，liss，and liev．，1． 130. delineation（dē－lin－ō－ā＇shon），n．$[=\mathrm{F}$ ．déliné－ ation $=\mathbf{S p}$ ．délineacion $=\mathbf{P g}$ ．delineação $=\mathrm{It}$ ． delineazione，＜LL．delineatio（ $n-$ ），＜L．delineare， mark out：seo deline，delineatc．］1．The aet or rocess of delineating；the act of represent－ ing，portraying，or depietiug．
It it please the enre well，the same rcpresented by de－ lineation to the view pleaseth the eyc wcll．

Puttenham，Arte of Eing．Poesle，p． 70.
2．Representation，whether pictorially or in words；sketeh；deseription．
The soltent delineations of female beauty．Irving． $=$ SYn．2．Sketch，etc．（see outline，no）；drawing，draft，por－ trait ；account，lescription．
delineator（dō－lin＇$\overline{\mathrm{e}}-\overline{\mathrm{a}}$－tor），n．$[=\mathrm{F}$, délinéateur $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．Pr．delineador＝It．delineatore，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．as if ${ }^{\text {maneator }}$ d delineare delineate．seo deline ate．］1．One who delineates or sketehes，either pietorially or verbally．
A modern delineator ol characters．V．Ǩnox，Essaym，lif． Specifically－2．A tailors＇pattern，made so as to expand in certain directions to correspond to the varying sizes of the garments．－3．A sur－ veying instrument on wheels，whieh，on being moved over the ground，records the distance traversed and delineates tho slopes or profile of the country；a perambulator．
delineatory（dê－lin＇é è－tō－ri），a．［＜delincale + ory．］Delineating；deseribing；drawing the outline．

The delineatory part of his work affords the best spect－ men oi his peculiar manner．Scott，Critical Lissays，p．386． delineaturet（dē－liu＇$\overline{\text { on－ā－tūr }), ~ n . ~} \quad[=$ It．delinea－ tura，＜L．as if＂delinentura，＜delineare，mark out：see delineate．］Delineation．
deliniment（dē－lin＇i－ment），n．［＝OF．delini－ ment，＜L．delinimentumi，prop．delenimentum，く delinire，prop．delenire，soothe，soften，mitigate， $<d e+l e n i r e$, soften，＜lenis，soft：see lenient， delenifical．］1．Mitigation．－2．A liniment． Bailey．
delinition $\dagger$（del－i－nish＇on），n．［Irreg．＜I．de－ linere，besmear，＜de＋linere，smear：see lini－ ment，letter．］Tho act of smearing．

The delinition of the infant＇s ears and nostrils with the spittle．Dr．H．More，Mystery of Iniquity，II．x．\＆ 3. delinquency（dē－ling＇kwen－si），n．；pl．delin－ quencies（－siz）．$\quad\left[=\mathrm{OH}^{\prime}\right.$ ．तelinquance $=\mathrm{Sp}$. de－ quenctes（－sizo）．delinquenzu，＜It．cle clelinquentia， a fault，delinquency，く L．clelimquen $(t-) s$ ，delin－ quont：see delinquent．］Failure or omission of duty or obligation；a dereliction；a fault；a shortcoming；an offense．
Neither moral delinquencies nor virtnons actions are declared to be the products of an inevitalle necessity． $=$ Syn．$\quad$ rong，Sin，etc．See crime．
delinquent（dē－ling＇kwent）， a．and $n$ ．$[=\mathrm{D}$. de－ linkicent $=$ G．Sw．delinquent $=$ Dan．delinkrent $=\mathrm{F}$. délinquant $=\mathbf{S p}$ ．delincuente $=\mathbf{P g}$ ．It．de linquente，$\left\langle\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{i}}\right.$ delinquen（ $\left.t-\right) s$ ，ppr．of delinquere， fail，bo wanting，commit a fault（see delict），＜ de，away，+ linquere，leave．Cf．rclinquent，re－ linquish．］I．a．Failing in duty；offeuding by neglect of duty or obligation：as，a delinquent tenant；a delinquent subseriber．
Ile that practiseth etther Jor hla own profl，or any other giniater ends，may be well termed a delinptent person．
State Trials（1640），Earl Strafiod．

II．$n$ ．One who fails to perform a duty or diseharge an obligation；ono guilty of a de－ linquency；an offender；a culprit．

## or do I think his sentelice cruel for <br> Gainst such delinguents what cau be too bloody？ <br> But that it is abhorring from our state． <br> B．Jomeon，Catlline，v． 6.

A delinguent ought to be cited in the place of jurisilic
fun where the delinquency was committed．Ayliffe．
Delingrents who conless，
And pray forgiveness，merit anger less．Clegies，iv．
＝Syn，Offender，Delinquent（see offender）；wrong－doer．
delinquently（dē－ling＇kwent－li），ade．So as to fail in duty or obligation．
deliquate（del＇i－kwāt），$c$ ．；pret．and pp．deli－ quated，ppr．deliquating．［＜L．deliquatus，pp． of deliquare，elarify $n$ liquid by straining it； in E．taken in a lit．sense（after deliquesce，$q$ ． v．），melt down，\＆de，down，＋liquare，liquefy， melt：see liquate and delay2．］I．intrans．To melt or be dissolved．


#### Abstract

deliquate It will be resolved into a liquor，very analogous to that which the chymiats make of salt of tartar，left in moist II．trans．To cause to melt；dissolve． deliquation（del－i－kwa＇shọn），n．［＜deliquate + －ion．］A melting． deliquesce（del－i－kwes＇），v．i．；pret．and pp．deli－ quesced，ppr．deliquescing．［ऽ L．deliquescere， melt away，dissolve，＜de，down，＋liquescere， become liquid，inceptive of liquere，melt：see liquid．］1．To melt or dissolve gradually，or become liquid by absorbing moisture from the air，as certain salts；melt away． Chromic acld crystals deliquesce rapidly when exposed to the air，and soon undergo a chemical change．


Whose whole voca hulary had delipuesced intole，p． 18 Whose whole vo

0 W．Holnes a some halt dozen expressions 2．In regetable histology，to liquefy or melt away gradually，as partain tissues，especially he gills of fungi of the genus Coprinus．It dif－ fers from the analogous process in salts，being a vital phenomenon
deliquescence（del－i－kwes＇ens），$n_{0} \quad[=\mathrm{F}$. déli quescence $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．delicuesconcia $=\mathrm{Pg}$. deliques encia $=$ It．deliquescenza，〈 L．as if＊deliques－ centia，＜deliquescen（t－）s，ppr．of deliquescere， melt away：see deliquescent．］Liquefaction by absorption of moisture from the atmosphere（a property of certain salts and other bodies）；a melting away or dissolving．
I am auffering from my old complaint，the hay－fever（a it is called）．My fear is，perishing hy deliquescence；I melt away in nasal and lachrymal profllvia．
ydney Smith，To Dr．llolland，ix．
deliquescent（del－i－kwes＇ent），a．and $n . \quad[=\mathrm{F}$ ． déliquescent $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．delicuescente $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．deliques cente $=\mathrm{It}$ ．deliquescente，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．deliquescen $(t-) s$ ，ppr． of deliquescere，melt away：see deliquesce．］1．a 1．Liquefying in the air；capable of becoming liquid by attracting moisture from the atmo－ sphere：as，deliquescent salts．
Regenerated tartar is so deliquescent that it is not easy Black，Lectures on Chemistry Hence－2．Apt to dissolve or melt away；wast－ ing away by or as if by melting．
Striding over the stylea to church，．．．dusty snd deli－ Singleton，iii 3．In vegetable histology，liquefying or melting away gradually，as part of the normal precess of growth．－4．In bot．，branching in such a way that the stem is lost in the branches．
II．n．A substance which becomes liquid by attracting moisture from the air．
deliquiate（dệ－lik＇wi－āt），$v$ ．i．；pret．and pp． deliquiated，ppr．deliquiating．［Improper form of deliquate．］Same as deliquesce．
deliquiation（dē̄－lik－wi－ā＇shon），$n$ ．［＜deliqui－ ate + －ion．］Same as deliquescence
deliquium ${ }^{1}$（deè－lik＇wi－um），n．［＝F．détiquium $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．It．deliquio，＜LL．deliquium，a flowing down，く L．de，down，＋liquere，melt；cf．deli－ quate．］I．In ehem．，a melting or liquefaction by absorption of moisture，as of a salt．－2．Fig－ uratively，a melting or maudlin mood of mind． To fall into mere unreasoning detiquium of love and
Carlyle．
admiration was not good．

Carlyle．
The sentimentalist al ways inslata on taking bis emotion neat，and，as his rense gradually deadena to the stimulus， increases his dose tivl he ends in a kind of noral deliqui．
Lovell，Among my Books，1st ser．，p． 366 ． deliquium ${ }^{2}+$（dệ－lik＇wi－um），n．［＜L．deliquium， an eclipse，lit．a want（cf．defectus，a lack，an eclipse），＜deliuquere，fail，be wanting：see de linquent．］1．An interruption or failure of the sun＇s light，whether caused by an eclipse or otherwise．
Snch a deliquium we read of immediately subsequent to 2．In med．，a failure of vital foree syncope
He．．．carries blaket，aqua yitæ，or some strong waters about him，for fear of delqquiums，or being alck．
deliracy $\dagger$（dẹ̀－lir＇a－si），$n$ ．［＜I．as if＊deliratia， deliratus，pp．of delirare，be crazy，rave：see delirate．］Delirium．
delirament（dē－lir＇a－ment），n．［＝Sp．Pg．It． deliramento，＜L．deliramentum，nonsense，ab－ surdity，\＆delirare，be crazy：see delirate．］A wandering of the mind；foolish fancy．
Of whose［Molammed＇s］delirements further I proceed．
Heywood，Hierarchy of Angels，p． 285.
delirancy $\ddagger($ deè－lir＇an－si），n．［＜deliran $(t)+-c y$. The state of being delirious；delirium．
Extasics of delirancy and dotage，that bring men first tostrange fancies；then，to vent either nonsense or blas
Bp，Gauden，Sermon at Funeral of Bp．Brownrigg，p． 57 ．
delirantt（dẹ－lī rant），$a .[<\mathrm{F}$. détirant $=\mathrm{S}]$ rare（F．délirer），be crazy：see delirate．］De lirious．
deliratet（dệ－lír rāt），v．i．［＜L．deliratus，pp．of delirare（ $\rangle \mathrm{It}$. delirare $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. delirar $=\mathbf{F} . d \hat{-}$ lirer），be crazy，raye，be out of one＇s wits， deviate from a straight line，＜delirus，crazy， raving：see delirous，delirious．］To rave，as a madman．Cookeram．
deliration（del－i－rā＇shon），$u$ ．［ L L．deliratio（ $n$－ ＜delirare，he crazy，rav̈e：see delirate．］Menta］ aberration；delirium；dementation．［Archaic．］
The masters of physick tell n of two kinds of deliration or alienation of the understanding．

J．Mede，Discourses（1642），p． 122
Repressed by ridicule as a deliration of the human mind． De Quincey
deliriant（dê̄－lir＇i－ant），$n$ ．［＜delirium + －ant $\left.{ }^{1}.\right]$ In med．，a poison which causes delirium．
delirifacient（dệ－lir－i－fä＇shient），a．and $n$ ．［ $<\mathrm{L}$ ． delirare，rave，+ facere，ppr．facien $(t-) s$ ，make．］ I．$a$ ．Tending to produce delirium．
II．$n$ ．In med．，a substance which tends to produce delirium．
delirious（dệ－lir＇i－us），a．$\quad[$ delirium + －ous． The older form was delirous，$q \cdot v$.$] I．Wander－$ ing in mind；having ideas and fancies that are wild，fantastic，or incohereut；light－headed； flighty；raving．－2．Characterized by or pro－ ceeding from wild excitement，exaggerated emotion，or rapture：as，delirious joy．

Their fancies firat delirious grew，
And scenes ideal took for true．
M．Green，The Spleen
Bacchantea ．．．aing delirious verses．Longfellow．
deliriously（dệ－lir＇i－us－li），adv．In a deliriens manncr．

## Sweeps the Soul deliriously from life． <br> Byron，Marioo Fsliero，1 v．i． 260.

deliriousness（dee－lir＇i－us－nes），$n$ ．The state of being delirious；delirium．
delirium（dē－lir＇i－um），n．［ $=\mathrm{F}$. délire $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg．It．delirio＝D．G．Dan．Sw．delirium，く L． delirium，madness，delirium，＜delirus，mad，rav－ ing：see delirate．］1．A disordered state，more or less temporary，of the mental faculties，occur－ ring during illness，especially in febrile condi－ tions．It may be the effect of inflammatory action at fecting the brain，or it may be aympathetic with discase by long－continucd and exhausting pain，or by inanition the nervous system． 2．Violent excite asm；mad rapture．
The popular delirium caught his enthusiaatic mind．
3．A hallucination or delusiou；a creation of the imaginatiou．

## Imparting aubstance to an empty shade， <br> Imposed on gray delirium for a truth．

Cowper，Task，iv． 528
Delirium tremens，a disorder of the hrain arising from nordinate and protracted use of ardent spirits，and there ore almost peculiar to drunkarus．The delirium ia a con present．It is properly a disease of the nervous syatem． ＝Syn．1．Madness，Frenzy，etc．See insanity．
deliroust（dē－li＇rus），a．［＜L．delirus，crazy raving，lit．being ont of the furrow，くde，away， from，＋lira，a furrow．Cf．delirious．］Rav－ ing；delirious．

Delirous，that doteth and swerveth from reason Blount，Glossographia（ed．1674）
elitt，$n$ ．A Middle English form of delight．
dellit（dā－lé＇），n．［F．délit，an offense：see de lict．］In luw，an act whereby a person by fraud or malice causes damage or wrong to another to Quasi delit，an act by which a person causes danage to another without malice，but by some inexcusable 1 m delitable
delitablet，$a$ ．［ME．，＜OF．delitable，＜L．de－ lectabilis，delightful，whence later E．delectable q．v．］Delightful；delectable．

Many s tour and toun thou mayst biholde，
And many another delitable ayghte．
Chaucer，Clerk＇s Tale，1． 6.
delitablyt，adv．［ME．，＜delitable，q．v．］De－ lightfully．Chaucer．
delitet，$v$ ，and $n$ ．The earlier spelling of delight． delitet，a．［＜OF．delit，delightful，adj．of delit n．，delight：see delite，n．，delight．］Delightful； blessed．

This lambe moate delyte，
That gave his body to man in forme of brede Political Poems，etc．（ed．Furnivall），p． 1
delitescence，delitescency（del－i－tes＇ens，－en－ si），$n$ ．［＝F．délitescence；＜delitescent，q．v．］ tirement；repose．［Obsolete or archaic．］
1660 and 1670 I sold all my eatate in Wilts．From 1670 to this very dsy（I thank God）I have enjoyed a happy
delitescency．
Aubrey，Llie，p． 13. Every man has those about him who wish to soothe hlm into inactivity and delitescence．
The delitescence of mental activities．Sir W．Hamilton．
2．In surg．，the sudden disappearance of inflam－ matery symptoms or the subsidence of a tumor． －Perlod of delitescence，in med．，the perlod during which certain morbid poisons，as smallpox，lie latent in ystem．See inctuation．
delitescent（del－i－tes＇ent），a．［＜L．delites－ $\operatorname{cen}(t-) s$ ，ppr．of delitescerre，lie hid，＜de，away， + latescere，inceptive of latere，lie hid：see la－ tent．］Concealed；lying hid．
delitigatet（dḕ－lit＇i－gāt），v．i．［＜I．delitigatus， pp ．of delitigare，scold，rail angrily，$\langle d e+l i-$ tigare，quarrel：see litigate．］To chide or con－ tend in words．Cockeram．
delitigation $\dagger$（dẹ̄－lit－i－gā＇shon），$n$ ．［＜delitigate + －ion．］A chiding；a brawl．Bailey．
deliver ${ }^{1}$（dē－liv＇ér），v．［＜ME．deliveren，delyv－
eren，delivren，く OF．deliurer，F．délivrer $=$ Pr． eren，delivren，＜OF．delivrer，F．délivrer＝Pr． deslivrar，desliuar，deslieurar，delivrar $=\mathbf{S p} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ． deliberar $=$ OSp．delibrar $=\mathrm{It}$. diliberare，deli－ berare，dilibrare，＜ML．deliberare，set free，de－ liver，＜L．de，away，from，＋liberare，set free， liber＇ate，＜liber，free：see liberatc，livery．］I． trans．1．To free；release or rescue，as from captivity，oppression，or evil；set free；set at liberty：as，to deliver one from captivity．

The noyse of foulis for to ben delyvered
So loude ronge，＂Have don and let us wende．
Chaucer，Parliament of Fowls，1．491．
Deliver me， 0 my God，out of the hand of the wlcked． Ph． $1 \times x i .4$.
Ye mageatrats used them courteously，and ahewed them what favour they could；but could not deliver them，till order came from ye Counsell－table．

Bradford，Plymouth Plantation，p． 12
2．To give or hand over；transfer；put into another＇s possession or power；commit；pass to anether：as，to deliver a letter．
And thanne the Delyved to every Pylgryme a candyll of wax bremyyng in hia honde．

Torkington，Diarie of Eng．Travell，p． 25.
They were to have none other commission，or author－ itie，but onely to deliuer their Emperours letter vito the 1＇ope． Hakluyt＇s Voyages，I． 70.
Thou shalt detiver Pharaoh＇s cup into hla hand．
Gen．xl． 13.
3．To surrender；yield；give up：as，to deliver a fortress to an enemy：often followed by $u p$ ， and sometimes by orer：as，to deliver up the city；to deliver $u p$ stolen goods；to deliver over money held in trust．
Deliver up their chlldren to the famine．Jer．xvill． 21.
The constables have delivered her over to me．IV．，v． 4.
Thomas Piercy Duke of Northumberland，who first re－ beld and afterwards fied into Scotland，was for a som of Money deliver＇d by the Earl of Morton to the Lord Huns－ 4．To disburden of a child in childbirth；aid in parturition；hence，figuratively，to disburden of intellectual progeny．

On her frights，and grlefk，${ }^{\circ}$
She is，somethling before her time，deliver＇d．
Shak．，W．T．，ii． 2
His［Mahomet＇s］mother said，That shee was deliuered of him without paine，snd Angelicsll Birds came to nourigh Purchas，Pilgrimage，p． 247. Tully was long before he could be delivered of a few
Peachan，Poetry． 5．To discharge；cast；strike ；fire：as，he de－ livered the blow straight from the shoulder；to deliver a broadside．
An uninstrncted bowler．thinks to attain the jack by delivering hia howl atrsight forward upon it．Scott． He＇ll keep clear of my cast，my logic－throw， Some bowl from quite an unguessed polnt of stand－ Some bowl rom quite an unguessed polint the luck o＂the last word，the reply！ Browan－
Browing，Ring and Book，II． 71 ．
Exposed to the fire of the two gun－boats，which was de－ livered with vigor and effect

U．S．Grant，Personal Memoirs，I． 367.
Other shorter swords seem to have been osed like a fsl－ chion ony for delivering a chopping blow，as they have
$6+$ ．To make known；impart，as information．
Wel．Oh，I came not there to－night．
Bob．Your brother delivered us as much．
B．Jonson，Every Msn in his Humour，iil． 1.
This dead queen re－livcs？Shak．，D＇ericles，v． 3.
That mummy is medicinal，the Arabian Doctor Haly de．

## deliver

7．To utter，pronounce，or articulato，as words prolly as bero an assemblages mally，as before an assemblage：as，to ation he delivered tho notes badly．
The vowelt is alwayes more ensily deliuered then the consonant．Puttenhan，Arte of Eng．I＇oesio，p． 101.
lboth the Oracles of Delplos and Sibillas propheeles were wholly deliuered in versea．

Sir $P$ ．Sùmey，A pol．for Poetrle．
To deltver battle，to deliver an attack，to give bat－ te，athek an enemy．
Stasséna delivered two battles at Fuentes de Onoro．
$=$ Syn．1．To aet free，liherate，extricale．－3．To celle， Tant，rellnquiah，give np．－7．Pronowne，ete．See utter． easily．Thus，plaster－oi－Paris molds in potteries are often teft unolled so as to nbzorb the water freely from the clay，which wili then deliver．Molda for plaster casta
deliver ${ }^{2}$（dē－liv＇ér），$a_{0}$［＜ME．deliver，delyvere，
＜OF．delivre，free，prompt，alert，く＇ML．＂de－ $<\mathrm{OF}$ ．delivre，free，prompt，alert，＜＇ML．＂de－ liber（ef．adv．delibere，promptly），＜L．de＋ liber，frce；cf．adv．libere，freely．Cf．deliver＇， formed of the samo elements．］Free；nimble active；light；agile．［Obsoleto or prov．Eng．］

Of his atature he was of evene lengthe，

> And wonderly delyvere, and gret of strengthe.

Uaving chosen his soldiera，of nimble，leane，and 1． 84 tan． Pyrocles，of a more fine and deliver atrength，watching his time when to give fit thrusts，is wonld．．o aoon
deliver ${ }^{3}$ t，$?^{2}, i$ ．See deliber．Chaucer．
deliverable（dē－liv＇êr－ă－bl），a．［＜deliver ${ }^{\text {I }}+$ －able．］That may bo or is to be delivered．
deliverance（dē－liv＇er－ans），n．［＜ME．deliv－ erance，delivcraunce，$\left\langle\mathrm{OF}\right.$ ．delivrance $\left(\mathrm{F}^{\circ}\right.$ ．déli－ vrance $=$ Pr．delieransa $=$ Sp．delibranza（obs．） $=$ It．deliberanza $\rangle$ ，＜delivrer，deliver：see de－ liverl and ance．］1．The aet of setting free； release or rescue，as from captivity，oppression， danger，or evil of any kind．

In lifr atandeth all your delinerance，
Or elles sour deth without doubt any
Ron．of Partemay（E．E．．T．＇S．），L． 1863.
God sent mo ．．．to save your lives by a great detiver． ance． Gen．xiv． 7.
ILe hath aent me to heal the broken－heartel，to preacls
Luke iv． 18.
2．Acquittal of a prisoner by the verdict of a jury．－3．Parturition；childbirth；delivery．
In the labour of women it helpeth to the easy defiver－
Hence－4．The act of disburdening of any－ thing；espeeially，the act of disburdening the mind by utteriug one＇s thoughts．
Asanme that you are saylng preeisely that whiteh all thiok，and lin the flow of wit aid tove roll out your para－ doxes in golid column，with not the infirmity of a doubt． E＇inerson，Easaya，lat aer．
5．The act of giving or transferring from one to another．－6．Utterance；deelaration；also， a particular statement，especially of opinion； specifically，an nuthoritative or official utter－ ance by speech or writing；a decision in a con－ troversy．
lon have tt from his own deliverance
Shak．，All＇a Weil，it． 5
To be of any use in the controversy，then，the fmmed］－ ate deficerance of my consclousuess mut he competent hypotheais is not in my eonseionsness

W．K．Clifford，Lectures，II． 102
Indeed，so incessant and persistent have been the de－ liverances of their lordships lipon the aubject，that it might aimost seem as though a bishop wonld have con－ prortunity of sounding the note of alarm．

7．In Scots law，the expressed decision of a judge or an arbitrator，interim or final．When deliverer（dë－liv＇ér－ér），n．［く ME．delyverer； ＜deliver t－er1．］1．One who delivers，rescues， or sets free；\＆savior or preserver．

The Lord raizel up a deliverer to the chlldren of Israel．
2．One who delisers by transferring or hand－
ing over：as，a deliverer of parcels or letters．－ 3 ．One who declares or communicates．
Tully，speaking of the law of nature，aaith，that thereof Gor．himseft was inventor，$\quad$ Hooker，Eecles．Polity，vili．$\$ 460$ ．
erer．
deliveress（dē－liv＇èr－es），n．［＜deliver + －ess．］
A female doliverer．［Rare．］
Jonn diAre，．．．the deliveress of the towne from one
country men when they lieselged It． Evelyn，Memoirs，April 21， 1644.

1518
deliverly（dê－liv＇er－li），adv．［＜MF．Aelyverly， －liche：$\left\langle\right.$ deliver $\left.{ }^{2}+-l y{ }^{2}.\right]$ Nimbly；cleverly； jauntíly；actively．［Obsoleto or archaic．］
Whan Gaheries saugh hia brother Gaweln，ho lepte vpon his feet，and sete on his heed this hatte delyuerty，anti hento a－gein hiaswerde，and appareilede hym to durende．

Merlin（E．E．T．S．）it． 190. Where be your riblandla，mails？swim with your bodtes， And carry it aweetly and deliverly．

Kinsmen，1ii． B ．
Hery time we any a thing in conversation，we get a
Emerson，Clnbs．
delivernesst（dệ－liv＇êr－nes），n．［＜MF．delyver－ nes，－nessc；＜deliter ${ }^{2}$＋－ness．］Agility；nim－ bleness；speed．Chaucer
This，for hia defyuerneste and swiftenesse，was surnamed Hereiote．Fabyan，Chron．，1．ceviiil． deliver ${ }^{+}-y$ ，after livery．］1．Tho aet of set－ ting free；the act of freeing from bondage， danger，or evil of any kind；release；rescue； deliveranee．

Hle ．swore，with sols，
That he would labour my delievery
Shak．，kieh．III．，i． 4.
In the deliuery of them that suruiue，no mana partienlar crrefuinesse saned one permon，but the meere goodnesse of Gor himseite．

Quoted in Capt．John Smith＇a True Travela，II．7o．
2．A giving or passing from one to another； the act of transforring or handing over to an－ other：as，the clelivery of goods or of a deed； the delivery of a parcel or a letter．－3．Surren－ der；a giving up．
The deliverf of yonr royal father＇a person Into the liands of the army．
4．In law，the placing of one person in legal possession of a thing by another．－5．Aid given in the act of parturition；the bringing forth of offspring；childbirth．－6．Utterance；enuneia－ tion；manner of speaking or singing．
I Was charmed wlth the gracefulnesa of his figura and 7．The act of sending or putting forth．emis． sion；discharge：as，the delivery of the ball in sion；discharge：as，the delivery of the ball in base－ball，erieket，etc．；the delicery of fire or of the shoulder．－8．Capacity for pouring out or disburdening of contents：as，the delivery of a pipe．－9t．Free motion or use of the limbs； aetivity；agility．
The duke had the neater limbs，and freer delivery．
Sir 4 ．ifotton．
10．In founding，allowance or free play given to a pattern so that it ean be readily lifted from the mold．Also called draio－taper．－Actual deliv－ ery，or delivery in fact，in law，a transfer of physical pos－ In the oituation as in legal effect imports a iransfer of pos－ session．－Delivery of juridical possession，in laiv，a term used in parts of the United Statea acquitred from Ilexico to denote the formal transfer of the possession of land reqnired by Mexican law，which was necessary to the complete inveature of title ：corresponding to the common－ performed by a maglatrate of the vicinage and it inctuded the ertablishment of boundarles when tisey wera uneertain The purchaser，in tive presence of the magistrate and wit nessea，puiled up grass and atones and threw thent to the fonr winds of heaven，in token of hla legal and legitimata posseasion．The magiatrate made ${ }^{2}$ record of these pro－ ceedings，duly attested by the witneases，and gave a copy o the new owner．－Delivery－roller，in mach．，the last of a series of collers，or that which flualty carries the eb－ valve，the valve throngh which a puniped－Delivery charged．－General delivery，the delivery of mail frou the delivery－window of a post－office upon application of the persons to whom it is adilressed．－Good dellvery，in the law of aalea，and partienlarly in the atock exehange， delivery or tender by the acller proper to fulfil his obilga tion，－Jail delivery，See jait－delivery．－Symbolical delivery，in tare，the delivery of property by handing over omething etse as a aymbol，token，or repreaentative of ＝sm，ior matance，the key，the ware house contalnit ＝Sya．6．Socition Dery．see elocution．
 （as dim．）of $\mathbf{M E}$ ．dial．telle， a hollow；a deriv （as dim．）of ME．dal，dale，E．dale：see dalel．
For the relation of forms，ef．tell，tale．］A For the relation of forms，cf．tell，tale．］A
small valley between hills；a little dalo；a glen a raviue．
That hreak［in the forest］is a dell；a deep，hollow eup，
Charlotts Bronte，Shirley，xith turl．
In a little dell among the trees there is a amali ruined
dell ${ }^{2}+$（del），$n$ ．［Origin obseure．］A yonng girl；
a wench．［Thieves＇cant．］
My dell and my dainty wild dell．
Della Crusca（del＇A krus＇kĕ）．［It．：della，of the（＜L．cle，of，＋＂illa，that）；crusca，bran．］ the（＜L．de，of，＋illa，that）；crusca，bran．］
The name of an academy founded at Florence

## delphin

in 1582，maiuly for promoting the purity of the Italian language．Its emblem was a sleve，and its wane reterred to its purpose of sifting out the bran or paration in the Florentinc Acadeuy，it was revived in the eariy part of the nineteenth century．
Della－Cruscan（del－a－krus＇kan），a．and n．I． a．Pertaining to，characteristic of，or resem bling the Academy della Crusea or its methods． The epithet Della－Crusean was applied to a school of Eug hard poetry atarted by certain Euglinimen at roorenca to talitiea and affectations found maluy imitators in Engiand Againat it the atatire of Gifford＂s＂Baviad＂（1794）was di reeted．
The pent－up imagination，which here and there had
dilettantelsni． Quarterly Jtev．，CLXIII．©3．
II．$n$ ．A member of the Academy della Crus－ a，or of tho English school of poetry named after it．
Della Robbia ware．See mare ${ }^{2}$
delocalize（dê－lō＇kal－iz），v．$t_{0}$ ；pret．and pp．de－ localized，ppr．delocalizing．［＜$c$－priv，＋ocal ize．］To freo from the limitations of locality； widen the scopo or interests of．
We can have no St．Simona or Pepyses till we have a Paris or Lonlon to delocalize our gossip and give it his．
Lovell，Sindy Windowa preadth．
The princlple of representation was constantly delocaliz－ ing the town，and rringing hito the arena anbjects whic crown． deloo（de－lö＇），$\quad$ ．［N．African．］A kind of North African duykerbok，Cephalolophus grim－ mia，one of the pygmy antelopes．It is about feet long，of a fawn color with whitish flanks，black an kies，asut a black atripe on the lace ruming up to the tuft of hair on the poll．
deloul，$n$ ．See delul．Layard．
Deloyala（dē－lō－1＇ạ－lị̂），n．［NL．，＜Gr．sī̀noc， clear，＋ichos，glass．］A genus of tortoisc－bee－ thes：a synonym of Coptocycla． cantame catalogue withont diagnosis．An American apecies，Deloyala or Coppocyclit lavata，is 7.6 millíncters long，very broat． yoval，pale，testa eeous，and thas the elytrs brown，tubercuiate，snd gilhbous，with a large tyallue apot in the middle of the aide margin and a similar smatl subapi－ cal spot，Whenca the name．It feeds on delph，$n$ ．A
delf 1 ，delf ${ }^{2}$ improper spelling of Delphacida（del－fas＇i－dạ），n．pl．
 NL．：SDelphax（－ae－）＋－ida．］A group of hax，regarded as one typified by the geuus Del－ as，recar Delphax（del＇faks）referred to tho cixiida． young pig．］A genus of plyytophthirious hemip－ terous inseets，or plant－lice．ID．saecharivora is a West Indian species very injurious to the
Delphian（del＇fi－an），a．and n．［＜Delphi + －an．$]$ I．a．1．Relating to Delphi，a town of ancient Greece，on Mount Parmassus in Phocis，or to the sanctuary of Apollo at that place，the most celebrated fane of Greek worship．

The Detphian valea，the Paleatines，
Halleck．
2．Of or pertaining to Apollo（as Apollo Del－ phinius，of Delphi），or to his priestess（the Pythoness）of the oracle of Delphi，who under inspiration delivered the responses of the ora－ cle；hence，inspired．

An inward Delphian look
Lovell，Among my Books，2d aer．，p． 822

## Also Delphinian．

II．n．1．An inhabitant of Delphi．
The Delphians contributed a fonrth，and collected every where forit．C．O．Müller，Manual of Archreol．（trans．）， 80 2．With the definite artiele，Apollo．
Delphic（del’fik），a．［＜L．Delphieus，＜Gr．$\Delta \varepsilon \lambda_{\text {．}}$ фкós，pertaining to $\Delta \varepsilon \lambda \phi o i$, Delphi．］Same as Delphian．

Tor atill with Delphic emphasis ahe spann＂d
The quick invistble atrings．
Keata
delphin ${ }^{I}+\left(d e l^{\prime} f i n\right)$, n．［ME．delphin，delfyn，＜
L．delphinus，ML．also delfinus，＜Gr．del．фis，lator also dع入фiv，a dolphin（Delphinus delphis）．Hence dolphin and dauphin，q．v．］A dolphin．
（gret fysch，as hyt were of whasice se－calues，\＆halenes （gret fysch，as hyt were of whasles kunde）
icon，i． 11.
lelphinl（del＇fin），a．［＜L．delphinus，also delphin， a dolphin（iu ML．applied to the eldest son of the king of France：see dauphin）：see delphinl， $\boldsymbol{n}$ ．
and dolphin．］1．In zool．，pertaining to a dol－

## delphin

phin，or to the Delphinida．－2．Pertaining or relating to the Dauphin of France．

Also delpline，delphinian．
Delphin editions of the classics，a set of Latin classics or Montausler Rossuet，and IIuet，for the use of the dan－ phin（ad usum Delphini），son of Louls XIV．They are not now valued except for their indexes of words．
delphin ${ }^{2}$（del＇fin），$n$ ．［For delphimine（which is in use in another chem．sense），$\langle$ Delphinus + －ine ${ }^{2}$ ．］A neutral fat found in the ail of several members of the genus Delphinus．
Delphinapterinæ（del－fi－nap－te－xínē），n．pl． ［NL．，＜Delphinapterus＋－ince．］A subfamily of Delphinidee，containing the belnga or white whale（Delplinapterus）and the narwhal（Mono－ don），as together contrasted with other delphi－ noids collectively．They have the cervical vertebreo all distinct，and not more than 6 pha－ langes in any digit．
Delphinapterus（del－fi－nap＇te－rus），n．［NL．， ＜Gr．$\delta \varepsilon \lambda \phi i s, \delta \varepsilon \lambda \phi i v$, dolphin，$+a \pi \pi \varepsilon \rho o s$ ，wingless （taken as＇finless，＇with ref．to the absence of a dorsal fin），（ $\dot{a}$－priv．$+\pi \tau \varepsilon \rho \sigma v$, a wing，a fin： see apterous．］1．A genns of delphinoid odon－ tocete cetaceans，typical of the subfamily Del－

phinapterince，containing the beluga or white whale（ $D$ ．leucas）．It is related to Monodon，and re－ sembles the narwhal except in dentitlon．It las 32 to 40 theth；short，broad，and rounded fins；a low ridge in place of a dorsal flat the head rounded；and the snout very slightly projecting，if at all．The species attains a length is a synonym．
2．A genus of dolphins（Delplinince）which have no dorsal fin，as D．peroni ：now called Leuco－ rhamphus．See Delphinus， 1.
delphinate（del＇fi－nāt），$n$ ．［ $\left\langle<\right.$ delphin－ie + －ate ${ }^{1}$ ．］ A salt formed by the union of delphinic acid with a base．
delphine，$a$ ．See delphin ${ }^{1}$
Delphinia（del－fin＇i－ä̀），n．pl．［NL．，neut．pl．，く Gr．$\Delta \varepsilon \lambda \phi i v o s$（an epithet of Apollo），taken as ＇of Delphi＇（＜$\Delta \varepsilon \lambda \phi 0 i$, Delphi），but in form＜ A festival of Apollo Delphinius（the Dolphine or protector of navigation，the god of Delphi），of expiatory character，celobrated at Athens and Egina，and generally among Ionian colonies along the Mediterranean coasts．At thens 3 was held on the Gth of Mounychion（end of March），toward the close of the period of winter storms at sca，and included a processlon in which seven boys and seven maidens bore
olive－branches，bound with fillets of white wool，to the olive－branches，bound with fillets of white wool，to the delphinia（del－fin＇ i －A．$), n$ ．Same as delphinine ${ }^{2}$ ． Delphinian（del－fini－an），a．1．Same as Del－ phian．Compare Pytliian．－2．［7．e．］Same as delphin ${ }^{1}$－Delphinian Apollo．See Apollo． delphinic（del－fin＇ik），a．［＜I．delphinus，dol－ phin：see delphin $\mathrm{I}, n$.$] Noting an acid dis－$ covered by Chevreul first in dolphin－oil and af－ terward in the ripe berries of the Guelder－rose． Itis now known to be identical with valeric acid． Delphinidæ（del－fin＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，＜Del－ phinus + －idke．］A large family of odontocete cetaceans．By recent anthors it has been limited to those having norinally numerous teeth in both jaws；a short symphysis of the msndible，net exceeding one third
the length of the jaw；no distinct lacrymal bones；the the length of the jaw；no distinct lacrymal bones；the
pterygoids shert，scroll－like，and involuted；the capitular pterygoids shert，scroll－like，and involuted；the capitular
ariculations of the ribs dlisappearing back ward；the coso tal cartllages ossiffed；and the blow－hole nedian，trans－ versely crescentic，and concav with a exceptions the are marine．As above descrlbed，the family meludes all the marine cetaceasn known as dolphins，porpoises，gram－ puses，etc．，as well as the caaing－or pilit．whates，belurgas or white whales，and the narwhal．It has been dlvlded
into Pontoporimee，Delphinapterince，Delphininu，and
Delphininæ（del－fi－nì＇nē），$n$ ．pl．［NL．，＜Del－
phinus＋－ince．］The typical subfamily of Del－ phinus＋－ince．$]$ The typical subfamily of Del－ proper，together with the killers，as distin－ guished from the belngas，narwhals，black－ fish，etc．They have no cervical constriction，the post－ the second and third digits have from 5 to 9 phalanges． See cuts under dolphin and porpoise．
delphinine
（del fi－nin），a．and $n$ ．I．a．Pertain－ ing to or having the characters of the Delphi－ nince．
II．n．A species of Delphinince．
delphinine ${ }^{2}$（del＇fi－nin），n．［＜delphin－ium + －ine ${ }^{2}$ ．］A highly poisonous vegetable alkaloid

1520
discovered in the plant Delphinium Staphisagria． Its taste is bitter and acrid．When heated it melts，but on cooling it becomes hard and britie ine resin．Appied externaliy，its effects are analogous to those of veratinie， and it has ieen used as a substitute for it in the treatmen Delphinium（del－fin＇i－um），$n$ ．［NL．，〈GI．$\delta \varepsilon \lambda$ фiviov，larkspur（so called from the form of the nectary，which resembles the ordinary repre－
 dolphin：see dolphin．］An extensive genus of the natural order Ranuneulacex，consisting of annual or perennial herbaceous plants，with usually blue，purple，or white flowers．The flow． ers are in loose prscemes，and of five colored sepals and only two conspicnous petals the spurs of which are in－ closed in the long spur of the upper sepal．There are 50 species or more，scatlered over the northern temperate
zone， 20 of which are found zone， 20 of which are found species pecullar to Callifornia species peculiar to calliornia
liave red or yellowish flewers． Many are cultivated in gar－ dens under the name of iark－ spur，chietly D．Ajacis and D．elatum from Siberia，with nnmerous hybrids．One spe－
 commonly ca
delphinoid（del＇fi－noid），a．and $n$ ．［＜Gir．$\delta \varepsilon \lambda$
 phin，+ eldos，form．］I．a．Pertaining to or having the characters of the Delphinidee or Del－ phinoidea；like or likened to a dolphin．
II．$n$ ．One of the Delphinider or Delphinoidea； a dolphin，porpoise，or any other living toothed而
Delphinoidea（del－finnoi＇dē－aï），n．pl．［NL．， Delphinus＋－oidea．Seodejphinoid．］A super－ family group of odontocete cctaceans，contain－ ing all the living toothed whales，porpoises， dolphins，etc．，excepting the sperm－whales or cachalots．The fanilites are the Inidide，Platanistider， Delphinutace，and Ziphitides．The assoclation is made en－ tirely on cranlai charscters．
delphinoidine（del－fi－noi＇din），n．［＜Delphini－ um + －oid + －ine $e^{2}$ ．］An amorphons alkaloid obtained from the seeds of Delphinium Staphis－
Delphinula（del－fin＇ delphimus，a dolphin；so called on account of
 an imagined likeness to phin．］A genus of gas－ tropods，typical of the family Delphinulida． Delphinulidæ（del－fi－ nūli－dē），n．pl．
¿ Delphinula

+ －ida． A family of rhipidoglos－ sate gastropods，typi－ fied by the genns Del－ phinula．They are destitute of cephalic lobes，but have resemble thendages the fanilies Turbinide and Trochidar The sliell is turbinate or discoidal and has a circnlar aper ture．The operculum is multispiral and corneous，bnt sometimes provided with a thin calcareous layer．The living species are inhabitants of tropical seas．Numerons
delphinuloid（del－fin＇ $\bar{n}-10 i d)$ ，a．［＜Delphinula
+- oid．］Pertaining to or having the charac－ + ooid．］Pertaining to or having the charac－
ters of the Delphinulide；like a member of the genns Delphinula．
Delphinus（del－fī＇nns），n．［L．，a dolphin：see delphin ${ }^{1}$ and dolphin．］1．The typical genus of the family Delphimide，to which very different limits have been assigned．（a）By the authors of the Llmnean school it was used for all the cetaceans with （except Jothodows，platand consequently ior the Delphinida authors it was restricted to Delphinidoe，bnt included at first ali except those of the genera Phoccena and Delphi－ napterus；gradnally others were excluded．（c）By recent authors it is restricted to species of Delphininee whese chief pecuiarity is in the deep longitndlual grooves on the sides of the paiate，separating the alveoiar border from the median ridge．They have numerous（more than 80 ） 90 vertebres ；the rostral part of the skull longer than the cranial portion，whence the head has a pointed snont marked off from the Iorchead by a groove；tbe dorsal fin large，triangulsr or falcate，sometimes wanting；and the flippers of noderate size，narrow，pointed，and falcate with the lateral digits small or rudimentary．As thus de fined，the genus contains the animals to which the word dolphin should be restricted，as the original dopphin of called porvoises by consonndis，but which are commonly called porponses The tursio，$D$ ．tursio is a larger and bulkier species Sun－ dry dolphins marked with white，and having from 80 to 90 vertebre，constitute a group to which the nanse Lageno－ rhynchus is applied．A Chinese species，with only about
south seas，$D$ ．peroni，without a dorsal A species from the Leuth seas，D．peroni，without a dorsal fin，has been called phin．


## phin． <br> ．One of the ancient constellations，represent－

 elphisine it is sitnated cast of Aquila． drom the seeds of Delphinium Staphine obtained from the seeds of Delphinium Staphisagria．It appears in crystalline tufts．delta（del＇tä），n．［＝D．G．Dan．Sw．F．Sp．Pg． It．，etc．，deilta，＜L．delta，＜Gr．déлтa，the name of the 4 th letter，also anything so shaped，esp． a triangular island formed by the months of large rivers，as of the Nile，Indus，ete．；＜Heb． daleth，the 4 th letter of the alphabet，lit．a door： see 1．］．1．The name of the Greek letter $\Delta, \delta$ ， answering to the Latin and English D．See D．－ 2．A triangular island or alluvial tract included between the diverging branches of the mouth of a great river：as，the delta of the Nile，of the Ganges，of the Mississippi，ctc．－3．In anat．， a triangular space or surface．－Delta fornicis， in anat．，the delta of the fornix；the triangular enitocce－ lian area of the inferoposterior suriace of the formix，con－ cides with a iine between the portse，and its two oliner sides are ripæ，or the lines of reflection of the endyma upon the intruded anliplexns．Wilder and Gage，Anat．Tech．，p． 477．－Delta mesoscapulz，in anat．，the deita of the mesoscapula；the triangular area at the root of the spine of the scapnla，at the vertebral end of the mesoscapula．
Wilder and Gage，Anst．Tech．，p． 156 ．

## Wider and Gage，Anst．Tech．，p． 156. deltafication（del＂ta－fi－k＇s －fication，ult．＜L．facere，make：see－fy．］The

 process of forming a delta at the mouth of a river．deltaic（del－tā＇ik），a．［＜delta＋－ie．］1．Per－ taining to or like a delta．
As in other deltaic distrlets，the highest land lies nearest the rivers，and the lowest levels are found milway be－
tween the two sireams．
Encyc．Erit．，X11． 147.
The Hugli is formed by the three most westerly of the deltaic spill－streams of the Ganges．

Nineteenth Century，XXIII． 43.
2．Having or forming a delta．
IL［Bhagirathi］now discloses the last stage in the decay delta－metal（del＇tä̈－met＂al），n．［＜delta，a triangular figure（in allusion to the three con－ stitnent metals），＋metal．］An alloy of copper and zine with a small percentage of iron，re－ cently introduced and put to usein England and Germany．It resembles Aich metal and sterro－metal （see these words），the pribcipal difference being that in made by means of which a fixcd percentage of hron can be introdiced，which was not the case with the other alloys mentioned，whence these never came into general use． Delta．metal is sald to be as strong as mild steel，and to have the great advantage of not rusting．A small steamer hss been constructed of this alloy for navigating the rivera
of Central Airica．It is said，slso，that it has been intro－ of Central Airica．It is said，slso，that it has been intro－
duced as s material for rolls in powder－mills becsuse not liable to give rise to sparks as steel rollers do，and that it is coming into use for many other purposes where strength is desired，and where the facllity with which steel rusts makes its empioyment undesiralile．
deltidium（del－tid＇i－um），n．；pl．deltidia（－ä）． ［NL．，dim．of Gr．dєגтa，
the letter $\Delta$ ：see delta．］ In zoöl．，the triangular space between the beak and the hinge of brachio－ pod shells．It is usually covered in by a shelly plate．
deltohedron（del－tō－hé－ dron），$n . ;$ pl．deltohedra （－drä̀）．［くGr．đદ́ $\tau$ ，del－ ta，$\ddagger$ と $\delta \rho a$, a seat，base．］ In erystal．，a hemihedral isometric solid bounded
 by twelve faces，each a

Dorsal view of a Brachlopod，
（Waldheimzia favescens）， quadrilateral．The corresponding holohedral form is a trigonal trisoctahedron．
deltoid（del＇toid），a and $n . \quad[=\mathrm{F}$. deltoide $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． deltóide $=$ Pg．It．deltoide，$\langle$ NL．deltoides，$\langle$ Gr．
 عlסos，form．］I．a．Resembling the Greek let－ ter $\Delta$ ；triangular．

A vislt to the shore showed its mouth to be deltoid in character，three months being noticed，and probably more existing．
Specifically－（a）In anat．：（1）Forming a triangular place or part；being triangular：as，the deltoid muscie．（2）Re－
Deltoid Leaf． lating to the deltoid crest of the bumerus．（b）In en－ tom．，pertaining to or resenbling the pyralid moths，or Deltoides．（c）In bot．， leaf ：also applied to the cross－section of a leaf，etc．－Deltoid moth，a popular lepidoptereus fanily Pyratidoe，which in repose spread their wings over the

## deltoid

II．$n$ ．The large，coarse－fibered，triangular muscle of tho shoulder，covering and protecting the joint，arising from the spine of tho scapula， the acromion，and the clavicle，and inserted into the deltoid crest of the humerus．Its action raises the arm away from the side of the body． Seo cut unter muscle．
deltoidal（del－toi＇dal），a．［＜delloid＋al．］ Triangular ；deltoid．
ryom ancent timics down to the tweith century，aquaro， rectangular，or deltoidal Inatruments of the harp kiud ap－ pear to have been very cominon．
deltoldel，$n$ ．Plural of deltoideus．
deltoídes（del－toi＇dẽz），$n$ ．［NL．：see deltoid．］ 1．In anat．，the deltoid muscle．See deltoid，$n$ ． The dettoides proceeda from the clavicle and acspula to the humerus．

Iluxtey，Anat．Vert．，p． 48.
2．［cap．］［Used as a plural．］In entom．，a di－ visiou of nocturnal Lepidoptera；the deltoid Lepidoptera of early entomologists，inexactly corresponding with the pyralid moths or family Puralide of later systoms．
deltoideus（del－toi dệ－us），u．；pl．deltoidei（－ī）． ［NL．：see delloid．］The deltoid muscle．See deltoid，$n$ ．
delubrum（dệ－lū＇brum），$n . ;$ pl．delubra（－brä̆）． ［L．，a temple，shrine，sanctuary，prob．so called as the place of expiation；the lit．sense is more obvious in ML．delubrum，a baptismal font；${ }^{<}$ L．deluere，wash off，cleanse，＜de，away，＋ luere，wash．］1．In Rom．antiq．，a temple or sanctuary，by some scholars believed to have contained a basin or fountain in which persons coming to sacrifice washed．But the actual distinction between delubrum and templum is uncortain．－2．In cceles，arch．，a church fur－ nished with a font．－3．A font or baptismal basin．
deludable（dệ－lū＇dą－bl），a．［＜delude＋－able．］ Susceptible of being deluded or deceived；lia－ ble to be imposed upon or mislod．

For well understanding the omniacience of hia natore， he is not so ready to deceive himself as to falsify unto him whose cognition is in no way deludable．
delude（dê－lūd＇），थ．$\iota$ ．；pret．and pp．deluded， ppr．deluding．［く ME．deluden，〈OF．deluder， also deluer，＜L．deludere，pp．delusus，mock， make sport of，deceive，＜de＋ludere，play， jest．Cf．allude，collude，illude．］1．To de－ ceive；impose upon；mislead the mind or judg－ ment of；beguile；cheat．

Shouldst thou deluded teed
On hopes so groundless，thou art mad indeed．
Crabbe，Worka，IV． 103.
Peterborough wrote two letters to the governor，one of which ho contrived to have lutercepted by the Spanish
general，with the resuit of deluding him futo the beilef general，with the resuit of deluding him into the beilet
that he was aurrounded by a large army．
Quarterly Rev．，cxLV． 105. 2ł．To frustrate or disappoint；clude；evade． Thoy which during life and health aro never deatitute of waya to delude repentance，do notwithstanding often－
timea，when their last hour draweth on，．．．feel that ating which beforo jay dead in them．

Hlooker，Ecclea．Polity，vi． 4.
Whateer his arts be，wife，I will have thee
Delude them with a trick，thy obstinate silence．
$=$ Syn．1．Mislead，Delude（see mislend）；to cozen，dupe， deluder（dẹ－lū＇dér），n．One who deceives or beguilos；an impostor；one who holds out false pretensos．

And thus the sweet deluders tuns their aong．Pope． deluge（del＇ūj），n．［く ME．deluge，$\left\langle\mathrm{OH}^{1}\right.$ ．deluge， deluve， F ．déluge $=\mathrm{Pr}$. diluvi $=$ Sp．Pg．It．di－ lurio，＜L．diluvium，a flood，＜diluere，wash away，＜di－，dis－，away，+ luere，wash．Cf． diluvial．］1．Any overflowing of water ；an in－ undation；a flood；specifically，the great flood or overflowing of tho earth（called the uni－ versal deluge）which，according to the account in Genesis，occurred in the days of Noab，or any of the similar floods found in the tradi－ tions of most ancient peoples，accompanied by a nearly total destruction of life．See flood．
The apostlo doth plainly intimate that the old world was aubject to perish by a deluge，as this is aubject to
perish by conflagration．T．Burnet，Theory of the Earth． 2．Anything analogons to an innndation；any－ thing that overwhelms or floods．

> A flery deluge fed Inhur nuronsumed

With ever－burning suljhur nuconsumed．
Miton，$P$ ．
Naw Balhylon set wide ler two－leav＇d brass
To let the military deluge pass．
96

Aiter me the deluge（F．apres moi le deluge）a saying ascribed to Louls $X$ ．who expressed thus his indiffer． ence to the results of his policy of aclfish and recklesa ex．

## trava <br> deluge

deluge（dol＇ūj），v．；pret．and pp．deluged，ppr． deluging．［रdcluge，n．］I．trans．1．To pour over in a deluge；overwbelm with a flood； overflow；inundato；drown．

Still the hattering waves rush in，
Implacabie，till，delug＇d by the foam，
The ahip ainka，found ring in the vast abyss．philipe． Lands deluged by unbridied floods．
iVondsworth，The Br
iVondsuorth，The Brownte＇s Celf．
2．To overrun like a flood；pour over in over－ whelming numbers：as，the northern nations deluged the Roman empire with their armies． －3．To overwhelm；cause to sink under the weight of a gencral or spreading calamity．

II．intrans．To suffer a deluge；be deluged． ［Rare．］
$\mathrm{I}^{\prime} \mathrm{d}$ weep the world to anch a strain，
That it silonld dildure once a main
Marquis af Mo ontrone，，leath of Charlea I．
delal（de－löl＇），$n$ ．［Ar．］A female dromedary． Also writton deloul．

Bedouins bestriding nakel－backed Deluls，and clinging like apea to the hairy humps．$R$ ．Furton，EI－Medinah，p． 259. de lunatico inquirendo（dē lū－nat＇i－kō in－kwi－ ren＇dō）．［L＿，of investigating a lunatic：de， of；lunatico，abl．of lunaticus，a lunatic（see lunatic）；inquirendo，abl．ger．of inquirere，in－ quire，question，investigate（see inquire）．］The old title of the writ or commission（now com－ monly called an inquisition）issued formerly out of Chancery，and now by various courts， appointing commissioners to investigate，with the aid of a jury，the mental condition of a person alleged to be of unsound mind，in order that，if found incapable of managing his own affairs，a committee may be appointed to take charge of them，and his dealing with others who might impose upon him be interdicted．
delundung（de－lun＇dung），n．The native name of the weasel－cat or linsang（Prionodon gra－

cilis）of Java and Malacca，of the subfamily Prionodontince and family Fiverride．It is one of the civets，but has no scent－pouches It is besutifuly
apot ted and has a jong cylindricsi tailand a slender body． apotted，and has
Also delendung．
delusion（dẹ̃－lū＇zhon），$n_{0}$＂［ $=$ OF．delusion $=$ Sp ．dilusion $=\mathrm{Pg}$. delusäo $=\mathrm{It}$ ．delusione，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ． delusio（ $n-$ ），くdeludere，delude：see delude．］ 1 ． The act of deluding；a misleading of the mind； deecption．

For God hath juatly given the nations ip
To thy delusions
The major＇a good judgment－that ia，if a man may be sald to have good judgment who is under the infuence of 2．The state of being deluded；false impres－ sion or belief；error or mistake，especially of a fixed nature：as，his delusion was unconquer－ able．See the synonyms below．
God ahall send them atrong delusion，that they should
believe a Thes．it． 11.
Some angry power cheata with rare delusions
My credulous sense．
Ford，Lover＇s Melancholy，Iv．3．
I，waking，view＇d with grief the ristug aun，Prior． Of all the delusions againgt which history and historical han he notion that there has always been a land called Swltzerland and a people calied the Swlss．

E．A．F＇reeman，Amer．Lects．，p． 883.
＝Syn．2．Itusion，Delusion，Ilalucination．As now tech－ jurisprudence，illusion signiflea a false mental appear－ ance or concepton produced by an external causo acting through the aensea，the falsity of whitch is capable of de－
tection by tha aubject of it by examination or reasoning． Thus，mirsge，or the monentary lielief that a reffection in a mirror is a real object，is an illurion．A delusion is a fixed false mental conception，occasioned by an exterual object acting upon the senacs，but not capsble of correc－
tion or renoval by cxamination or reasoning．Thus，a tion or removal by cxamination or reasoning．Thus，a
fixed belicf that an inaninate object is a living person that all ons＇a friends are conspiring agaluat one，that all food offored is potsoned，and the Iike，are delusions．A hallucination is a falae conception occasioned by internal condition without external cause or aid of the aenses， auch as Imagining that one hears an external voice when there is no sound to suggeat such an fidea．If a perton walking at twiligit，seeing a post，should belleve it to be apy pursuing him，and ahonid imagine he saw it move， this wonid be an illurion；a continuoud beice that every person one aee is a spy pursuing one，if auch as csnnot aeea such aplea pursuing，when there is no object in alght capable of suggeating auch a thought，is a hallucinalion． Illutions are not neccassrly findicationa of inaanity；delu． sions and hallucinations，if flxed，sre．In literary and popniar use an illusion is an unreal appearance presented In any way to the bodily or the mental vision；it is otten pleasing，harmless，or even usefuf．The word delusion cx－ presses atrongly the mental condition of the person who ＂latsors nuder a delusion．＂A delusion is a mental error or deception，and msy have regard to thlngs actualiy exiat－ ing，as well as to illusions．Defurions are orrlinarily repal． sive and diacreditable，and may even be mischlevous．We spesk of the illusions of fancy，hope，youth，and tho llke， but of the delusions of a fanatic or a lunatic．A hallucina－ lion is the product of an imagination disordered，perhaps beyond the bounds of sanity；a filghty or crazy botion or bellef，gencrally of some degree of permanence；a special aberration of beliet as to aome specifc point．The central bellef or opinion．

Poetry produces an illusion on the eye of the mind，as a magic lantern produces an illusion on the eye of the dy．

Dreams or illusions，call them what you will，
To better things．Lomgrellow，Stichael A agelo． The people never give up thelr Iiberties but under some lusion．Burke speech at County Meeting in Bucks， 1784 Those other words of detusion and folly，Liberty first and Union afterward． D．H＇ebster，Reply to Itsyne． Mankind wonld be anbject to fewer delusions than they are，if they constantly bore in mind their liability to false
judgmenta due to unusual combinations，either srtificial judgmenta due to unusual combl
or natural，of truc sensations．

11 uxley and Yontmans，Phyaiol．， 8292.
A tew hallucinations about a subject to which the great－ est clerks have been generally such atrangers may warrant us to dissent from lifa opinion．
delusional（dē－lū＇zhon－al），a．$\quad[<$ delusion + －al．］1．Pertaining to，characterized by，or of the nature of delusion．

The hitherto recognized delusional tnsanities．
tien and Netrol．，VIII． 644
2．Afflicted with delusions：as，the delusional insane． In a third case a gystematized delusional lunattc had
delusiona of persecntion．Alien．and Neurol．，IV． 462 delnsionist（dē－］ $\bar{u}^{\prime} z h o n-i s t$ ），n．［ $<$ delusion + －ist．］One who causës or is a subject of delu－ sion；a deluding or deluded person．
The principles of evidence that have heretofore com－ manded the world acceptance make no distinction in the quality or quantity of teatimony for different varictiea of ists of ali kinds have conalatently sud persistently fonnd
refuge．
Pop．Sci．Mo．，XIII． 332 delnsive（dẹ－lū＇siv），a．［＝Sp．delusico，＜L．as if＂delusivus，くdelusus，pp．of deludere，delude： see delude．］1．Apt to delude；causing delu－ sion；deceptive；beguiling：as，delusive arts； delusive appearances．

Stretched on the earth，with fine delusive sleights，
Mocking a gaping crow，
Mocking a gaping crow．B．Jonson，Volpone，＇；
That fond，delusive，happy，transient apell，
That hides us from a world wherein we dwel！
Wherein we dwell． 200.
2．Of the nature of a delusion；nareal；imagi－ nary．［Rare．］

There is no auch thing as a flctitlona，or delusive，sensa． tion．A sensation must exiat to be a aensation，and If it exists，it is real and not delusive．
cious and deceptive．
＝Syn．1．See fallacious and deceptite
delusively（dē－lū＇siv－li），adv．In a delusive manner；so as to delude．
delusiveness（dē－lū＇siv－nes），$n$ ．The quality of being delusive；tendency to deceive．

When they have been driven out by opposite evidence，
then indeed we may discover their delusiveness． 11.
delusory（dê－lū＇sō－ri），a．［＝OF．delusoire， F ． délusoire $=$ Sp．It．delusorio，$\langle\mathrm{LL}$. as if＂deluso－ rius，＜delusor，a deceiver，＜L．deludere，pp．de－
lusus，deceive，delnde：see delude．］Apt to do－ ceive；deceptive；delusive．

These delusory talse pretences，which have nelther truth delaviet，n．See dilurie．

## delvauxene

delvauxene，delvauxite（del－vō＇zēn，－zīt），${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ［Arter the Belgian chomist Delvaux．］A variety or anenite coutaining a large excess of water elve（delv），v．；pret．and pp．delted（pret．1or ner＇y dolve，pp．dolven），ppr．delving．［रME delven（pret．dalf，dolve，pp．dolven），$\langle$ AS．delfan （pret．dealf，pl．dulfon，pp．dolfen）$=$ OFries delva $=\mathrm{D}$ ．delven，dig，$=\mathrm{OS}$. bi－delbhan $=\mathrm{OHG}$ bi－tellan，bury．］I．trans．1．To dig；turn up or excavate with a spade or some other tool．

Da delve up smal the moolde of every roote．
Palladius，Husbondrie（E．E．T．S．），p． 77.
Delve of convenient depth your thrashing－fioor．
2t．To bury．
Salamon for this cause made it to be taken $\mathbf{v p}$ and doluen pe in the grounde．Holy Rood（E．E．T．S．），p． 155
II．intrans．1．To practise digging；labor with the spado．
The common people ．．．doe dig and delve with unde－ When Adan delv＇d and Eve span，
Who was then a gentjeman？ Old rime．
Ever of her he thonght when be delved in the solj of his Lonafellove，Miles Standish，vii 2．Figuratively，to carry on laborious or con tinued research or investigation，as one digging for hidden treasure．

Not in the cells where frigid learning delves
In Aldine folios mouldering on their sheive
o．W．Holmes，Poetry
He remained satisted with hinself to the last，delving
delve（delv），$n$ ．［＜ME．delve；the same word as delf ${ }^{1}$ ，q．v．；from the verb．］1t．A place dug or hollowed out；a pitfall；a ditch；a den；a cave．

In delves deepe is sette thsir［almonds＇］appetite，
Thaire magnitude a jarger lande requireth．
Palladius，Huabondrie（E．E．T．S．），p． 57
It is a darksome delve farre under ground．
2．That which is dug out：as，a delve of coals （a certain quantity of coal dug from a mine） ［Prov，Eng．］
delver（del＇vèr），n．［＜ME．delvere，＜AS．dek fere，a digger，＜delfan，dig：see delve．］ 1. One who digs with or as if with a spade．

It is so goole tias in the biossomynge
She wol not lese a floure that forth is brought．
Tbe delver is to help lier with delvyng
Palladius Hushondrie（E．E．T．S．），p． 87 He turned snd looked as keenly at her
as carefni robins eye the delver＇s toil．
Ternyson，Geraint
2．Figuratively，a patient and laborious inves－ tigator．
delving（del＇ving），n．1．Digging．－2．Figu－ ratively，search；laborious investigation；l＇e－ search．
It was no ordinary delviug which atruck into the dis－ persed veins of the dim snd dark mine of our history．
demagnetization（ $\mathrm{de}_{\mathrm{e}}-\mathrm{mag}{ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{net}-\mathrm{i}-\mathrm{za} \bar{a}^{\prime} \operatorname{shou}$ ），$n$ ． ［ $\langle$ demagnetize + －ation．］1．The act or pro－ cess of depriving of magnetic polarity．－2． In mesmerism，the act of restoring a person in the mesmeric trance to a normal state of con－ sciousness；demesmerization．

Also spelled demagnetisation．
demagnetize（dē－mag＇net－ïz），v．$t_{\cdot}$ ；pret．and pp．demagnetized，ppr．demagnetizing．［＜de－ priv．＋magmetize．］1．To deprive of magnet－ ic polarity．
a thunder－storm demametized the compass of his Bri tannic majesty＇s ship Wreu，in which I was then a midship－ The induction a co．Susal，Jack＇s Contsing to minish the magnetisstion，and acts like a demarnetising force．Athinson， tr ．of Mascart and Jonbert，I． 386 ． 2．To demesmerize；restore from a mesmerized state to normal consciousness．

Also spelled demagnetise．
demagogic，demagogical（dem－q－goj’ik，－i－kal）， a．$[=\mathrm{F}$. démagogique $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．dëmagógieo $=\mathbf{P}$ ． demagogieo（cf．D．G．demagogiseh＝Dan．Sw．
 demagogue，〈ঠұиаүнүós，a demagogue：see dema－ gogue．］Relating to or like a demagogue；given to pandering to the rabble from self－interest．
Demagogic leaders from South Germany atumped the
rovinceand stirred up the people．Love，lismarck， 1.363.
province and stirred up the people．Love，Bismarck，I． 363. n．［［ demagogue＋－ism．］The präctices and principles of a demagogne；a pandering to the multitude for selfish ends．
There has been nothing of Cicon，stili jess of Strepsia－ des striving to underbid him in demagog

Lovell，Stady Windows，p． 176.

1522
demagogue（dem＇a－gog），n．［＜ $\mathbf{F}$ ．démagogue $\overline{\bar{D}} \mathrm{Sp}$. Pg．It．demagogo $=\mathrm{D}$ ．demagoog $=\mathrm{G}$ ． Dan．Sw．demagog $=$ Russ．demagogú，$\langle$ NL．
 ple，$\langle\delta \bar{\eta} \mu \circ \mathrm{s}$ ，the people，the populace，+ a $\gamma \omega \boldsymbol{\sigma}$ os， a leader，〈 $\dot{\alpha} \gamma \varepsilon v$ ，lead：see agent，aet．］1．His－ torically，a leader of the people；a person who sways the people by oratory or persuasion．
Demosthenes and Cicero，though each of them a leader， or，as the Greeks called it，a demagogue，in a popular sake， yet seem to differ in their practice．
Alf the popular jealousiea and alarms at regal authority woujd have been excited by demagogues in the senate as well as in the comitia；for there are in all nations aristo－ cratical demagogues as weli as democratical．

J．Adams，Works，1V゙． 524.
2．An unprincipled popular orator or leader； one who endeavors to curry favor with the peo－ ple or some particular portion of them by pan－ dering to their prejudices or wishes，or by play－ ing on their ignoranco or passions；specifical－ ly，an unprincipled political agitator；one who sceks to obtain political power or the further－ ance of some sinister purpose by pandering to the ignorance or prejudice of the populace．
A parsible fusignificant word，in the mouth of an ex－ pert demayogue，is a dangerous and deceitful wespon．
South，Works，II．
To lessen the hopea of nsurping demagogues，we must enlighten，animate，and combine the spirit of freemen．

Ames，Works，II． 273. The doctrine of state rights can be so handled by an adroit demagogute as easity to confand the distmetion be－ | persons． |
| :--- |
| Lowell，Study Windows，p． 169. | demagoguery（dem＇a－gog－e－ri），$n$ ．［＜dema－ gogue + －ery．］Action characteristic of a dema－ gogue；demagogism．

An element of demagoguery tsmpered with the Irish vote in the person of Jerry，nominally porter．The Century，XXXII． 258.
demagoguism，$n$ ．See demagogism．
demagogy（dem＇a－goj－i），n．［＝G．demagogie $=$ Dan．Sw．demăgogi，＜E．dénagogie $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ． It．clemagogia，〈Gr．סпиаү үүia，〈 $\delta \eta \mu a \gamma \omega \gamma o ́ s, ~ a ~ d e m-~$ agogue：see demagogue．］Demagogism．
American demagogy ．．．devotes more efforts to con－ vincing．the public conscience than to enlightening the public mind upon the economic or sociologicaj bear－
ings of the［Chinese］question．$N$. A．Rev．，CXXVI． 506 ．
demain（dē－mản＇），n．［Early mod．E．also de－ maine，demean，demeasne，demesne（the last be－ ing the spelling now usual）；く ME．demayn， denaine，demeine，demeyue，demeigne，$\angle O F$ ．de－ maine，demeine，demagne，demoine，power，do－ minion，a var．of domaine（whence the other E． form domain），く L．dominium，right of owner－ ship，power，dominion：see domain and de－ mesne，doublets of demain，and see dominion， dumage．］It．Power；dominion．

There finde I now that every creature
somtime a yere hath love in his demain
02wer，Conf Amant，111． 349.
Thst ai the worlde weelded in his［Alexander＇s1 demeyne．
Chaucer，Jlonk＇s T＇ale， 1.675.
2t．Same as domain．－3．Same as domesne． Come，tske possession of thia wealthy place，
The Earth＇s sole glory：take，（deer Son）to thee Sylvester，tr．of Du Bartas＇a Weeks，3i．，Eden．
How narrow our demeans are，and，whist＇s more， we hardly csn subsist．

In his demain（or demesne）as of fee in old Eng．law， the technical expresaion for an estate of fee simple in pos－ session．

In Engiand there is no Land（tiat of the Crown only excepted）which is not held of a superiour；for all depend either meciately or immediately on the Crown：So that own，he ssys．Theading wotrd aigned or possessed therea in his Demaine as of Fee；whereby he means，that altho his Land be to him and his Heirs for ever，yet it is not true Densine，but depending upon a Superiour Lord．
demaine ${ }^{1} t, n$ ．An obsolete form of demain．
demaine ${ }^{2 t}$ ，$v, t$ ．An obsolete form of demean ${ }^{1}$ demand（dē－mánd＇），v．［Early mod．E．also de－ maund；＜ME．＊demanden（not found，but the noun occurs），＜OF．demander，F．demander＝ Pr．Sp．Pg．demandar＝It．demandare，$\langle\mathrm{ML}$ ． demandare，demand，L．give in charge，intrust， ＜de，away，＋mandare，intrust，commit：see mandate，and ef．command，remand．］I．trans． 1．To ask or require as by right or authority， or as that to which one has some valid claim lay claim to；exact：as，parents demand obedi－ ence；what price do you demand？

Ne ought demaunds lunt that we loving bee，
As lie jimaeife hath lov＇d ns afore－fand．
Spenser，Heaveniy Love

## demand

The pound of fesh，which 1 demand of him， Shak．，M．of V．，iv． 1.
We demand of superior men that they be superior in this that the mind and the virtae ahall give their verdict in their day，and accelerate so far the progress of civiliza． tion．Emergon，Fugitive Slave Law
2．To ask or interrogate by authority or in a formal manner．［Now rare．］

The officers of the chiddren of Israel ．were beaten， and demanded，Wherefore ilave ye not fuifiled your task Wils you， 1 pray，demand that demi－devii，

Why he hath thins cnsnar＇d my soul and hody？
hak．，Othelio，v． 2
He was demanded，if he were of the same opinton he had been in about the petition or remonatrance．

And Guinevere ．．．desired his name，and sent
IIer maiden to demand it of the dwart．
Ternjon，Gersint．
3．To ask for with insistence or urgency；make a positive requisition for ；exact as a tribute or a concession：as，the thief demanded my purse． And when all things were resdy，the peopie with shouts he health of the Nurchas，Pilgrimage，p． 663 A proper fest，and never heard before，

That Suffolk should demand a whole fltteenth
For costs and charges in transporting her！
Shak．， 2 IIen．VI．，i． 1.
4．To call for；require as necessary or useful： as，the execution of this work denaands great care．
（1）that fashion demand is composure snd seif－content Emerson，Essaya，2d ser．，p． 131.
Sacriffees are not sccomplished simpiy becanse occa
5．In law，to summon to court：as，being de－ manded，he does not come．$=$ Syn． 1 and 2 ．Request， Beg etc．See $\alpha z k 1$ ．
II．intrans．To make a demand ；inquire per－ emptorily；ask．
The soldiers lik
what ghsli we do？
saying，And
demand（dē－mȧnd＇），n．［く ME．demande，de－ maunde，$\langle$ OF．demande， F. demande $=\mathrm{Pr} . \mathrm{Sp}$ ． Pg．demanda $=$ It．dimanda，a demand；from the verb．］1．An asking for or a claim made by virtue of a right or supposed right to the thing sought；an authoritative claim；an exaction： as，the demands of oue＇s creditors．

He will give you sudience：and wherein
It shall appear thst your demands are just，
You ghall enjoy them．Shak．， 2 Hen．IV．，iv． 1. He that has the confldence to turn his wishes into de－ mands will be bint a littie way from thinking he ought to
obtain them．
2．An insistent asking or requisition；exaction without reference to right：as，the demands of a blackmailer．－3．That which is demanded or required；something claimed，exacted，or ne－ cessary：as，what are your demands upon the estate the demands upon one＇s time；the de－ mands of nature．
The sufferings of the poor are not cansed by their hav－ ing little as compared with the rich；bnt by their having little as compared with the simplest demands of human 4．The state of being in request or sought af－ ter；requisition；call．
In 1678 came forth a second edition tof the＂Pilgrim＂s Progress＂l with additions；and theu the demand becsme
Jimacaulay，John Bunyan． Specifically－5．In polit．econ．，the desire to purchase and possess，coupled with the power of purchasing：sometimes technically called effeetual demand：as，the supply exceeds the demand；there is no demand for pig－iron．
Adam Smith，who introduced the expression effeclucl are willing and able to denote the demsnd of those wo ealls ita naturai price：that ia，the price which will enable it to be permanently produced and broucht to market

I would therefore defie Imodities or services，seeking its end by an offer of general purchasing power．Cairns，Poj．Econ．，I．ii．§ 2. 6．In law：（a）The right to claim anything from another person，whother founded on con－ tract or tort，or superior right of property．（b） The asking or seeking for what is due or claimed as due，either expressly by words，or by impli－ cation，as by seizure of goods or entry into lands．－7．Inquiry；question；interrogation．
Than they axed hym many demauniles，bnt he wolde
The good Anchises raised him with his hand，
Who，thus encouraged，answered onr demand．
Dryden，Fneid，iii．
Alternative demand．See alternalive，－Demand and
sell and that to buy，or het ween thone thinga of exchange－ able value whith are for sale and those which can he pur
chased：uaed most commonly in the expreasion law of demand anid supply，the law that as the demand for a given commodity licreasea，or while the demand remains the same the supply fails off，the price of that commodity risen ；and as the demand falls off，or the supply increase without a correaponding incrense of demand，the price falla．
Demand and aupply govern the value of nll thinge which cannot be indeftultely increased．

J．S．Mill，1＇ol．Econ．，III．Iit．$\$ 2$
Demand note，a note payable on demand－that is，on Preentation；gpeeffically，in the financial history of the United statea，one of the notes whilcic composed the issne of $850,000,000$ of paper money authorized by a law enacted iy Congreas in miny，isci，ior that purpose．－Efrectual unch songht after or courted：as theas goods are in de－ mand；his company is in great dewand．－On demand on beine claimed on presentation：as，a bil payable on demand；all cheeka are payable on demand．
demandable（dệ－mån＇dạ－bl），a．［＜demand + able．］That may be demanded，clamed，ask－ ed for，or required：as，payment is demandable at the expiration of the erodit
demandant（dẹ̄－màn＇dạnt），n．［＜F．deman－ dent（ $=\mathbf{S p}$. Pg．It．demandante），ppr．of de－ mander，demand：see demand．］In lav，one who demands；the plaintiff in a real action（so called becanse he demands something）；any plaintiff．
demander（dê－mån＇derr），n．［＜demand + er ${ }^{1}$ ． Cf． F ．démandeur $=$ Pr．demandaire，demanda－ dor $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．demundador $=\mathrm{It}$ ．dimandatore．］ One who demands．

Yet，to so lair and conrteons a denander，
I will relate a little of my atory
Beau．and Ft．，Captain，it． 1.
demandress（dẹ－mán＇dres），$n$ ．［＜demander + －ess．］In law，in female demandant．
demantoid（de－nan＇toid），$\mu$. ［くG．demant， rliamant，diamond，+ －oid．］A light－green to emerald－green variety of garnet，found in the Ural mountains．It is transparent and of bril－ liant luster，and is classed as a gem．
 demareated，ppr．demarcating．［＜NL．＂demar－ eatus，pp．of＂demareare，mark off，set the bounds of：see demark．］1．To mark off from adjoining land or territory；set the limits or boundaries of．
The thoughtitul critica argue that it was a mistake for ing we lave defined and inereased our reaponsibilitics．

2．To determine the relative limits of．sep rate or clearly discriminate．
Blatter and motion，ferce and cause，have also their transcendental eleinenta，and it is the province of meta－ physies to demareate these from the known and knowable
elementa．G．II．Lewes，proba，of Life and Mind，1． E 43 ．
demarcation（dē－mïr－kā＇shon），$n$ ．［Also writ－ ten demarkation；＜F．demarcation $=$ Sp．de－ marcacion $=$ Pg．demarcacao $=$ It．demarcazione， ＜NL．＊demareatio（ $n$－），＜＂demareare，set the bounds of：see demarcate，demark．］1．The act of marking off limits or boundaries；dotermi－ nation by survey of the line of separation between adjoining lands or territories；delimi－ tation：as，the demarcation of the frontiers．
The Russian ministers proposed that，before proceeding to actual demarcation，we abould rettle with them the gen－ ersl prinelples and cardinal points upon which the joint commission alould werk．Edinburgh Rev．，CLxM1． 6
2．In general，the aet of determining the rela－ tive limits or extent of anything；separation； discrinination．
The speculative line of demarcation，where obedience onght to end and resistance must begin，ia faint，obacure，
and not easlly definable．
Burke，Rev．in France． demarch ${ }^{1}+$（dē－märch＇），n．［＜F．alemarehe， gait，walk，step，a step takon with the object of securing anything，$\langle$ OF．demarcher，march walk，advance，＜de－+ marcher，march：see march ${ }^{3}$ ．］March；exeursion；manner of pro－ ceeding．
Imagination enlivena reason In its most extravagant
Lonulon Joumal， 1729. demarch ${ }^{2}$（dē＇märk），u．［＜L．demarchtes，＜Gr．
 rule．］1．The ruler or magistrate of an ancient Attic deme．－2．Tho mayor of a moderis Greck town．
demark（dē－minrk＇），e．t．［＜F．démarquer $=$ marcare mark off set the bounds of bound L．de，off，+ ML．marcone，mark，〈 marea，bound， mark，march：see mark ${ }^{1}$ ，murehi．］To mark off；fix the limits or boundaries of；demareate． demarkation，$n$ ．Sco itemareation．
dematerialization（dē－nnā－tē＂ri－aliti－ză＇shon） \％．［＜dematerialize＋－ation．］1．The act of de materializing，ordivesting of material qualities Mias Jemima a dowry ．．．would suffice to prevent that kradual process of dematerialisation whith the lengthened det upon minnowa and stiekiebacka had alreacy made apparent in the nne and alew－evaliahing form of the philosopher．

Buluer，My Novel，iii． 17. 2．In mod．spiritualism，the alleged act or pro－ cess of dissolving and vanishing after materi－ alization（whiel see）

Also spelled dematerialisation．
dematerialize（dō－mạa－tē＇ri－̨l－izz），v．；pret．and pl．dematerialized，ppr．demäterialiaing．$[=\mathrm{F}$ ． dématérialiser；as de－priv．＋materialize．］I． trans．To divest of material qualities or char－ acteristies．
Dematerializing matter by stripping it of everything
II．intrans．In mod．spiritualism，to dissolve and disappear，as alleged，after materializa－ tion．

If he［the ghoat］ever＂materialized，＂he was caretul to demalerialize again belore any one conld get a ammple of
lia beatiful work．
Pop．Sci．Mo．，XX VIII． 410 ． Also spelled dematerialise．
Dematieæ，Dematiei（dem－a－tīeë－ë，－ī），n．pl． ［NL．，＜Dematium $+-\infty x$, eci．］The largestfamily of hyphomyeetous fungi．The nycellum is usually abundant，fuscoua or black，and somewhat rigid．The fertile hyphe and conidia are typically colored like the mycelinm，though either，but not both，may be hyallne． Condia are borne at the top or sidea or the fertioe hyphe， clea grow on dead wood and other oryanic matter－but many alao grow on living piants，in some cages cansing aerious injury to crops．Some are known to be conidial forma of ascomyeetous fungt．These fungi are popularly called black mold\％．
Dematium（de－mat＇i－um），n．［NL．，＜Gr． $\delta \varepsilon \mu a ́ t t o v$ ，dim．of $\delta \in \mu a(\tau-)$ a bundle，a bend，＜ decıv，tie，bind．］A small genus of Dematiec， in which the conidia are borne in chains on the sides of the fertile hyphæ．
demayt（dḕ－mā＇），v．i．［ME．demayen，var．of desmayen，dismay：see dismay．］To be dis－ mayed；fear．

Dere dame，to day demay yow neuer．
Sir Gavoryne and tha Green Kinight（E．E．T．S．），L． 470.
demaynelt，$n$ ．See demain，demesne．
demayne ${ }^{2} \downarrow, n$ ．Same as demean ${ }^{1}$ ．
deme ${ }_{\dagger}$（dëm），v．An obsolete（Middle Eng－ lish）form of deem²．Chaucer．
deme ${ }^{22}$（dēm），2．［＜Gr．$\delta \bar{\eta} \mu$ os，a distriet，the people．］1．A subdivision of ancient Attica and of modern Greece；a township．
The eponymous hero of a deme in Attica．Grote．
Eleuala waa the only Attic deme which（perhaps on ac－ count of its gacred eharaeter）was aliowed by Athena to
coin meney．
B． 2．In zoöl．：（a）The tertiary or higher indi－ vidual resulting from the aggregate integra－ tion of merides（sce meris）；a zoöid．（b）Any undifferentiated aggregate of plastids or mo－ neds．See extract．
The term eolony，corm，or deme may indifferently be ap－ piled to these aggregates of primary，secondary，tertiary， or quaternary order whiteh aro not，however，Integrated
into a whole．
Encye．Brit．，XVI． 843 ．
demean ${ }^{1}$（dệ－mēn＇），v．t．［＜ME．demener，de－ meynen，demaynen，demanen；＜OF．demener， deminer，demaner，demoner，drive，push，lead， guide，conduct，manage，employ，dircet，do， F ． démener，refl．，throw one＇s self about，stir， struggle，$=$ Pr．demenar $=$ It．dimenare，$\left\langle\right.$ MI．$^{2}$ ． as if deninare，conduct，＜de，down，away，+ minare，lead，L．drive deponent minari，threat－ en：see menace，mine ${ }^{2}$ ．］ $1+$ ．To lead；guide； conduct．

After that the awymming oll doo gete
Into sum thing with fetheres faire and clene，
Aad in aum foodly vessel it demene．
Palladius，Husbondrie（E．E．T．S．），p． 59. Aod what ye think that I ahall do trewiy， In thila mater demeane me as ye list．．T．S．）， 1.788
2t．To conduct；manage；control ；exercise；do． Ia it not a grete mischaunce，
Of thing that he cannot demement
Chaucer，Ilouse of Fame，i． 959.
How doth the youthful general demean
Fond，Broken IIeart，i． 2
Onr obdurat elergy have with violeace demean＇d the
3．Reflexively，to behavo；carry ；conduct．
And toke ye demene yoro so，that noon knowe what wey
we shuli ride．
The king could not lie indneed to patronize the deatg， and promised only a commivance of it so long as they de－ meoned themseturs peaceably．Everett，Orations，I． 220.
demean ${ }^{1} \ddagger$（dẹ̀－mēn＇），n．［Also archaically dr－ mayne；＜demean ${ }^{1}, v$. ；cf．mien．］1．Dealing； management；treatment．

All the vile demeane and asaze loal
witch he had theae two so iti begtal．
Spenwer，F．Q．，V1．v．，1s．
Seeke ．to whue fauour and liking of the people，by gifts and iriendiy de meane towarda them．

Ilakluyt＇Voyages，I．
2．Mien；domeanor；behavior；eonduct．
Then，turning to the Palmer，he gan suy
Where at his feet，with sorto widu demayne
And deadly hew，an arned corse did ise．
You acwers，carvers，uahers of the court，
Siruanued gentie for your fir demeon，
Here I do take of you my last farewell．
With grave deniean and solemn vanity，
Hest，On Travelling．
demean ${ }^{2}$（dệ－mēn＇），v．t．［Improp．＜de－＋ mean ${ }^{1}$ ，base；orig．a misuse of demean ${ }^{1}$ ．］To debase；lower；lower the dignity or standing of；bemean．Thala in In origin a miause of demean iny asacociatlon with the adjeetive ineans．Befng thua iliegith mate in origin and inconventent in ase，from tis tendeney is avoided by aerupuious writers．See bemean2．］
You base，seurrifous old－bnt I won＇t demean myacis by
aming what you are．Sheridan，The Duenna，I． 3 ．
It was of course Mrs．Sediey＇s opinton that her son would demean himself by a marriage with an artiat＇s daugh ter． Thackeray，Vanity Falr，vi．
demean ${ }^{3}+$ ，$n$ ．［Var．of demain，demesne，q．v．］ Same as demain．
demeanance $\dagger$（dẹ̃－mē＇nans），n．［＜demean ${ }^{2}+$ －ance．］Demeanor；behavior．
demeanantt，a．［ME．demerannt，＜OF．deme－ nant，ppr．of demener，manage，conduct，de－ mean：see dcmecul and－antí］Carrying on business；trading；dealing．

That no citezen reaident withyn the cite and demenaunt， havynge eny proteceyon，or leynge outlawed or acursed， yn tha cite．

Englixh Gilda（E．E．T．S．），p． 303.
demeaningt（dẹ̈－mē＇ning），n．［＜ME．demening； verbaln．of demean ${ }^{1}, v$ ．］Demeanor；behavior．

> He was wild in all his demening,

Vnto the tyme he drew to more aadiesae；
Thanne atterward he was withoute feyning
Thame afterward he was withoute feyning
A nolyyil kuyght．Generydes（E．E．T．S．），I． 1345.
demeanor，demeanour（dệ－mē＇nor），n．［Prop．， as in early mod．E．，demeanиre，〈 ME．dememure，
＜demenen，E．demean ${ }^{1}$ ，＋－ure，E．our，or．］It． Conduct；managcment；treatment．
God comunits the managing no great a truat ．．．whelly to the demeanour of every grown man．．．Jilton．
2．Behavior；carriage；bearing；deportment： as，decent demeanor；sad demeanor．
Thia King Atiore was a goodly personage，hlgher by a foot and a halfe then any of the French，representing a kinde of Maieatie and grauitie in his demeanure

Purchas，Pligrlmage，p． 771.
The men，as usual，liked her a Thackeray，Vanity Fair． degree that excites wonder and ad A lad who has，to a degree that excles wonder and aid man of，the character and dowea be that，and nothing man mature，all hal

Whately，Bacon＇a Essay，＂Youth add Age．＂
＝Syn．2．Conduct，Dez
demeanure $\dagger$ ，$n$ ．See demeanor．
demembert（dē－mem＇bèr），v．t．［＜ME．demen－ bren，＜ML．demembrare，deprive of a limb or of the limbs（equiv．to dismembrare，$>$ OF．des－ nembrer，F．démembrer：see dismember），〈L．de priv．＋membrum，member．］To dismember． demembered（dè－mem＇bèrd），$a$ ．［＜demember ＋－ed²．Cf．F．démembré，pp．of démembrer，dis－ member：see dismember．］In her．，same as dé－ chaussé．
demembration（dē－mem－brā＇shon），n．［＜ML． demembratio（ $n$－），＜demembrare，deprive of a limb：see demember．］In Scots lave，the offense of maliciously cutting off or otherwise separat－ ing any limb or member from the body of an－ other．
démembré（dā－moñ＇brā），a．［F．，pp．of démem－ brer，dismember：see dismember，and ef．demem－ bration．］In her．，same as dismembered．
demenauntt，$\alpha_{0}$ Same as demeanant．
demency（démen－si），n．［＜F．demence $=$ Sp． Same as dementia．［Rare．］
dement（dẹ̄－ment＇），a．and n．$[=\mathrm{F}$. dément $=$ Sp．Pg．It．demente，＜L．demen $\left(t_{-}\right) s$ ，out of one＇s mind，mad，demented．＜de－priv．$+\operatorname{mew}(t) s$ ， mind：see mental．］I．a．Ont of one＇s mind； insane；demented．J．I．Nerman．

## dement

II．$n$ ．A demented person；one affected by loss of mental capacity．
It was difficult to keep his sensitive patients from com－ Ing on a group of dements in their daily walks． Alien．and Neurol，VII． 500.
The congeation or inflammation of the brain that converts a man of giant intellect into a maniac or a dement beyond the hope of cure，also irreparably ruins the soul，which， dement（dē－ment＇），v．t．［＝Sp．Pg．dementar $=1 t$ ．dementare，〈L．dementare，drive mad，make mad，also，like dementire，be mad，rave，＜de－ $\operatorname{men}(t-) s$, mad，out of one＇s mind：see dement， a．］To bring into a state of dementia；destroy the mind of．
I dug eagerly，and now and then canght myself actually looking ．．．for the fancied treasure，the vision of whtch had demented my unfortunate companion．

Poe，Tales，I． 62.
Do not the gods dement those whom they mean to de－
dementate（dẹ－men＇tāt），v．t．；pret．and pp． dementated，ppr．dementating．［＜L．dementatus， pp．of dementare，make mad：see dement．］To make mad or insane；dement．［Rare．］

Many Antichrists and heretics were abroad，many sprung up aince，many now preaent，and will be to the world＇s end，to dementate men＇a minds．

Burton，Anat．of Mel．，p． 623.
dementate（deे－men＇tāt），a．［＜L．dementatus， pp．：see the verb．］Demented；mad．

Arise，thon dementate sinner，and come to judgement．
dementation（dē－men－tā＇shon），$n$ ．［＜demen－ tate + ion．］The act of making demented． ［Rare．］
Supposing the distemper under command from breaking out Into any other gins besideg its own dementation or stupidity．Whitlock，Manners of Eng．People，p． 512. demented（dē－men＇ted），p．a．［Pp．of dement，$v$ ． Cf．dement，a．］Having lost the normal use of the reason；insane；specifically，afflicted with or characterized by dementia．

Demented persons are generally quiet and inactive．
dementedness（dē－men＇ted－nes），n．The state of being demented．

It is named by l＇inel dementia or démence，demented．
Pritchard，Cyc．Pract．Med． dementia（dē－men＇shiäi），n．［＜L．dementia， madness，insanity，＜demen $(t-) s$ ，mad，insane： see dement，$a$ ．Cf．amentia．］Anextremely low condition of the mental function；profound general mental incapacity．It may be congenital （idiocy）or acquired．Acquired dementia may be a primary cholia，－Acute primary dementia，a form of temporaly and often extreme dementia occirring in the young，usu－ ally before the twentieth year，and more often in girls than in boys，accompanied by generai physical exhanstion，and ensuing on conditions likely to produce exhaustion，such as scanty or improper food，rapid growth，overwork，or proper treatment is very good．－Dementia paralytica， chronic insanity beginning in slight failure of mind，alight change of character，and alight loss of muscular strength and accuracy of muscular adjustment，and proceeding sometimes faster，sometimes slower，with occasional tem porary improvement，to compieto dementia and general paralysis．The sensory functiona are likewise somewhat by delusions，especially of grandeur（megalomania）and by epileptiform or spoplectiform sttacks，often atteuded with ocal paralygis，frequently mending rapidiy．It occurs usu． ally between the ages of 35 and 50 ，and in 7 or 8 males to 1 female．Anatomicaily there is atrophy of the fibers of ner－ vons network of the cerebral cortex and increase of the ans－ entacular tissue of the braln．Also called general paraly－ sis，general paresis，progressive paralysis，paretic demen meningitis difusa chronica，percephalitis internencephalo－ icalis，and popularly softening of the brain－Senile de mentia，the failure of mind which occurs in advanced life． It depends probably in part on arterial obstruction．
demephitization（deे－mef＂i－ti－zā＇shon），n．［ demephitize + －ation．］The act of purifying from mephitie or foul air．
demephitize（dē－mef＇i－tiz），v．$t_{.}$；pret．and pp． demephitized，ppr．demephitizing．［＜de－priv． + mephitis，foul air，+ －ize．］To purify from foul or unwholesome air．
demerge $\dagger$（dē－mérj＇），v，t．$[=\mathrm{OF}$ ．demergier， L．demergere $=$ It．demergere，plunge into，s de， down，＋mergere，plunge：see merge，and cf demerse，immerse．］To sink or dip；immerse．
I found the receiver separated from ita cover，and the air breaking forth throngh the water in which it was $d e$ merged．Boyle，Works，IV． 519. demerit ${ }^{1}$＋（deè－mer＇it），v．［＜L．demeritus，pp． of demereve，also deponent，demereri，merit or descrve（a thing），esp．deserve well of（a per－ son），$\langle$ de，of，+ merere，mereri，deserve，merit see merit．Cf．demerit ${ }^{2}$ ．］I．trans．1．To de－ serve；merit；earn．

1524
They brought with them also besyde theyr trybute as－ aigned them，further to demerite the favour of oure maen，
great plentie of vytayles．Eden，tr．of P．Martyr．

Stella，a nymph within this wood，
The highest in his fancy stood，
and she could weli demerit this．
M．Roydon（Arber＇a Eng．Garner，1．2\＄5）．
2．To deserve to lose from lack of merit or desert．

In thy creation，althongh thon didst not deserve a be－ ing，yet thon demerited it not

Jer．Taylor，Worka（ed．1835），I． 370.
II．intrans．To be deserving；deserve．
will be tender to his reputation，
However he demerit．B．Jonson，Volpone，iv．I．
demerit ${ }^{1}+$（dē－mer＇it），$n$ ．［Cf．OF．denerite，de mirite，desert，merit（in neut．sense）；from the verb：see demenitI，v．］That which one merits； desert．
By many beneflts and demerits whereby they obliged heir adherents，［they］acquired this reputation． Ilolland，tr．of Pintarch，p． 1101.
We have heard so much of your denterits，
That＇twere injustice not to cherjsh you．
shirey，Himorous Courtier．
demeritł（dè－mer＇it），v．t．［＜ F. démériter $=$ It．demeritare，deserve ill，do amiss；from the oun or as freq．of the earlier verb，OF．deme rir，く ML．demercre，deserve ill，do amiss，＜L de－priv．＋merere，mereri，deserve：see merit Cf．demerit $\left.{ }^{1}, v_{0}\right]$ To lower the merit of；dis－ credit；depreciate．
Faith by her own dignity and worthiness doth not de－
merit jnatice and righteonsness．Worthiness doth not de
demerit ${ }^{2}$（dē－mer＇it），n．［＜OF．demerite， F ． démérite $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．demerito $=\mathrm{It}$ ．demerito，de－ merto，く ML．demeritum，fault，demerit，prop． nout．of demeritus，pp．of demerere，deserve ill， do amiss：see demerit ${ }^{2}, v$ ．Cf．demeritl，n．］ That which merits ill；censurable conduct； wrong－doing；ill desert：opposed to merit．
Jine is the merit，the demerit thine．Dryden，Fables．
He［Willism I．］took no Man＇s living from him，nor dis－ possess＇d any of their Goods，but such only whose Demerit made them unworthy to hold them．

Baker，Clironicles，p． 23.
Demerit mark，in achools，a mark for bad conduct or deficiency $=\mathbf{S y n}$ ．Ill desert，delinquency．
demerlaikt，n．［ME．demerlayh，earlier dweo－ merlak，く AS．＊dwimor，in comp．gedwimor，ge－ dwimer，gedwomer，an illusion，a phantom，+ lāe，play．］Magic；witcheraft；sorcery．

That con dele wyth demerlayk，\＆denine lettres．
Alliterative Poems（ed．Morris）， ii ． 1561. demerset（dẹ̀mérs＇），v．t．［＜L．demersus，pp． plunge ：pmmerse．
The receiver being erected，the mercury will again be tube ．．．will be found demersed in it．
demersed（dē－mérst＇），a．［く L．demersus，pp．
see demerse．］In bot．，situated or growing un－ der water：applied to leaves of plants：same as submersed．
demersion（dē－mér＇shon），n．［＜LL．demer $\operatorname{sio}\left(n_{-}\right),<L_{\text {．demersus，}} \ddot{p}$ ．of demergere：see dc－ merse，demerge．］1．The act of plunging into a fluid；immersion．－2．The state of being overwhelmed．［Rare or obsolete in both uses．］ The sinking and demersion of bulidings into the earth． Ray，Diss．of World，v． 81
demesmerization（dê̄－mez－me̊r－i－zā＇shọn），n． The act of demesmerizing．
demesmerize（dē－mez＇mèr－iz），v．t．；pret．and pp．demesmerized，ppr．demesmerizing．［＜de－ priv．＋mesmerize．］To relieve from mesmeric influence．
demesne（de－mēn＇），n．［Early mod．E．also de－ measne，prop．demain，demean，$<$ ME．demaine， demeine，etc．，＜OF demaine，demeine，etc．，vars． of domaine，right of ownership，power，domin－ ion，domain：see demain and domain．The cor－ rupt spelling demesne（cf．OF．demesne，demeisne， corrupt spellings of demaine，demeine，adj．，of a domain）has been preserved through legal con－ servatism．］1t．Power；dominion；possession． See demain．

Whether from the circumstances of their original for mation，or from the prevalence of commendation to a lord for purposes of protection，the buik of English villages fon＂or lordship of some thegn or bishop or in that of the crown itself．J．R．Green，Conq．of Eng．，p． 315
2．A manor－house and the land adjacent ornear， which a lord of the manor keeps in his own oceupation，for the use of his family，as distin－ guished from his tenemental lands，distributed
among his tenants，originally called bookland or charter－land，and folk－land or estates held in villeinage，from which sprang copyhold estates． Copybold estates，however，have beell accounted demesnes， because the tenants are judged to have their estates only at the will of the lord．
The defects in those acts ．．．have hitherto been wholly ineffectual，except about the demesnes of a few gentiemen．
3．Any estate in land．
A gentleman of noble parentage
Shak．，R．and J．，iii． 5.
Ny father＇s dead；I am a man of war too
Moneys，demernes；I have ships at sea too，captains．
The demesnes of John，Lord of Biscay，．．．smounted more than eighty towns and castles．

Prescott，Ferd．and Isa．，Int．
Ancient demesne，collectively，the manors that，accord－ ing to the Doomsday book，were actually in the hands of the crown at the time of Edward the Confessor or William granted coneror，though they may have been subsequently lord has not let out－Demesne lands，lands whin his own use and occupation．
The demesme lands of the crown ．．．were abundantly anfficient to support its dignity and magnificence． Hallam，Middie Ages，vill． 2.
In his demesne as of fee．See demain．
emesnial（de－méni－al），a．［＜demesne＋－ial．］ Pertaining to a demesne．［Rare．］
Demeter（dē－mō＇tér），n．［L．，く Gr．$\Delta \eta \mu \dot{\eta} \tau \eta \rho$ ， Doric $\Delta n \mu o ́ t \eta \rho$ ，usually explained as for＂T $\eta \mu \eta_{-}$ $\tau \eta \rho,\langle\gamma \bar{\eta},=$ Doric $\delta \bar{a}$, earth，$+\mu \eta+\eta \rho=\mathbf{E}$. mother； but the identification of $\delta \tilde{a}$ ，which is found in－ dependently only in a few oxclamatory phrases， with $\gamma \tilde{\eta}$ ，earth，is very doubtful．］In ane．Gr． myth．，the goddess of vegetation and of useful

fruits，protectress of social order and of mar－ riage；one of the great Olympian deities．She is nsually associated，and even confonnded，in legend and in cult，with her danghter Persephone（Proserpine）or Kora，whose rape by Hades（Pluto）gymbolizes gome of the most profound phases of Hellenic mysticism．The Romans of the end ol the repnic and or the primitive Italic to the relienic conception of demi（dē－mī）
emi（de－mi），t．Same as demy， 2.
$\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{n}}$ dimidius，half，＜di－，apart，＋ medius，middle：see medial，mid－ dle．Cf．demy．］A prefix denoting ＇half．＇It occurs cspecially in techni－ cal terms taken from the French，many of them not Anglicized，especialiy in terms of heraldry，fortification，etc．It is also freely used as an Engifish preflx．In heraldry the half of an animal used as a bearing is always the npper hali，in－
ciuding the head and fore legs．Uanally demi，half， ciuding the head and fore legs．Usulaly
 tant，or the like． （ame iss，$n$ ．Dook－name of the hemione（Equus hemionus），translating the spe－ cific name．
demi－bain（dem＇i－bān），n．［F．，＜demi－，half， + bain，a bath．］Same as demi－buth．
demi－bastion（dem＇i－bas＂tion），$n$ ．［F．，S demi－， half，＋bastion，bastion．］＂In fort．，a bastion that has only one face and one flank．
demi－bath（dem＇i－båth），$n$ ．［＜demi－＋bath； ef．domi－bain．］A bath in which only one per－ tion of the body is immersed．Also demi－bain． demi－bombardt，$n$ ．A cannou used in the sec－ ond half of the sixteenth century，having some－ times a chamber，and sometimes a uniform bore．
demi－brassart
demi－brassart（dem＇i－bras＂${ }^{\prime}$ rt），$n$ ．In plate armor，the partial covering of the arm，usually worn over the sleevo of the hauberk；especially， that covering tho upper arm at the baek，as distingushed from tho vambrace，which cov－ ered the arm below the elbow．Also demigarde－ brus．
demi－cadence（dem＇i－kā／dens），n．In music，a half cadence．It usually denotos tho progres－ sion from tonic to dominant．See eadence．
demi－cannon（dem＇i－kan＂on），n．A name given to one of the larger kinds of heavy gun，as used in the latter part of the sixteenth century． It ja sald to have been a plece having a hore of 0 inches， deacrilue It as larger than thits．
demi－caponiere（dem＇j－kap－ō－nēr＇），$n$ ．In fort． a ditch so arranged that a fire can be delivered from one sido only．Also half－caponierc．
demicarlino（dem＇i－kiir－lōnō），n．A coin equal in value to half a carlino．
demi－castor（dem＂i－kảs＂tor），n．1．An infe－ rior quality of beaver．Hence－2ł．A hat made of beaver of this quality．
I know th that more suhtil alr of youra thisel some－ Castory for beavera．
demi－chamfron（dem＇i－cham fron），$n$ ．A vari－ ety of the chamfron that covered the head bo－ tween the ears and the forehead as far as below the oyes．Soe chamfron．
demicircle（dem＇i－sêr－kl），n．A simplo instru－ ment for measuring and indicating angles， sometimes used as a substitute for tho theodo－ lite．It conslats essentially of a graduated scale of half a circle，a movahle rule plvoted on the center so as to weep the graluated arc，and a compass to show the mag． netic hearings．The two objects whose angle la to be eter of the scalc．E．II．Knight． demi－cuirass（dem＇j－kwē placate or pansiere．
demi－culverin（dem＇i－kul＂vér－in），n．A kind of caunon in use in the sixteenth and seven－ teonth centurics．It is deacribed as having a bore of 41 fuclies and throwhig a sloot weighing 91 pounds．
They had planted me three demi－culverins just in the month of the breach．

B．Jonson，Every Man in his Irumonr，ili． 1 ．
One［plcee of ordiance］．Was exceeding great，and about gixteene foote tong，made ol hrasse，a demy culverlin．
demideify（dem－i－dē＇i－fī），v．t．；pret．and pp． demideified，ppr．demideifying．［ $\langle$ demi－+ deify．］ To treat as a demigod．［Raro．］

Thus by degress self．cheated of their sound
And aober judgment that he lo but nian，
That in due season ho forgets it
Conoper，Task，v． 268.
demi－distance（dem＇i－dis＂tans），n．In fort．，the distanco between the outward polygons and the flank．
demi－dítone（dem＇i－dī＂tōn），n．In music，a mi－ nor third．
demifarthing（dem－i－far＇mHing），n．A coin of Ceylon curront at the value of half an Eng lish farthing，or one fourth of a United States cent．
demi－galoniert（dem＇i－gal－ō－nēr＂），n．A vessel for tablo use，apparently of the capacity of half a gallon．Seo galonier．
demigarde－bras（dem＇i－gärd ${ }^{\text {h }}$ bras），n．Same as acmi－brassart．
demi－gauntlet（dom＇i－gánt＂let），n．In surg．，a bandage，resembling a glove，used in setting disjointed fingers．
demigod（den＇i－god），n．［Formerly as demy－ god；くdemi－＋god；cf．F．demi－dieu．］An in－ ferior or minor deity；one partaking of the divine nature；specifically，a fabulous hero produced by the intercourse of a deity with a mortal．
Ile took hat leave of them whose eyes bad him farewel with tears，maklng templea to him as to a demi－yod．
We ．．find ourselvea to have been decelved，they de claring themselves in the end to le frail men，whom we judged demigods．Hooker，Eccles．Poity，vil．24． To be gods，or angels，deminods．

Milion，P．L．，Ix． 037.
Surwhim［Voltairel at Paria in hia last career，
Surrounding throngs the denigod revere．
Cowper，I＇ruth，1． 312
demigoddess（dem＇i－god＂es），n．A female deity of the minor or inferior order．
demi－gorge（dem＇i－gorj），$n$ ．In fort．，that part of tho polygon which remains after the flank is raised，and goes from the curtain to the angle of tho polygon．It is half of the racant space of or entrance into a bastion．

1525
demigratet（dem＇i－grāt），v．i．［＜L．demigratus， pp．of demigrare，migrate from，＜de，from，+ migrare，migrate：sce migrate．］To emigrato； expatriate one＇s self．Cocheram．
demigrationt（dem－i－grā＇shon），$n$ ．［＜L．demi－ gratio（n－），＜demigrare，migrato from：see demi－ grate．］Emigration；banishment．
We will needs lring upon onrselves the curae of Cain， to put ourselvea Irom the side of Eden into the land of
Nod，that 18 ，of demigration．Bp．ILall，Qno Vadia？ 82
demi－grevièret（dem＇i－gre－viãr＇），n．Same as demi－jambe．
demi－hagt，n．［Also demi－hake，demi－haque， demi＋＂hag，＂hake，＂haque，short for hagbut， hackbut．］．A kind of firearm，a smaller kind of hackbut，in use in the secoud half of the six－ teenth century．See hackbut．
The ahort gun，the haghat，and the demi－haks were de－ rivatives，in the natural order of evolutlon，from the bom－ bards of crecy and the more perfect plecea of artilery over the remnant of the nobles left by the wars of the demi－island $\dagger$（dem＇j－íland），n．A peninsula． The place trom which the Turka were to have had the aforesaid inoty was almost in manner an island． isfand．nie Perslan armie quite discomfted hin tha demi
demi－jambet，$n$ ．A piece of armor covering the front of the leg only．Compare bainberg．Also called demi－greviere．
demijohn（dem＂i－jon），n．［An accom，（as if demi－＋John）of $\mathbf{F}$ ．damejeanne，a demijohn，an accom．（as if Dame Jeanne，Lady Jane）of Ar． damagan，a demijohn，said to be so called from Damagan，a town in northern Persia，once fam－ ous for its glass－works．The forced resemblance to John is in accordance with the humorous colloquial use of proper names as names for vessels；examples are jack ${ }^{1}$ ，jill ${ }^{2}$ ，and（prob．） jug ${ }^{\text {：}}$ ：seo these words．］A large glass vessel or bottle with a bulging body and small neek， usually cascd in wickerwork，but sometimes in a wooden box with a notch in the top extend－ ing over the neck of the vessel，for convenience in pouring out its contents．
demi－lance（dem＇i－lans），n．1．A short and light spear introduced in the sixteenth century．

Llght demilances from afar they throw，
Fasten＇d with leathern thongs to gali the foe．
Dryden，Eneld．
2．A lightly armed horseman，especially one armed with a demi－lance．The demi－lancea seens to have succeeded the hotblers of the mrototypes of the more modern light horse．
Pedro，dld you send for this tallor？or you，Moncado？ Thalight rench demi－lance that follows us？
letcher and Roovey，Mald in the Mrll，ili． 2.
To equip，In especial，as many demi－tances，or light
R．W＇．Dizon，Hlat．Church of Eng．，xv．
3．The armor worn by such a horseman，con－ sisting of open helmet，breast－and back－pieces， usually fitted with pauldrons，tassets，and， rarely，brassarts or demi－brassarts．

Also formerly dimilance．
demilune（dem＇i－lūn），n．and a．［F．，く demi， half，＋lune，moon：see luné，I．n．i．A cres－ cent．
It is an immenae mass of atone of the ahape of a demi－ Iune with a har in the middle of the concave．
Roger North，Lord Guilord，I． 228. Roger North，Lord Guitord，I． 228. In some casea we find alveols in which these amall cella
are not arranged in demilunee．Encyc．Bril．，XVII． 672. 2．In fort．，an outwork consisting of two faces and two little flanks，constructed to cover the curtain and shoulders of the bastion．
IIe Jald his hand，as Drayton might have aald，on that stont bastlon，horn－work，ravelin，or demilune which formed the outworks to the cltadel of his purple isise of Demilunes of Heidenhain．Same as creacents of Gia－ nuzzi（whlch aee，nnder crescent）．
II．$a$ ．Crescent－shaped．
The domilune cells and the serous cells which are present cat．
demi－mentonnière（dem＇i－men－to－niãr＇），$n$ ．In armor，a mentonniere for the tilt，protecting the left side strongly，high and heavy，and secured firmly to the breastplate，but leaving the right side unprotected．Compare just．
demi－metamorphosis（dem＇i－met－a－môr＇fō－ sis），$n$ ．Incomplete or imperfect mëtamorpho－ sis，as of an insect；hemimetabolism．
demil－metope（dem i－met＂ō－pē），$n$ ．In arch．，a

Doric friezo in Roman，Renaissance，or other deluased examples．
demi－monde（dem＇i－mond），$n$ ．［ $\mathrm{F} .$, （demi，half， + monde，tho world，socicty，＜L．mundus，the world：see munelane．］1．A term introduced by Alexandre Dumas the younger to denote（as defined by himself）that class of women who occupy an equivocal position between women of good reputation and social standing on the one hand and courtezans on the other；women of equivocal reputation and standing in socioty． －2．Commonly，but less correctly，courtezans in general．
lamiostage（dem－i－os＇tāj），n．A variety of tamin．Dict．of Needlework．
demi－parallel（dem＇i－par＂$a-1 e 1$ ），n．In fort．，a place of arms between the second and third parallels，designod to protect the head of the advancing sap．Filheim，Mil．Dict．
demi－parcelt（dem＂i－phr＂sl），n．The half；the half part．

My tongue denles for to set forth
Greene，Alphonsum，ith
demi－pauldron（dem＇i－pâl＇dron），$n$ ．A defense for the shoulder；the smaller pauldron of the close of the fifteenth century．
demi－pectinate（dem＇i－pek＇ti－nāt），$a$ ．Pecti－ nate on one sido only，as the antenna of an in－ sect；semi－penniform．
demi－pike（dem＇i－pīk），n．Same as spontoon．
demi－placard（dem＇i－plak＂ärd），n．Lu armor， same as demi－placate．
demi－placate（dem＇i－plā＂kāt），n．A piece of plate－armor covering a part only of the breast or of the back，used either alone or over a gam－ beson or similar coat of fence，or forming part of an articulated breastplate．Compare pan－ siere．
demiquaver（dem＇i－kwä＂vêr），n．In music，a sixteenth note．Also called semiquaver．
demi－relief（dem＇i－rệ－lēf＂），n．Same as mezzo－ riliero．
demirep（dem＇i－rop）， 1. ．［Said to bo short for ＂demi－reputation．］A woman of doubtful repu－ tation or suspected chastity．
The Strens．．．were reckoned among the demigods as well as the demi－reps of antlqnity．

Dr．Eurrey，Itst．Muslc，I． 306.
demirepdom（dem＇i－rep－dum），n．［ $\langle$ demirep + －lom．］Demireps collectively；the demi－ monde．

IIlin，Lady B．，and demirepdom．
Carlyle，in Fronde，I． 187.
demi－revetment（dem＇i－rē－vet＂ment），n．In fort，that form of retaining－wall for the faco of a rampart which is carried up only as high as cover exists in front of it，leaving above it the remaining height，in the forn of an earthen mound at the natural slope，exposed to but iu－ vulnerable by shot．
demisability（dō－mī－zą－bil＇ị－ti），n．［＜demis－ able：sec－bility．］In＂law，the state of being demisable．
demisable（dẹ－mī＇za－bl），a．［［ demise＋－able．］
That may bo demised or leased：as，an estate demisable by copy of court－roll．
demisang（demi－sang），n．［く F．demisang；＜ demi，half，+ sang，blood．］In law，one who is of half－blood．
demise（dề－mizz＇），n．［＜OF．demis，desmis，fem． demise， F ．démis，démise，pp．of OF．demettre， desmettre，F．démettre，resign，＜L．dimittere， send away，resign，dismiss：see demit ${ }^{2}=$ dimit，$^{2}$ ， dismiss．］1 + ．Transfer；transmission；devolu－ tion，as of a right or an estate in consequence of death，forfeiture of title，etc．
The greate Convention resolved that King James hav－ ng deserted the kingdom．．．had by demise abdicated himself and wholly vacated his right．
relirn，Dlary，Jan．15，I6so．
2．In law，a conreyance or transfer of an es－ tate by will or lease in fee，for life or for a term of years；in modern use，a lease for years． Hence－3．Death，especially of a sovereign or other person transmitting important pos－ sessions or great fame：often used as a mere euphemism for death，without other implica－ tion．
So tender is the law of gupposing even a posslbilty of his ithe king＇i）death，that hils natural dissolution is gen－
erally called his demite．
The crown at the moment of demise must descend to the next heir．अасаulay，
Demise and redemise，a conveyance where there are or something out of It $=$ Syn．3．Deaih，Decease，Demise See decease．
demise（dê̄－mī＇），$v$ ．；pret．and pp．demised， ppr．dcnising．$[<$ demise，

Whst state，what dignity，what honour
Csnst thou demise to sny child of mine？
hak．，Rich．III，iv． 4.
2．In law，to transfer or convey，as an estate， for lifo or for years；lease．

The governour sud treasurer，by order of the genersi court，ald demize Boston and Chsrlestown．Minth
inthrop，Hist．New England，II． 427.
The words grant and demise in a lease for yesrs creste an implled wsrrsnty of title and a covensnt for quiet en－ II．intrans．To pass by bequest or inheri－ tance ；descend，as property．
Now arose a diffculty－whether the property of the late King demised to the king or to the crown．
demisemiquaver（dem＇i－sem－i－kwā＇vêr），$n$ ．In musical notation，a note relatively equivalent in time－value to half of a semiquaver；a thirty－sec or $c$ or $a$ when in groups rest in musical notation，a rest orsi－D Demisemiquaver slent in time－value to a demisemiqnaveror $\%$ thirty－second note；a thirty－second rest．Its form is：
demisentt（dem＇i－sent），$n$ ．［＜OF．demiceinct，a half－girdle，く demi－，half，＋ceinct，girdle：see ceint．］A form of girdle worn by women in the sixteenth century．
demi－sheath（dem＇i－shēth），$n$ ．In entom．，one of a pair of plates or channeled setæ which， when united，form a tube encircling an organ： specifically applied to elongate organs which cover the ovipositor of ichneumons and some other insects．
demisphere（dem＇i－sfēr），n．［OF．demisphere， ＜demi－，half，＋sphere，sphere．］Same as hemi－ sphere．［Rare．］
demiss（dẹ̀－mis＇），a．［＝OF．demis，desmis $=$ Sp. demiso $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．demisso $=\mathrm{It}$ ．dimisso，dimes－ so，humble，submissive，＜L．demissus，pp．of de－ mittere，let down，cast down：see demit ${ }^{1}$ ．］ 1 ． Downcast；bumble；abject．［Rare．］

He downe descended，like a most demisse
And abject thrall，in fleshes fraile attyre．
Velther is humility a virtue Spenser，Hesvenly Love． Neither is humility a virtue made up of wearing old Jer．Taytor，Works（ed．1835），I． 302. 2．In bot．，depressed；flattened．E．Tuckerman． demission ${ }^{1}$（dẹ－mishón），$n$ ．［く OF．demission， F. démission $\stackrel{\text { Sp }}{=}$ demision $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．demissão $=$ It．dimessione，a humbling，lowering，＜L．de－ missio（ $n$－），a letting down，lowering，sinking， abatement，$\langle$ demittcre，let down，lower，demit： see demit¹．］A lowering；degradation；depres－ sion．

Demission of mind．Hammond，Works，I． 238.
Their omission or their demission to a lower rank，
demission ${ }^{2}$（dẹ－mish＇on），$n$ ．［＜OF．demission， desmission， $\mathrm{F} \cdot{ }^{\text {d }}$ démission $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．dimision $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ． dimissão $=$ It．dimessione，a giving up，resigna－ tion，demising，dismission，¿ L．dimissio（ $n$－），a sending away，dismission，discharge，$\langle$ dimit－ tere，send away，dismiss：see demit ${ }^{2}=$ dimit， dismiss，and cf．dimission and dismission，doub－ lets of demission ${ }^{2}$ ．］A laying or letting down； relinquishment；resignation；transference．
Even in an sctive life．．．some recesses and temporary
demissions of the world gre most expedient．
Jer．Taylor，Works（ed．1835），I． 96.
Inexorable rigour is worse than a lasche demission of
averelgn authority．
Sir R．LEstrange．
demissionary ${ }^{1}$（dē̄－mish＇on－ä－ri），a．［＜demis－ sion ${ }^{1}+$ ary 1 ．］Degrading；tending to lower or degrade．
demissionary ${ }^{2}$（dề－mish＇on－ā－ri），a．［＜demis－ sision $^{2}$－ary．Cf．F．démissionnaire＝Pg．de－ missionario，one who has resigned an office．］
Pertaining to the transfer or conveyance of an estate by lease or will．
demissivet（dệ－mis＇iv），a．［As demiss + －ive．］ Humble；downeast；demiss．
They pray with demissive eyeilds，and sitting with their ence． demisslyt（dē－mis＇li），$a d v$ ．In a humblemanner． demissory（dē－mis＇ō－ri），a．［Var．of dimissory， q．v．］In Scots law，tending to the resignation or laying down of an office．
demi－suit（dem＇i－sūt），$n$ ．The suit of light ar－ mor common in the fifteenth century and later．
fenses than tassets，snd often without iron ganntiets，thas closely resembling the corseiet．See corselet， 3 ．
demitl$\dagger$（dẹ̄－mit＇），v．$t$ ．［＜L．demittere，pp．de－ missus，send down，drop down，cast down，low－ er，let fall，く de，down，＋mittere，send：see mission，and cf．admit，commit，emit，etc．Cf． also demit ${ }^{2}=$ dimit．］1．To lower；cause to droop or hang down；depress．
They［peacocks］presently demit and let fiil the same ［their trains］．

Sir T．Browne，Vulg．Err．，lii． 27. 2．To submit；humble．
She，being heaven－born，demits herself to such earthiy drudgery．

Norris，
demit ${ }^{2}$（dề－mit＇），$v . t$. ；pret．and pp．demitted， ppr．demitting．［＝OF．demetre，desmetre，des－ mettre，F．démettre $=$ Pr．demetre $=\mathbf{S p}$. Pg．di－ mitir $=$ It．dimettere，$\langle$ L．dimittere，send away， dismiss，let go，release，＜di－，dis－，away，apart， ＋mittere，send．Cf．dimit，a doublet of demit ${ }^{2}$ and see dismiss，etc．］1t．To let go；dismiss．

Let us here demit one spider and ten flise．
Heyroood，Spider and Fly（1556）．
2．To lay down formally，as an office；resign ； relinquish；transfer．
The rest of the lords enterprisers，after they had secured the queen in Lochlevin，began to consult how to get her majesty counselled to denit the government to the prince her son．

Mel and my commission
General Conway demitted his office，and my commission
expired，of course．II ume，Privste Correspondence．
demi－tint（dem＇i－tint），$n$ ．［＜demi－＋tint，after F．demi－teinte．Cf．mezzotint．］In painting，a gradation of color between positive light and positive shade．Commonly called half－tint．
demitone（dem＇i－tōn），n．In music，same as semitone．［Little used．］
demiurge（dem＇i－ėrj），$n$ ．［＜L．demiurgus，〈 Gr． $\delta \eta \mu \nu \quad v \rho \gamma \delta \varsigma$ ，contr．of earlier（Epic）$\delta \eta \mu \iota \circ \varepsilon \rho \gamma \sigma \varsigma$ ，lit． a worker for the people，a handicraftsman，a skilled workman，a maker，an architect，the Maker of the world，the Creator（see def．），＜ $\delta^{\prime} \dot{\mu} \omega$ s，of the people（ $\langle\delta \dot{\eta} \mu \mathrm{o}$ ，the people），$+*$＊$p$－ रहiv，work，é $\rho$ yov，a work，＝E．work．］1．A maker or creator；the Creator of the world； specifically，a supernal being imagined by some as the creator of the world in subordination to the Supreme Being．In the Guostic system the Demi－ the Supreme（also called Archon，and Jaldabaoth，or son of Chaos） was represented as the chief of the lowestorder of spirits or eons of the Pleroma．Mingling with Chaos，he evolved from it a corporesl，animated world．He conld not，how－ ever，impart to man the true soui or pmerua，but only a
sensuous one，psyche．He was identifled with the Jeho－ sensuons one，psyche．He was identifled with the Jeho－
vsh of the Jews，snd wss by some regarded as the origi－ vgh of the Je．
nator of evil．
God defned as First Casuse ．．．Would not be God，but a demiurge，or subordinstely creative deity，created to
creste the worid．Hodgsom，Phil．of Reffection，III．xi． 86 ．
It is much easier to beilieve that in some way unknown to our finite intelligence the power and gooduess of God
are compatible with the existence of evil than that the world is the work of an luferior demiurgus or ot her demon． Edinburgh Reo．
The Gnostics agreed in attributing the world in which we live to sn Angel，or a Demiurge，inferior to the infi－
nite God．
G．P．Eigher，Begin．of Christianity，p． 385 ．
2．In some Peloponnesian states of ancient Greece，one of a class of public officers who in some cases appear to have constituted the chief executive magistracy．
demiurgeous（dem＇i－ér－jus），a．［＜demiurge + －ous．］Of the nature of or resembling a demi－ urge；of demiurgic character．［Rare．］
Thcre is，in our drunken land，a certsin privilege ex－ tended to drunkenness．${ }^{\text {of }}$ ．Our demiurgeous Mrs．Grundy R．L．Stevensom，Familiar studies of

## lemiurgic，

 a．［＜L．as if＊demiurgicuem－1－er jik，－ji－kal），〈 $\delta \eta \mu$ оир ing to a demiurge，or to the act or process of creation．Far beyond all other political powers of Christlanity is the demiurgic power of this religion over the kingdoms
of human opinion．
To play the part of a demiurge was a delight to Shelley； even to have gn interest in the demiurgic effort was no
demi－vambrace（dem＇i－vam＂brās），n．In armor， a plate of iron protecting the outside of the forearm，and adjusted over a sleave of mail or a sleeve of gamboised work
demi－vill $\dagger$（dem＇i－vil），n．In law，a half－vill， consisting of five freemen or frank－pledges．
demi－vol（dem＇i－vol），$n$ ．In hcr．，a single wing of a bird，used as a bearing．
demi－volt（dem＇i－volt），$n$ ．［＜F．demi－rolte，$<$ demi－，half，＋volte，a leap，vault：see vault ${ }^{2}$ ．］In the manège，one of the seven artificial motions

## democrat

of a horse，in which he makes a half turn with the fore legs raised．

Fitz－Eustsce，．．．msking demi－wolte in air，
To fight for such a land？＂Scot，llarmion，iv． 30 demi－wolf（dem＇i－wùlf），n．；pl．demi－wolves （wủlvz）．A half－wolf；a mongrel between a dog and a wolf．

Shouchs，water－rucs and demaniels，curs，
Shoughs，water－rugs，and demi－uolves，are cleped
All by the name of dogs．Shak，，Mscbeth，
demobilization（dē－mō＂bi－li－zā＇shon），n．［＜F． démobilisation，＜démobiliser，demobilize：see demobilizc．］The act of disbanding troops；the reduction of military armaments to a peace footing；the condition of being demobilized， and not liable to be moved on service．Also written demobilisation．See mobilization．
demobilize（dë－mó＇bi－liz），v．t．；pret．and pp．de－ mobilized，ppr．dcmobilizing．［＜F．démobiliser， dé－priv．+ mobiliscr，mobilize：see mobilize．］ To disband；change from a condition of mobi－ lization．Also written demobilise．
democracy（dẹ－mok＇ra－si），n．；pl．democracics （－siz）．［Formerly democraty，democratie；＜OF． democratie，F．démocratie（ $t$ pron．s）$=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ． democracia $=\mathrm{It}$ ．democrazia $=\mathrm{D}$. G．demolratic ＝Dan．Sw．demohrati，く Grı ঠəиократía，popular government（ef．бचнократвioөal，have popular Government），〈 $\delta \bar{\eta} \mu$ os，the people，$+\kappa \rho a \tau \varepsilon i v$, ，rule， be strong，〈крáтоs，strength，〈 кратús，strong，＝ Goth．hardus＝E．hard，q．v．］1．Government by the people；a system of government in which the sovereign power of the state is vested in the people as a whole，and is exercised directly by them or their elected agents．
The majority，having the whole power of the commu nity，may employ all that powcr in making laws，sad ex－ ccuting those laws；and there the form of the governmeck
Locke．
is a perfect demecracy．
In this open democracy［of the town meeting］，every opinion hisd utterance；every objection，every fact，every acre of land，every busherson，Hist．Discourse at Concord．
2．A state or civil body in which the people themselves exercise all legislative authority， and confer all executive and judicial powers either by direct collective action or through elected representatives．Athens and some of the other anclent Greek states，snd，within the limits of their power，the canton of Appenzelt in switzeriand and the nocracies of the first class．In democratic republics gen ersily，however，sll power is exercised by delegated sul thority．See republic．
3．Political and social equality in general；a state of society in which no hereditary differ－ ences of rank or privilege are recognized：op－ posed to aristocracy．

Rank nor name nor pomp has he
In the grave＇s demacracy．
hittier，Grave by the Lake．
4．［cap．］In $U$ ．S．polit．hist．：（a）The system of principles held by the Democratic party． See democratic．（b）The members of the Demo－ cratic party collectively．
The Missouri controversy）was a political movement or the bsisnce of power，bazed and Northent democ aration of the States，in the establishment of eeographica parties divided by a slavery and anti－slavery line．

5．In a collective sense，the people；especial ly，the people regarded as exercising political powers．

Thence to the famous orators repsir，
Those ancient，whiosc resistless eloquence
Wielded at will that fierce denocratie．
Mitton，P．R．，iv． 269
Social democracy：See social．
emocrat（dem ō－krat），n．$[=$ D．demokraat $=$ G．Dan．Sw．demơkrat，＜E．démocratc $=$ Sp．demó crata $=$ Pg．democrata，$\langle$ NL．＊democrata，く Gr．
 democratic，democracy．］1．One who believes in or adheres to democracy as a principle of government or of organized society；one who believes in political and natural equality；an opponent of arbitrary or hereditary distinc tions of rank and privilege：opposed to aris tocrat．
Like most women of first－rate ability，she was at botton a democrat；rank was her convenience，but she hsd no
respect for it or beliel in it．J．Ilavethorne，Dust，p． 157 ．
2．［cap．］A member of the Democratic party in the United States．
The name Democrat，now in use by one of the great parties North and South，was originally a term of re Locofoco，and has been freely accupted at the south only since the lebellion．

3．A light wagon without a toll，containing sev－ eral seats，and usually drawn by two horsen． Originally ealled demoeratic cagon．［Western and Middle U．S．］－Social democrat．See social． democratic（dem－0̄－krat＇ik），a．［＝F．demo－ cratique $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. It．democratico（ef．D．demo－ kratisch $=$ G．Aemohratisch $=$ Dan．Sw．demo－ kratisk），く NL．＂demoeraticus，〈Gr．סqцократскós， ＜$\grave{\eta}$ нократía，demoeracy：see democrat．］1．Per－ taining to or characteristic of democracy as a principle of government．
The democratic theory is that those constitutions are ikely to prove steadicest whici have the lroadest base that the right to vote makes a a afcty－valve of every voter
and that the hest way of teaching a man how to voto is to give him the chance of practice．Lowell，Denocracy 2．［cap．or l．c．］In U．S．politics，of，pertaining to，or characteristic of the Democratie party； being a supperter of the Demoeratie party：as， a Democratic newspaper；the Demoeratic plat－ form；a Democratic convention．
Ile was democratic，not in the modern sense of the term， as never bolting a caucus nomination，and never thinking differently from the actual administration；but on prin－ tudimarian，consi metien of the constitution．

T．II．Benton，Thitty Yeara，II． 188.
3．Pertaining to or charaeteristic of demoeraey as a social principle；maintaining or manifest－ ing equal natural rights and privileges；hence， free frem forced inequality or servility；being on a common level：opposed to aristocratic：as， a democratic community or assemblage；demo－ cratic manners．－Demoeratic party，a political party of the United States，whose distinctive principles are atrict ers delegated to the general government and those re－ served to the States and the least posible interference of government with individual and local liberty of action． IIence it has oppesed national centralization，aupported liberal extensions of the electoral franchife，advocated low tariff dutica with a view to revenue rather than pro tection，and contended for clase limitation of the objects of public expenditure．It was at first known as the Anti－ Federal party，then took the name of Repubican，and is atili its formal designation；but it was many years be－ is atilifts formal dexignation；but it was many years be－ name instead of Republican，the change heginning about 1810．Sce Republican．
democratical（dem－ō－krat＇i－kal），$a$ ．and $n$ ．I． a．Characterized by demoeracy；of a demo－ cratie nature or tendency；democratic．
Although their condition and fortunes may place them many spheres above tha multtude，yet are they still within the ine of vulgaritie，and the Democraticall ene－
mica of truth．Sir T．Brovene，Prend．Epid．（1846），I．Iv． 13.
Every expansion of the acheme of government they the inamers or the Amerratical diranction．Liturion，Democracy．
II．n．Same as democrat，1．Hobbes．
democratically（dem－ō－krat＇i－kạl－i），adv．In a democratie manner．
The democratical emhassy was democratically received．

## democratiet，$n$ ．See democraty．

democratífable（dem＂ọ－krat－l－fi＇ a －bl），a．［＜ ＂democratify（ $<$ democrat + －i－fiy）+ －ablc．］ That may be made demoeratic．［Rare．］
The remnant of United Irishmen，whose wrongs make them hate England，I have more hopes of．I have me with ne deterinined Repubiticans，hut I have found some
whe ars democratifable．Shelley，in Dowden，I． 245 ．
democratisation，democratise．See democrati－ zation，democratize．
democratism（dộ－mok＇rạ－tizm），n．［ $[=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． denocratismo；as democrat + －ism．］The prin－ ciples or spirit of demoeracy，［Rare．］
democratist（dē－mok＇rat－tist），$n$ ．［ $\delta$ democrat + －ist．］A believer in or supporter of demor－ raey；a democrat．［Rare．］
Ife encleavours to crush the aristocratick party，and to nourish one in avowed connexion with the most furions democratista in France．Burke，Thoughts on French Affairs． democratization（dem＂ö－krat－i－zā＇shon），$n$ ．［ $<$ democratize + －ation．］．The act of rendering or the proeess of beeoming democratie：as，the democratization of European iustitutions．Also spelled democratisation．
democratize（dẹ－mok＇rę－tiz），v．t．；pret．and pp． democratized，por．lemöcratizing．$[=F$ ．démo－ cratiser $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．democratizar；＜democrat + －izc Cf．Gr．dךuокрari¢ $\varepsilon \iota v$ ，be on the democratic side．］ To render demoeratio；make popular or com－ mon；bring to a common lovel．Also spelled democratise．
It is a means of demacratizing art，of furnishing innn－ merablo impressions of a plate．The Atlantic，LX． 1 ． There was a great impetus given hy politics to the de－


## demon

democratyt，democratieł（dẹ̃－mok＇ran－ti），n．demolish（dê－mol＇ish），v．t．［く OF．ilemoliss－， ［Soe temocraey．］Democracy．
They atoon not，nether ehange colenr for Aristocracy Whataty，or Jionarehy．．inton，kelormation in Eng．，it
Democritean（dō－mok－ri－té an），a．［＜Democri－ tus＋ean．］Of or pertaining to Demoeritus， a Greek philosopher born about $460 \mathrm{~B} . \mathrm{C}$ ．，or to the atomic theory associated with his name． See atomic．
He［Xenocrates］scems to have identifice the Matonic ideas with numhers，and the Democritean atoma with the units of which the latter were composed，and to have re garied tha soui as a certain eloos or numbe

J．M．ligg，Mind，XI． 80 ．
Democritic（dem－ō－krit＇ik），a．Same as De－ mocritean．
Democritical（dem－ọ－krit＇i－kạl），a．In the style of Demoeritus：applied to incredible works or fables on natural history，on aceount of his writings on the language of birds，ete．Daries．
Not to mention denocritical stories，do we nat find by experience that there is a mighty disagreement botween an oak and an ollive tree？ Demodex（dem＇ō－deks），n．［NL．，appar．＜Gr． nиoऽ，the people，＋dй＇（ $\delta \eta \kappa$－），a worm in wood〈dékvev，bite．］The typical genus of follicular parasitic mites of the family Demodicidae．D． the hair－follicles and sebaceous follicles．Simanea is a synonym see and
Demodicidæ（dem－ō－dis＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，prop． Demodecide，（Demodex（－dec－）＋－ide．］A fam ily of itch－insects or mange－mites，of the order Acarida，consisting of the single genus Demo－ dex．These minute parasitic arachnids have an elongated worm－like beily，most of the length of which is a circular y ringed sbdomen ；four pairs of short，two－jointed foot stumps styliferm dswa；and a suctorial proboscla．Also called Dermatophili
Demogorgon（dē－mọ－gôr＇gon），n．［LLL．Demo－ gorgo（n－），first mentioned by Luetatius（or Laetantius）Placidus，a seholiast on Statius （about A．D． 450 ）；prop．＜Gr．סai $\mu v$, a demon， ＋yopyos，grim，terrible，whence Fopy $\omega$ ，Gergon see Gorgon．］A mysterious divinity，viowed as an object of terror rather than of wership，by some regarded as the author of ereation，and by others as a famous magician，to whose spel all the inhabitants of Hades were subjected．

Orcus and Ades，and the dreaded nsume
of Demogorgon．
demographer（dẹ－mog＇ra－fer），n．One who is versed in demography．
demographic（dem－ō－graf＇ik），a．Of or pertain－ ing to demography．
The high value of vaccination and re－vaccination was cleary shewn in the Demographic seetronor the Congress．
demography（dẹ̀－mog＇râ－fi），n．［＝F．démogra－ phie，＜Gr．ঠñuos，peopile，＋－үрафía，＜үрáфєı， write．］That department of anthropology write．］Tha which relates to vital and social statistics and
their application to the comparative study of raees and of nations．
demoiselle（dem－wo－zel＇），n．［F．：see damsel1．］ 1．A yeung lady；a damsel．－2．A bird，the


Numidian crane，Anthropoides virgo：so called from its graeefulness and symmetry of form．
The gall－bladder ．．．［was］wanting in twe out of six
3．In cotom．，a damsel－fly；a dragon－fly． 4 ． A shark，Galcoecrdo tigrinus，about 12 feet long． Playfair．－5．A fish of the genus Pomacentrus； one of the family Pomacentrida
De Moivre＇s property of the circle，De Moi－ vre＇s theorem．see eircle，theorem．
 molir＝ Pr, demolhir $=\mathrm{Sp}$. demoler $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．demolir $=\mathrm{It}$ ． demolire $=$ G．demoliren $=1$ Dan．denolerc $=$ Sw． demolera，＜L．demoliri，throw down，pull down， demolish，＜de，down，＋moliri，build，eon－ struct，set in motion，exert oneself at，en－ deaver＜molcs，a pilo huge mass，whence $\mathbf{E}$ ． mole ${ }^{3}$ ，q．v．Cf．amolish．］1．Te throw or pull down；destroy the struetural character of，as a building or a wall；reduce to ruins．
The men who demolished the imazes in cathedrals have net sl ways been abla to demolish those whith were en－
shined in their rainds．
Mecoulay，Milton．
2．To destroy in general；put an end to；ruin utterly；lay waste．
Our family had new made several attempts to be fine； hut some unforeseen disaster demosiand each ais aon as projected．
＝Syn Raze，Demolish．Rize，to level with the ground： demolish，to deatroy by complete scparation of parts． house is razed when it is leveled，even if it largety hoids together；it is demolighed if torn to pieces，even if some parts of it stand in place．

Razeth your citics，and subverts your towns，
And in a moment makes them desolate．
Shak．， 1 Hen．VI．，11．3． In denolishing the temples at Alexandria，the Chris－ Llaus found hollow btatues ixed to the walls，into whis tho priests used to enter Jortin，Remarks on Eccles．Hist． demolisher（dẹ̃－mol＇ish－ér），$n$ ．One who pulls or throws down；one who destroys or lays waste．
The demolishers of them can give the clearest account， how the plucking down of churches condluceth to the set－
Fiag up of religion．Worthies，Exeter
demolishmentt（dệ－mol＇ish－ment），1\％．［ $\langle$ OF． demolissement，desmolissement，＂demolir（demo－ liss－），demolish：seo demolish and－ment．］The aet of demolishing or shattering；demolition．

Look on his honour，sister；
That beara no stamp of time，no wrinkles on it；
No sad demotishment nor death can reach it．
Fletcher，Mad Lover，v． 4.
demolition（dem－ō－lish＇on），n．［＜OF．demoli－ tion，F．démolition $=$ Pr．${ }^{\text {demolition }}=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．demo licion $=\mathrm{Pg}$. demoliç̃o $=\mathrm{It}$. demolizione $=\mathrm{D}$. de－ molitie，＜L．demolitio（ $n-$ ），＜demoliri，pull down see demolish．］1．The act of overthrowing， pulling down，or destreying，as a structure； pence destruetion or ruin in general：as，the demolition of a house or of mllitary works；the demolition of a theory．
Even God＇s demolitions are super edifications，his anato mies，bis dissectlons are so many recompactings，so meny
Their one oreat object was the demolition of the idols and the purification of the sanctuary．

Macaulay，Halism＇s Const．Hist．
After scattering all arguments or s political institution， he often opposea its demotizom，from expedieney．

Hhiphle，Fss．and Kev．，1． 26.
2．In French law，abatement；annulinent：as， an action in demolition of a servitude or a nuisance．
demolitionist（dem－ö－lish＇on－ist），n．［＜dem－ olition $+-i s t$ ．］One who favers demolition or destruction，as of institutions；a radical revo－ lutionist．Carlyle．
demon（dē＇mon），n．［Also，in L．suelling，daemon； －D．demon $=\mathrm{G} \cdot \mathrm{Sw}$ ．dämon $=$ Dan．damon $=$ OF．demon，F．démon（ef．Pr．demoni＝Sp．Pg．It demonio，〈LL．damonium，（ Gr．סaupbrov，dim．） ＜L．damon，a spirit，genius，lar，eccles．an evi spirit，＜Gr．$\delta a \not \mu \mu \nu(\delta a \not \mu o v-)$ ，a god or goddess， deity，a tutelary deity，a genius，lar，a god of lower rank，later also a departed soul，a ghost， in N．T．and eecles．an evil spirit；of uneertain origin：（1）by some identified with $\delta a \eta \mu \omega v$ knowing（which is also found，perhaps by error， in the form $\delta a i \mu \omega \nu)$ ，（ $\delta a \eta j v a$, learn，teach，akin to dıdéкcıv，teaeh，L．docere，teach（see didactic and docile，doctrine）；（2）by some derived，with formative $-\mu \omega \nu$ ，as＇the distributer of destinies，＇ ＜dairv，divide，distribute；（3）by some re garded as for orig．＊סalfucv，＜＊oalf＝，סif－，as in dıfos，fios，heavenly，L．dicus，dicinus，divine， deus，god，deita（t－）s，deity，ete．：see deity．］ 1 In Gr．myth．，a supernatural agent or intelli genee，lower in rank than a god；a spirit hold－ ing a middle place between gods and men；one of a elass of ministering spirits，sometimes re－ garded as including the souls of deceased per－ sons；a geuius：as，the demon or good gevius of Socrates．Sometimes written daimon．

Thy dienon（that＇s thy spirft whiteh keepa thee）is
Noble，courageous，high，nnmatchabie．
Shak．，A．and C．，ii．3．
demon
Those Demons thst are found In fire，air，flood，or under ground， With planet，or with element．
Milton，il Penseroso，i．93．
Soon was a world of holy demons made，
Aërial spirits，by great Jove design＇d
To be on earth the gusrdisns of mankind．
T．Cooke，tr．of Hesiod＇s Worka and Daya，i．

A deemon， 1 in the philosophy of Plato，thongh inferior to a deity，was not an evil spirit，and it is extremely donbtful whether the existence of evil doemons was known either to the Greeks or Romans till sbont the time of the edvent of Christ．
2．An evil spirit；a devil：from the belief of the early Christian world that all the divinities of the pagans were devils．

If that same demon，that hath gulld thee thus，
He might return to vasty Tartar hack，
He might return to vasty Tartar hack，
And tell the leglons， 1 can never win
A soul ao easy aa thst Englishmsn＇a．
Shak．，Hen．V．，ii． 2.
3．Figuratively，an atrociously wicked or cruel person；one characterized by demoniac pas－ sions or conduct．－4．［cap．］A certain genus of Coleoptera．
demoness（dë́mon－es），$n$ ．［＜demon + －ess．］ A female demon．
The Sichemites
the name of Jephthah＇s danghter J．Afede，Apostasy of Latter Times，p． 31. demonetization（dē－mon＂e－ti－zä＇shon），n．［＜ demonetize + －ation；$=\mathbf{F}$ ．démonétisaition．］The act of demonetizing；the condition of being demonetized．Also spelled demonetisation．
The object to be accomplished，by diminishing the amount of legal－tender paper，is precisely the aame object Which was aought to be accomplished by the denvonetiza－
tion of silver．
demonetize（dē－mon＇e－tīz），v．$t . ;$ pret．and pp． domonetized，ppr．demonetizing．［र L．de－priv． + moneta，money，＋E．－ize；＝ $\mathbf{F}$ ．démonétiser．］ To divest of standard monetary value；with－ draw from use as money；deprive of the char－ acter of money．Also spelled demonetise．
They［gold mohurs］have been completely demonetized by the［East India］Company．
Oermany and England，in demonetizing silver，have cre ated a money pressure thera unparalleled in our times．
demoniac（ $\mathrm{de}-\mathrm{mo}{ }^{\prime}$ ni－ak），a．and n．［＜ME．demo－ niak $=\mathrm{F}$ ．démoniaque $=$ Pr．demoniayx，demo－ $n i a t=$ Sp．Pg．It．demoniaco，＜LLL．demoniacus， ＜Gr．as if＂daıцоvıaкós，for which only daццоvıкós （whence LL．damonicus，E．demonic），$\langle\delta a i ́ \mu \omega v, ~ a$ god，genius，spirit：see demon．］1．a．1．Per－ taining to a demon or spirit．

Shall chase thee，with He，all unsrm＇d，
Shall chase thee，with the terrour of his voice，
2．Produced by demons；influenced by demons．
Demoniac phrensy，moping melaneholy，
3．Of the character of a demon；acting as if possessed by demons；wild；frantic；extremely wicked or cruel．

II．n．1．One who is supposed to be pos－ sessed by a demon；one whose volition and other mental faculties seem to be overpow－ ered，restrained，or disturbed in their yegular operation by an evil spirit；specifically，a luna－ tic．

Raving and blaspheming fncessantly，like a demoniac， he came to the court．
ntly，like a demoniac，
Maulay，Hist．Eng．
In the synagogus was a demoniac，a lunatic with that ual conscionane when sprang out of a real or anp－ poaed possesaton by sn evil spirit．
2．［cap．］One of a section of the Anabaptists who maintained that the devils would ultimate－ ly be saved．Imp．Dict．
demoniacal（dē－mō－ni＇a－kal），a．Of demoniae character or origin；like ä demon；demoniac． －Demoniacal possession，possession by demons or evil persona are spoken of as being posseased with devila．By the Rationalistic school of writers theas are regarded as insane persons，whose condttion the popular belief of the tinse ascribed to the influence of evil spirits；by evangelf－ a controlling influence over the spirits of manly in the time of Christ，and that hia superior power was attested by cast－ ing these evil spirita out．
demoniacally（dē－mō－nī＇a－kal－i），adv．In a de－ moniacal manner；as a demoniac．
demoniacism（dē－mọ－ní＇a－sizm），i．［＜denı－ mac + －ism．］The state of being a demoniac； the practices of demoniacs
demonial（dē－mō＇ni－al），a．［＜OF ，demonial，く
 ing to a domon，＜$\delta$ of the nature or chargeter demon：see demon．］
ing or pertaining to a demon；eharacteristic of
or performed by a demon or demons．［Rare．］ No man who scknowledges demonial thinga can deny
Cudworth，Intellectual System，p． 264. demons．
demonian（dē－móni－an），a．［As demonial +
－an．］Having the qualities or characteristies of a demon．［Rare．］

Demonian spirits now，from the elenient
Each of his reign allotted，rightlier call＇d
Powers of fire，air，wster，and earth benesth．
demonianism（dē－mō＇mi－an－izm），n．［＜demo－ nian + －ism．］The state of being possessed by a demon．［Rare．］

The teachers of the gospel in the fullness of their in－ aplration must uceds be secure from an error which so propagate as demonianism did，if it were an error．

Warburton，Divine Legation，ix．，notes．
demoniasm（dẹ－mó＇ni－azm）， $\boldsymbol{n}$ ．$\quad[<\mathrm{Gr}, ~ a s$ if
 the power of a demon，＜daipwv，demon：seede－ mon．］The state of being under demoniacal influence；possession by a demon．［Rare．］
What remsined but to sseribe both to enthuaiasm or
demoniasm？Warburton，Sermona，p．255．（Latham．）
demonjc（de－mon＇ik），a．［＜Gr．ঠauцovıкós， daíu $\omega$ ，démon：see demon．］Pertaining to or like a demon；demoniac．Also domonic．
If may even show sudden impulses which have s false
ir of dcemonic strength becanse they seem tnexplitable George Eliot，Daniel Deronds，xv．
demonifuge（dë－mon＇i－fūj），n．［＜L．L．damon， a demon，＋fugare，put to flight．］A charm or protection against demons．
Of these，Isabella ．．I hope was wrapped In the fri－ In need of a demonifuge．
Pennant，London，p． 271 ．
demonism（dē＇mon－izm），n．［＝F．démonisme； as demon＋－ism．］Belief in the existence of demons；character or action like that of de－ mons．
The eatablished theology of the heathen world
rested upon the basia of demonism．
Farmer，Demoniaca of New Teatament，1．§7． believer in or worshiper of demons
To believe the governing mind or minds not sbsolutely and necesarily good，nor confined to what is beat，but capable of actiog according to mere will or tancy，is to be
demonize（dē＇mon－iz），v．t．；pret．and pp．de－ monized，ppr．demonizing．［＜ML．damonizare， make demoniac，＜Gr．dauноvi弓eodal，be under the power of a tutelary deity or spirit，in N．T．be possessed by a demon．］To subject to the in－ fuence of demons；make like a demon；render demoniacal or diabolical．
Man＇a choices free or fetter，elevate or debase，deify or
Alcott，Tablets，p． 184 ． demonize his humanity．Alcott，Tablets，p．184． Christ ts now［in his temptstion］to have his part in a atate demonized by evil． Bushnell，Forgiveness and Law，p． 158,
demonocracy（dē－mon－ok＇ra－si），$n$ ．［＝F．dé－ monocratie，＜Gr．סai $\mu \omega v$ ，a demon，†－кратia， government，＜крarعiv，rule，be strong．］The power or government of demons．
demonographer（dē－mon－og＇ra－fèr），n．$[=\mathbf{F}$ ． demonographe；$\left\langle\right.$ demonography + er ${ }^{1}$ ．］A
writer on demons and demonology；a demon－ ologist．

The demonographers of the sixteenth to ths eighteenth entury continually allude to the fight of Simon Magu cross the Forum as effected by the ald of demons．
demonography（dē－mon－og＇rą－fi），$n$ ．［＝F．dé－ monographie＝Pg．demonogräphia，〈Gr．\＆ai $\mu \omega \nu$ ， demon，＋－$\rho a \phi i ́ a, ~<~ \gamma \rho a ́ \phi \varepsilon \imath v, ~ w r i t e.] ~ T h e ~ d e-~$ seriptive stage of demouology．O．T．Mason． ［Rare．］
demonolater（dē－mon－ol＇ā－tér），$n . \quad[=\mathbf{F} . d e ́-$
 גarpévev，worship．Cf．idolater．］A demon－ worshiper．
Certsin demonolators in the present day，as far as the outwsrd evidence of thetr aftiction goes，display as platn signs of demoniacal posseaston as ever were displayed 1800
Bp．Caldwell，quoted in Oxenham＇s Short Studies，p． 421. demonolatry（dē－mon－ol＇ā－tri），n．［＝F．dé－ monolatrie $=$ Sp．demonolatría $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．demonola－ tria，S Gr．daipuv，a demon，＋خarpeia，worship． The worship of evil spirits ；the worship of evil personified as a devil．
Demonolatry，Devil－dancing，and Demoniacal posses．
Bp．Caldwell，Contemporary Rev，Feb， 1876.
demonologer $\dagger$（dē－mon－ol＇ọ－jèr），$n$ ．$\quad[\langle$ demon－ ology + eri．］A demonologist．North．

## demonstrate

demonologic，demonological（dē＂mon－ō－loj＇ik， －-kal ），a．Pertaining to demonology．
emonologist（dē－mou－ol＇ō－jist），n．［＜demon－ ology＋ist．］One versed in demonology． demonology（dè－mon－ol＇$\overline{0}-\mathrm{ji}$ ），$n . \quad[=\mathrm{F} . d e ́-$ monologie，＜Gr．$\delta a i \mu \omega \nu$, a demon，$+-\lambda o \gamma i a$ ，＜ $\lambda \varepsilon ́ \gamma \varepsilon \iota v$ ，speak：see－ology．］1．A discourse or treatise ou demons ；an account of evil spirits and their character，agency，etc．
Demonology，the branch of the science of religion which relates to demons，is much obscured in the treatises of old write
2．The study of popular superstitions conceru－ ing demons or evil spirits．
demonomagy（dē－mon－om＇ā－ji），u．［＜，Gr．ঠai－ $\mu \omega \nu$ ，a demon，＋$\mu a ́ \gamma o s$, magic，a magician：see magic．］Magic dependent upon the agency of denons．［Rare．］
The author had riffed all the atores of demonomagy to
cumish out an entertainment． emonomancy（dē＇mon－ō－man－si），n．［＜F．dé－ monomancie＜Gr．סáuivv，demon $+\mu a v \tau \varepsilon i a$, divination．］Divination while under the influ－ ence or inspiration of the devil or of demons． demonomania（ $\mathrm{de}^{\prime \prime}$ mon $\left.-\overline{0}-\mathrm{ma} \bar{a}^{\prime} n i-a ̈\right), n .[=$ F．dé monomanie $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．demonomania，＜NL．domon－ omania，＜Gr．סaifuv，a demon，＋нavia，mania．］ In pathol．，a kind of mania in which the patient fancies himself possessed by devils．
demonomistt（dē－mon＇ō－mist），$n$ ．［＜demon－ omy + －ist．］One who lives in subjection to the devil or to evil spirits．
demonomy（dē－mon＇ō－mi），n．［ $<~ G r . ~ \delta a i \mu \omega v$, a demon，＋－vouia（cf．vó $o s$, law），＜vé $\mu \varepsilon \iota v$, reg－ ulate．］1t．The dominion of demons or evil spirits．－2．The deductive and predictive stage of demonology，O．T．Mason．
demonopathy（dē－mon－op＇？－thi），$n$ ．［ Gr ．
 mania．
demonopolize（dē－mō－nop＇ö－lizz），v．t．；pret．and pp．demonopolized，ppr．demonopolizing．［＜de－ pf．＋mondestroy the monopoly of；withdraw from the power of monopoly．
Since the expiry of the contract the minea［of Colombia］
Encyc．Brit．，VI． 154.
demonry（dë＇mon－ri），$n$ ．［＜demon＋－ry．］De－ moniacal influence．［Rare．］

What demonry，thinkest thou，possesses Varus？
demonship（dē＇mon－sbip），n．［＜demon＋－ship．］ The state of being a demon．
demonstrability（dẹ－mon－stra－bil＇i－ti），$n$ ． Demonstrableness．
demonstrable（dē－mon＇stra－bl），$a . \quad[=\mathrm{Sp}$. de－ mostrable $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．demonstraivel，く LL．demonstra－ bilis，＜L．demonstrare ：see demonstrate．］Capa－ ble of being demonstrated；susceptible of being proved beyond doubt or contradiction．
The grand articles of our belief sre ss demonstrable as geometry．

Glanville，Scep．Sci．
It is demonslrable that light cannot reach our aystem sud telescopes disclose to us objects probsbly many times more remote

Sir J．Ilerschel，in Tyudall＇a Light and Elect．，p． 21.
demonstrableness（dē－mon＇stra－bl－nes），n． The quality of being demonstrable．
demonstrably（dē－mon＇stra－bli），$a d v$ ．In a demonstrable manner；so as to demonstrate； beyond the possibility of doubt；manifestly．
He shonld have compelled his ministers to execute the law in cases that demonstrably concerned the public
peace．
Clarendon，Great Rebellion．
demonstrance $\dagger$（dē－mon＇strans），n．［＜ME．de－ monstraunce，＜OF．demonstrance，demoustrance （＝It．dimostranza），＜NL．as if＂demonstrantia， ＜L．demonstran（ $t-) s$ ，ppr．of demonstrare，de－ monstrate：see demonstrate．Cf．monstrance．］ Demonstration；proof；exhibition of the truth of a proposition．Holland．
He leyed them in the mydle of the cyté，and abode the demonsiraunce of god．Holy Rood（E．E，T．S．），p． 158. If one or a few ainfull acts were a sufficient demon－ elect，even the best recorded in Scripture？

R．Junius，Cure of Misprision．
demonstratable（dem＇on－strā－ta－bl），a．［＜ demonstrate + －able．］Capable of being de－ monstrated；demonstrable．［Rare．］
It is a fact dyuamically demonstratable that the total amount of vts viva in any moving ayatem abondoned to value which it cannot exceed，and a minimum below which it cannot descend．Iferschel，Pop．Lectures，p． 469.
demonstrate（dẹ－mon＇－or dem＇ou－strāt），v．t．； oret．and pp．demonstrated，ppr．demonstrat－ ing．［＜L．demonstratus，pp．of demonstrare

## demonstrate

（ $>\mathrm{Sp}$. demostrar $=\mathrm{I} \mathrm{g}$ ．demonstrar $=\mathrm{It}$ ．dimo． strare $=\mathrm{D}$ ．demonstreren $=\mathrm{G}$ ．rlcmonstriren $=$ Dan．（demonstrere $=$ Sw．demonstrera），point out，indicate，designate，show，＜deo＋mon－ strare，show：seo monstration，monster．Cf．re－ monstrate．］1．To point out；indicato ；mske evident；exhibit．
How he lov＇d the People，ollier Arguments then affected saythgs minst demonstrat．Milton，Eikonoklnstes，tx
For the Gardens，one may safely ntfirm that if Solomon made them in the Rocky ground which io now asslign or hem，he demonstrated greater power and wealth in finsiling hls design，than hie did wistom in choosing the
place for it．
Maundrell，Aleppo to Jerualem，p． 80 ． Specifically－2．To exhibit，describe，and ex pain，as the parts of a dissected body；teach by the ocular use of exsmples，as a physical science，especially anatomy or any of its prin－ ciples．－3．To establish the truth of ；fully es tsiblish by arguments；adduce convincing rea－ sons for belief in，as a proposition．
As the proving of these twe things will overthrow all theism，ao it will likewiso lay a clear foundatlon for the demonstrating of a delty distinct from the corporcal
world． demonstration（dem－on－sträshon），n．［くME demonstracion，＜OF．demonstration，demonstroi son， $\mathbf{F}$ ．démonstration $=$ Sp．demostracion $=\mathrm{Pg}$ demonstraçõo $=1 \mathrm{I}$ ．dimostrazione $=\mathrm{D}$ ．demon stratie $=$ G．Dan．Sw．demonstration，＜L．demon－ stratio（ $n$－），＜demonstrare，point out：see de－ monstrate．］1．The act of pointing out or ex－ hibiting；an exhibition；a msnifeststion；a show：as，a demonstration of friendship or sym－ pathy．
Did your lettera plerce the queen to any demonstration
Shak．，Lear，iv． 3 ． 2．The exhibition and explanation of exam－ ples in teaching an art or a science，especially anatomy．－3．Milit．，an exhibition of warlike intentions；a warlike attitude or movement specifically，a military operation of any kind which may be performed for the purpose of deceiving the enemy respecting the measures which it is intended to employ against him．
He was compelied by tho national spirit to make a dem．
If any uncertalnty remalns as to the enemy＇s disposi Hon，demonstrations shond be made generally along the front，to oblige him to show his haili．

Hadougal，Modern Warlare，vill
4．A public exhibition，by a numbor of persons， of sympathy with some politicsl or other canse as in a mass－meeting or a procession．－5．Proof， either（a）a process of stating in an orderly manner indubitable propositions which evi－ dently csnnot be true without the truth of the conclusion so proved，or（b）the propositions 80 stated．Properly，demonstration is reatricted to per． fect prool，eppectally laathematical proot．（See the ex－ tract from Burgersdiclua，，leelow．）According to the Aristo－ telian doctrine，which has greatly infuenced the use of
the word，demonstration must be drawn from priaclples the word，demonstration must be drawn from prlaciples principleas；and the conclusion must not only be ghown to ne or more of the principles from which it is derived．It was sinpposed that this was the character of the best mathematical proofs ；but mathematlcal prool consists in constructing a dlagram or formula according to certaln rules which prescrthe that certain relations shall exist between the parts of that dlagram，and then in showing by observation（directly or indirectly）that certain addi－ tional relatifens exist between those parts；and no impor－ lant mathomatical proof is of the nature of the Aristote iwo signtfications：frst，its origtnal sense of a perfect two signtications：irst，its origtnal sense of a perfect from principles，as in the Arlstotelian theory．There is also a thiril signlifention，accordlng to which a demon－ atration fs any proof which leaves no room for reason－ ahle doubt，such as Kepler＇s proof that the orblt of Mars is an ellipso．Writers who adopt the Aristotelian vilw
hold that the reductio ad absurdum and the Fermatlan mode of prool，though entlrely convinclag，are not perfect demonstrations．
Some an ailmirable delight drew to Muaicke；snd some the certalnty of demonstration to the Mathematickes．
Demonstration is a ayllogism made of such propositions as are true，frst Inmedtate，and manifestly knowa，and is all one，signifying guch propositions as need not be proved or made more evident by any ather former propo－
Demonstration，in the Greek droocists，is amongst the exlibit the truth of their propositlons to be seen by the eye．To that is opposed psendographema：that is，a de－ seription or false delineation．Now these words，as many
others，which are used in the doctriae of sylloglsni，are translated from geometry into logic ；and there demon－ stration is taken sometines for any certaln and persplen－ ous proof，lut here in this place strictly for syllogism sc－ entinc，and psendographema，or false sylogism，for syllo

Demonstration 1 ss！nothtrig but the perception of such agreement fif these． Direct demonstration，demonstration roù stojt，or of the foct proved－mparfect demonstration see pouteriori－－Indirect demonstration，demonstration Toû ótr，or demonstratio quid，a prool which does not show the trino cause of the fact proved．－Ostensive demon－ stration，in math．，in demonstration whlch plalaly an directly demonatrates the truth ol a propositen．

## emonstrative（dē－mon＇strā－tiv），a．and

ME．demonstratif，$\left\langle\mathrm{F}^{\mathbf{2}}\right.$ ．démonstratif $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．demos－ tratiu $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．demostrativo $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．demonstrativo $=$ It．dimostrativo，＜L．demonstrativus，＜de－ monstrare，point out：see demonstrate．］I．a． 1．Exhibiting or indicating with clearness：as， a demonstrative figure in psinting．－2．In rhet．， exprossing or explaining with clesmess，force， and beanty．－3．Characterized by or given to the strong exhibition of any fceling or quality； energetically expressive：as，a demonstrative manner；a dentonstrative person．
May hasn＇t been too offlclous about me and too driaon． 4．Pertaining to or of the nature of proof； having the power of proving or demonstrating； indubitably conclusive：as，a demonstrative ar－ gument；demonstrative reasoning．
A syilogism dernonstrative is that whith is made of ne－ cessary，inmediate，true certain，and linfallible proposi－ tions，belng firat and so known as they need nose other prool．
tice reasons
It is imposslhle by any solld or demonstratice reasone to persuade a mas to helleve the converston of the needle
to the nerth．
Sir T．Browne，Rellgio Medicl， 1.48.
I＇robations are demonstrative in the stricter sense of that term when the certainty they necesiitate is alsolute and complete：that is，when the opposite alternative invoives a contradictlor
Demonstrative certainty．See certainty．－Demon－ strative judgment，a jndgment in which somethling is hel to be necessarily proved．－Demonstrative legsey． See legacy．－Demonstrative pronoun，in gram，；pro－ noun that pointa to，rather than deflines or describea，the this，that，you，and to their correspondents in other lan guages．－Demonstrative root，a name sometimes ap． plited to the proneminsl roots in general，as luplylng posi－ and direction rather than qusilty．
II．n．A demonstrative pronoun．
demonstratively（dê̄－mon strā－tiv－li），adv． 1. proof which esnnot be questioned；with cer－ tainty；convincingly．

First，I demonstratively prove
That reet were only made to move．
No man，he［Platol thought，conld see clearly and de－ monstratively what was right and what was wrong and not
2．In a demonstrative msnner；with energetic exhibition of feeling：as，he spoke very demon－ stratively．
demonstrativeness（dẹ̄－mon＇strā－tiv－nes），$n$ The quality of being demonstrative，in any of its senses．
demonstrator（dem＇on－strā－tor），n．$[=\mathrm{F}$. dé monstrateur，OF．demonstreur゙＝Sp．demostra－ dor $=\mathrm{Pg}$. demonstrador $=\mathrm{It}$ ．dimostratore,$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ． demonstrator，＜demonstrare，point out：see dc－ monstrate．］1．Onc who points out，exhibits，or explains by examples；specifically，in anat．， one who exhibits，describes，and explains the parts when dissected；a tescher of practical anatomy．
In 1805，he［SIr Benjamia Brodie］assisted Mr．W＇tison In tcaching anatony，and in 1809 officlated as demonstrator
Gallery of Medicine，Sir B．Brodie
2．One who demonstrates；one who proves anything with certainty or with indubitable evidence．
Whether an algebraist，fiuxionist，geometrictan，or dem－ onstrotor of any kind，can expect
prtuciples or incorrect reasonings．

Bp．Berkeley，Analyst，xum．
3．The iudex finger，Dunglison．
demonstratorship（dem＇on－strä－tor－ship），$n$ ． ［＜demonstrator $f$ ship．］The position or of－ fice of a demonstrator in anatomy．
When Valsalva was transferred to Parma，Morgagni suc－ ceded to hls anstonilcal demomato

Encyc．Brit．，XVI． 820
demonstratory（dë－mon＇strặ－tọ－ri），$a . \quad$［＜LL demonstratorius，＜L．demonstrator：sce demon strator．］Tending to demonstrate；demonstra－
demoraget，$n$ ．An obsolete form of demurrage． demoralization（dē－mor ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ gl－i－zā＇shon），$n . \quad[=\mathrm{F}$ ． démoralisation $=$ Sp．desmoralizaciön $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．des－ moralizaça $=\mathrm{It}$ ．demoralizzazione；ss demoral－ ize + ation．］The act of demoralizing，or the state of being demoralized．Also spelled de－ moralisation．
dempt
The canse［of the ertmes of the Creoles）is to be lound in he existence of slavery；and the invariable demoratization wheld this accursed ractice produces ls not checked by any
systen of religious teaching．Quarterty Revo，Nov， 1810 ． The demoralization among the Confederates Prom the deteats at Ifenry and Donelsoun，thelr fong marches froni lowting Green，Columbua，and Naslivile，and thelr fallure $t$ Slitioh，was so great that a stand for the time would have been luypossible．
emoralize（dē－mor＇al－iz）v．t．；pret，and pp demoralized，por demoralizing $[=\mathrm{F}$ demo raliser＝Sp．Pg．desmoralizar $=$ It．demoraliz－ are $=\mathrm{D}$ ．demoraliseren $=$ G．demoralisiren $=$ Dan．demoralisere $=$ Sw．demoralisera；as de－ priv．＋moral＋－izc．］1．To corrupt or un－ dermine the morals of；weaken or destroy the effect of moral principles on．
When the Doctor［Noall Webster）was asked how many ords＂to one，to dentoratize，and
Ilshed in the last century．

Sir C．Lyell，Travela fu the Conlted States，p． 58.
It is always demoralizing to extend the domatn of sentl－ ment over questions where it has no legitimate jurisdic 2．To deprive of spirit or energy；dishearten； destroy the courage，confidence，or hope of render incapable of brave or energetic effort specifically used in relation to troops：as，the charge of our cavalry completely demoralized tho enemy＇s left wing．
But war often for a the exhausts and demoralizes，it sometimes perpetustes injustice，it is occasionally under taken againat the clearest provisens of the law or nations． 3．To throw into confusion in geveral；bring into disorder；confuse mentally：as，he wss badly demoralized by fright．［Colloq．］

Also spelled demoralise．
 see demc²．］1．In Gr．antiq．，the people；the public；the commonwealth．－2．The populace； the common people．
Only thus is there hope of arrestlng the gencral defec－ tien from the religioun life ohservable looth in the intel． lectual classea and through large strata of the Demos．

## Also demus．

Demospongiæ（dē－mō－spon＇ji－ē），n．pl．［NL．， ponge．］In Sollss＇s classification of sponces subelass of silicispongie in which sexradiste picules are ahsent．It is divided into two or－ spicules are sasent．It is divined into
demospongian（dē－mọ－spon＇ji－ann），a．and $n$ ． I．a．Of or pertaining to the Demospongice．
II．$n$ ．One of the Demospongia．
Demosthenian，Demosthenean（dē－mos－thē＇－ ni－ąn，dẹ̆－mos－thệ－nḗonn），$a$ ．Same as Demos－ thenic．
Emphatte and ahnormal posilitun of single words and phrases was a disthectly Demosthenian device，to prick his hearera as it were，and keep their attention nt A hiph
degree of tension．Trans．Amer．Philol．Ase，XVI． 127 ．
Demosthenic（dē－mos－then＇ik），a．［＜L．De－ mosthenicus，＜Demosthencs，＜Gr．$\Delta \eta \mu$ oodivns，s celcbrsted orator．The name mesms＇strong with the people，＇$<\delta \bar{\eta} \mu$ os，the people，+ oftevos， strength．］Pertaining to or characteristic of Demosthenes，a celebrated Athenian orator sind patriot（384－322 B．c．），especislly famous for his＂Philippics，＂or orstions delivered against the encroschments of Philip，king of Macedon． demotic（dē̄－mot＇ik），$a .[=F$. démotique $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． demótico，く Gr．סпиотєкós，of or for the common people，popnlsr，democratic，く $\delta \eta \mu \delta \dot{t} \eta$ ，one of the common people，＜$\delta \bar{j} \mu 0 \rho$ ，the common peo－ ple．Cf．democratie．］Populsr；pertaining to the common peoplo：specifically applied to a certain mode of writing used in Egypt for epis－ tolsry and business purposes from abont the seventh century B．C．，as distinguished from the hieratic snd hieroglyphic．Also called enchoriat．
In Egyptlan writlng the demotic or enchorial systemi ia
It［the Rosetta stonel was engraved in three sets of characters，the firat being in the anclent hieroglyphics． charactera called demotic，and the third in the Greek

II．S．Ostorn，Anclent Egypt，p． 19.
dempnet，$r$ ．$t$ ．An obsolete form of damn． dempster，$n$ ．See dcemster
demptt（dempt）．［ME．dempt，contr．of demed， pp．of demen，deem，judge：see deemi．］An ob－ solcte preterit and past psrticiple of deem ${ }^{1}$ ． till partiall Paris dempt it Venus dew．

Therefore，Sir knight，
Arend what course of yon is zalfesi demphi． $\begin{gathered}\text { Spenser，F．Q．，III．xi．2s．}\end{gathered}$

## demulce

demulceł（dẹ̄－muls＇），v．t．［＝It．demulcere，〈L． （cmulcere，stroke down，soften，く de，down，+ mulecre，stroke，allay．］To soothe，mollify，or pacify．

Wherewith Satum was demulced and appeased Sir T．Elyot，The Governour，fol． 64. demulcent（dệ－mul＇sent），a．and $n$ ．［ $=$ Sp． mulcente，〈 $\mathbf{L}$ ．demulcon（ -$),$ ，ppr．of dсmuleere： see demulce．］I．a．Softening；mollifying； soothing：as，a demuleent medicine．
There are other sulstances，which are opposite to both sorts of acrimony，which are called demulcent or mild．

II．n．Any medicine which assuages the ef－ fects of irritation；that which softens，soothes， or mollifies，as gums，oils，flaxseed，and other nucilaginous snbstances．
It［gum－acacia］is much used in modicioe as a simple Iemulecut，for lubricsting sbraded surfaces．

A．G．F．Eliot James，Indian Industries，p． 171.
demulsion $\dagger$（dẹe－mul＇shon），n．［An erroneous form（by confusion with emulsion，q．v．）for＂de－ mulction，く L．as if＊demulctio（n－），く demulctus， pp．of demulcere，stroke：see demulce．］1．The act of soothing or imparting comfort or con－ tent．－2．That which soothes or contents；flat－ tery．
Vice garlanded with sll the soft demulsions of a pres－
Felthan，Resolves， ii.
57 ．
demur（dẹ̄－me̊r＇），$v_{\text {a }}$ ；pret．and pp．demurred， ppr．denurring．［Early mod．E．also demurre； ＜ME．＊demoren，demeoren，demeren，＜OF．de－ morer，demourer，demurer，demev＇er，F．démeurer $=$ Pr．Sp．Pg．demorar＝It．dimorare,$\langle\mathrm{L} . d e-$ morari，delay，retard，くde + morari，delay，く
mora，hesitation，delay．］
I．intrans． $1+$ ．To mora，hesitation，del
Yet durst they not demur nor abide upon the eamp．
2ł．To hesitate；suspeud proceedings；delay conclusion or action．
The French King by Composition taketh Louviers，Ger－ bury，sud Vernoile，whilst the Regent stands demurring
what was best to be doue．
Baker，Chronicles，p． 189.
3．To have or suggest scruples or difficulties； object irresolutely；take exception：as，they nemurred to our proposals．
Hy process was always very simple－in their younger days，twas＂Jack，do this；＂if he demurred，I knocked out of the room．

If he sccepts it，why should you demur？
Why should you demur？ 1.
4．In law，to interpose a demurrer．
II．$\dagger$ trans．1．To put off；delay；keep in sus－ pense．

And then demurs he winands a fee，
Quarles，Enblenss，iv． 11.
2．To doubt of ；scruple concerning；hesitate about：as＂to demur obedience＂Fenton．
demur（dệ－mér＇），${ }^{\prime}$ ．［Early mod．E．also de－ nurre，demeure；＜OF．demor，demour，demeur， m．，demore，demoure，f．，stop，delay；from the verb．］1．Stop；pause；hesitation as to pro－ ceeding or decision．

Fs．ll by too long dewur．Ford，Broken Heart，i． 2. Works adjourned have many stays， Southwell． 2．Exception（taken）；objection（urged）．
Caesar also，then latehing Tyranny，injected the same scrupulous demurrg to stop the sentence of desth in fult and fres Senat decreed on Lentalus snd Cethegus．
filton，Elkonoklsstes，ix．
All my demurs but donble his attacks．
He yielded，wroth and red，with flerce demur．
demure（dẹ̀－mūr＇），a．［＜ME．demure，く OF．de murs，for de bownes murs（buens murs，boines mours），lit．of good mànners（in formation like debonair，q．v．）：de，く L．de，of；bon，〈 L．bonus， good；murs，mors，mours，m．，f．，F．moeurs，f．， manners，＜L．mores，manners：see moral．］ 1. Sober；grave；modest；formally decorous：as， a demure look．

I sawe thers Iuges，sittyng fulle denvore，
With out semblant［regsrd］，othir to moste or leest，
votwithstandylig thei hadds them vnder cure．
Loe！two most goodiy Virgins came in place，
With countenance demure，snd noodest grace．
Spenser，F．Q．，I．x． 12.
His fashion and demure Hsbit gets him in with some Bp．Earle，Micro－cosmographte，A Young Rswe Prescher． 2．Affectedly modest；making a demonstra－ tion of gravity or decorum．［This is the sense in which the word is now chiefly used．］

The demure parlour－maid，as she handed the dishes and hang the pates，saw that all was not tho $t$ ，and more demure than ever．Trollope，The Warden，$x$ demuret（dẹ̀－mūr＇），v．i．［＜demurc，a．］To look with reserve or bashfulness．

Your wife Octavia，with her modest eyes，
Shak．，A．and C．，iv． 13.
demurely（dē－mūr＇li），adv．With a grave coun－ tenance；with a show of gravity．

Nay，to see how denurely he will bear himself before our husbsads，and how jocund when their backs are turned．Dekker and Webster，Westward Hoe，i． 2.
demureness（dē－mūr＇nes），$n$ ．The state or as－ pect of being demure；gravity of countenance or demeanor，real or affected；a show of mod－ esty．
demurity（dê－mū＇ri－ti），$n$ ．［＜demure + －ity．］
$1 \dagger$ ．Demureness；decorum．
They pretend to such demurity as to form a society for the Regulstion of Manners．Tom Brown，Works，I1． 182
They placed their justification upon their patiences and uffiering for their opioions，snd on their righteous life and retired demurity，and affected singularity both in N．Mi

2．An impersonation of demureness ；one who behaves demurely．［Humorous．］
She wili act after the fashion of Richardson＇s demuri－
demurrable（dệ－mèr＇a－lll），a．$\quad[<$ demur + －able．］That may be demurred to；that excep－ tion may be taken to．
demurrage（dệ－mèr＇āj），n．［Formerly demor－ age；＜OF．demorage，demourage，demoraige，〈 de－ morer，delay：see demur and－age．］1．In mari－ time law：（a）Auy detention of a vessel by the freighter in loading or unloading beyoud the time originally stipulated．When a vessel is thus detained she is said to be on demurrage． （b）The compensation which the freighter has to pay for such delay or detentiou．
This day Captain Taylor brought me a piece of plate，a little small state dish，lee expecting that I should get him
some allowance for demorage of his ship Willian，kept some allowance for demorage of his ship Willian，kep long at Tsngier，which $I$ shall，and nosy justiy do．

The claim for demurrage ceases as soon as a ship is clesred out and ready for sailing．

FCulloch，Dict．of Commerce．
2．（a）Detention of railway－wagons，etc．（b） A charge of $1 \frac{1}{2} d$ ．per ounce，made by the Bank of England in exchanging notes or coin for bullion．［Eng．］
demurral（dệ－mèr＇al），n．$\quad[<$ demur $+-a l$. Hesitatiou in proceëding or decision；demur． Southoy．
demurrer ${ }^{1}$（dệ－mér＇ér），$n$ ．［＜denur＋er¹．］ One who demurs．

And is Lorenzo a demurrer still？
Voung，Night Thoughts，ix． 1366
demurrer ${ }^{2}$（dẹ̀－mėr ${ }^{\prime}$ èr ），n．［ $\langle$ OF．demorer，de－ murer，inf．as noun：see demur．］1．In law，a pleading in effect that，even conceding the facts to be as alleged by the adversary，he is not entitled to the relief he asks．A general de－ nurrer is one that does not specify an objection，but one that specifies some defect in the form of the sdver sary＇s allegation．

This demurrer our suit doth stay．
Sir P．Sidney（Arber＇s Eng．Garner，1．529），

## 2．A demur；an objection．［Rare．］

＂Surely you would not have this misery continue！＂ex－ claims soms one，in you

II．Spencer，Man vs．State，p． 28.
Demurrer ore tenus，an informal orai demurrer；an objection taken orally，on the argument of some proceed－ csuss of action，that the court has no jurisuliction，or the iike．－Demurrer to evidence，an admission，on tiie trial，of the truth of the evidence offered by the other party，coupled with an objection that it is insufficient，and submission of the controversy to the court thereon． Demurrer to interrogatory，a reason given by a wit． Plea of parol demurrer．Same ss age－prayer．
demus（dē＇mus），n．［L．］See deme ${ }^{2}$ and demos． demy（dẹ̄－mī＇），a．and n．［＜F．demi，half：see reni－．］I．a．Half：used to indicate a particu－ lar size of paper．See II．
II．$n$. ；pl．demies（－miz＇）．1．A particular size of paper．In Amerles this nsme is applied only to writ－ ing－paper of the size $16 \times 21$ inches．In Great Britain the printing－pgiper known as demy is $17 \frac{1}{2} \times 22$ inches，and don－ ble－demy is $26 \times 381$ inches．English writing－demy is $15 \times$ 20 inches．
2．A holder of one of certain scholarships in Magdalen College，Oxford．Also spelled demi．

He maintained his school attachment to Addison，then a demy st Magdalen．A．Dobsou，Introd．to Steele，p．xili． 3．A Scotch gold coin issned by James I．in 1433，and worth at that time 3s．4d．English． Obverse type，arms in a lozenge；reverse，cross in tressure．－4 4 ．A short close vest．Fairholt． Hs ．．stript him out of his goiden demy or mandillion， and flead hin．Nashe，Lenten Stuffe（llarl．，Misc．，VI．166）．
demy－pourpoint $t, n$ ．A pourpointed or stuffed garment covering the body ouly，without skirts， worn in the fourteenth century
In Magdalen Cō－mī＇ship），$n . \quad[\langle d e m y+$ ship．$]$ In Magdalen College，Oxford，one of certain scholarships，namely，eight Senior，of the an－ nual value of $£ 100$ each，open to members of the university who have passed all the exami－ nations requisite for the degree of B．A．，and thirty Juvior，of the annual value of $£ 50$ each． Dr．Lancaster $\qquad$ obtained for him［Addison］in 1689 one of the demyships at Magdalen．

Dict．Nat．Biog．，I． 122.
den ${ }^{1}$（den），n．［Early mod．E．also denne；＜ ME．den，dennc，a den，lair，＜AS．dcm，a den， lair（of wild beasts），＝OD．denne，a den，cave； perhaps connected with AS．domu，ME．dene，a valley：see den 2，dean1．Cf．OD．demne，a floor， deck，$=$ OHG．tenni，denni，neut．，MHG．tenne， neut．and fcm．，G．terne，fem．，tenn，neut．，a floor，threshing－floor．］1．A hollow place in the earth or in a rock；a cave，pit，or subterra－ neous recess，ased for concealment，shelter， protection，or security：as，a lion＇s den．
The beasts go into dens．
Job xxxyii． 8.
The children of Israel made them the dens which are in the mountains．

Judgea vi． 2 2t．A grave．

Whanne thei be doluen in her den
Babees Book（E．E．T．S．），p． 52.
3．Any squalid place of resort or residence；a hauut：always nsed in a bad sense：as，dens of misery．

Those squalid dens，
the reproach of largsespitals．
acaulay．
4．A small or secluded private apartment；a retreat for work or leisure．［Colloq．］
Mr．Jones has to go into his den agsin to serve the fast Another door in the sudience－room leads to Prince Bis－ marck＇s privste apartments，the flrst of which is the li－ and presenting by no means the cliaracter of a bookworm＇s fsvourite den．Quoted in Lowe＇s Bismsrck，II． 501.
den ${ }^{1}$（den），$v . i . ;$ pret．and pp．denned，ppr．den－ ning．［＜ME．dennen；＜den $\left.{ }^{2}, n.\right]$ To dwell in or as if in a den．

Sluggish salvages that den below．
G．Fletcher，Christ＇s Triumph．
To den up，to retire into a den for the winter：said of hibernsting snimals，as bears．［Colloq．，U．S．］
$\operatorname{den}^{2}$（den），$n$ ．［A veriant of dean 1 ，〈 ME．dene， ［AS．dem，a valley：see dean1．］A narrow valley；a glen；a dell．［Chiefly Scotch．］
The dowis dens o＇Yarrow．
Old Ballad．
It＇s up sud down in Tiftie＇s den，
I＇ve often gone to meet my love．
Andrew Lammie（Chilld＇s Ballads，II．193）．
den ${ }^{3} \dagger$（den），$n$ ．［In the phrase good den，in the early dramatists；also written goodden，godden， and in the fuller phrase God give you good den， or God ye good den，and corruptly as one word， Godgigoden，Godigeden（Shak．，1623）；prop．good e＇en，good even，and often so written：see good and even ${ }^{2}$ ，evening．］A corruption of even in the phrase good cven．
Vur．God ye good moriow，gentlemen．
Mier．God ye good den，fair gentlewoman．
Nur．Is it good den？
enar． 4.
deaccotize（dē－när kộ－tiz），$v . t . ;$ pret．and pp． denarcotized，ppr．denarcotizing．［＜de－priv． ＋narcotize．］To
denarius（dệ－nā＇ri－ns），n．；pl．denarii（－ī）．［L． （sc．nummis，a coin），prop．containing ten （asses），＜demi，ten each，by tens，for＊decni， ＜decem $=$ E．ten：see decimal，etc．Hence $F$ ． denier（see denier${ }^{2}$ ），Ar．dinār，etc．］1．The
 prineipal silver coin of the Ro－ mans under the republic and the empire．It was first
 krains；the weight was shortly afterward re－
duced to 60 grains troy．The obverse bore

## denarius

the hemeted head of tioma and the mark of value，$X$－ that is，ten asses；the reverse，caxthr amd Pollnx．other thie later repubilc．The deanril of the cmpire bore the emperors hicals．About A． 15,215 the denarins was so de－ based that it contained only alout to per cent of pure sil－ rer，and it began to le aupplanted about tinat time by the argenteus．In A．13．＊an Diocietian appited the name de－ denarlus unter the repullic and the eorlicr cmpire was about 17 cents．The denarius of Thberius（see cut on pre－ celling page）is the penny of the New Teatament（anthor－ lzell version of 1611 ）．
2．A Roman weight，the 86 th or 94 th of a lioman pound．－3．In English monetary reekoning，a penny，represented by the abbreviation d．，the penny having been originally，like the Roman denarius，tho largest silver coin ：as，6s．8el．（six shillings and cight pence）．
denaro（dā－nä＇rộ），n．［It．，var．of denurio，＜L． elenarius：seo denarius．］An old Italian money of aceount；also，a weight．As a money，the denaro Was the twelith part of the soldo－that is，on the average， welght，the denaro varicd in different localities from 17 to 20 grains troy．
denary（den＇a－ri），$a$ ．and $n$ ．［ $<\mathrm{L}$ ．denarius， containing toin：see denarius．］I．a．Contain－ ing ten；tenfold．
The aymbol 40 io anr denary scaie represents ten times four；：Generally，the himary scale would call for about three and a half timees as many flyurea as the demiry．
II．n．；pl．denaries（－riz）．1．A division by tens；a tithing：as，＂tythings or denaries，＂ Holinshed．
Centenaries that are composed of denaries，and they of
muita，Sir $K$ ．Digby，Supp．to Cabala，p． 248 ．（Latham．） 2．A denarius．

## An hundreth denaries，or piecea of syluer coyne．

denationalization（d $\overline{0}-n a s h^{\prime \prime}$ on－${ }^{2} 1-\mathrm{i}-\mathrm{za}^{\prime} \operatorname{shon}$ ），$n$ ． ［＝F．dénationalisation；as denationalize + －ation．］The act of denationalizing，or the con－ dition of being denationalized．Also spelled denationalisation．
Mr．Chaso，whose creed on slavery was in one word De－ denationalize（deè－nash＇on－al－iz），v．t．；pret．and pp．denationalized，ppr．denationalizing．$[=\mathrm{F}$ ． To divest of nationality，or of existing national relations or rights；subvert or change the na－ tionality of，as a ship，a person，a people，or a territory，by change of flag，commection，or al－ legiance；give a new national character or re－ lation to．
Another enrions feature of the denationalizing charac－ ter of the Fendal aysten in France la found in this，that erelgn of nearly half of the present territory of France erering almost a contury．Stilte，Stud．Med．Mist．，p．148． The Paria Journal，＂La France，＂which wrote＂We are of the denationalised Danes．Lowe，Blismarek，I． 449 ．
2．To divest of national scope or importance； limit to a particular locality ；render local ：as， to denationalize slavery or polygamy．
They［the Repubilicana］agreeil．that the viryin soil
of our territoriea should be nnpollited by slavery and of our territoriea ahould be nnpolluted by slavery，and tiea，should be denationalized．N．A．Rev．，CxXVI．206．
3．To deprive of national limitations or peen－ liarities；widen the relations，seope，or appli－ eability of；make cosmopolitan．
The object is to construe a helief in its most laclusive， oot excluaive，acceptation，．To denationatize s purely worid and of humnilty．Evenfugs with Skentics，II． 84

Also spelled denationalise．
denaturalize（dō－nat＇ pp．denaturalized，ppr．denaturalizing．［＜de－ priv．+ naturalize．］1．To render nnnatural； atienate from nature．－2．To deprive of natur－ alization or acquired citizenship in a foreign country．－3．To deprive of eitizenship；dena－ tionalize；expatriate．
Denaturalizing themselves，or，in other words，．．pub－
licly renoming their allegiance to their soverelen，and ．．enliating under the banners of hia enemies．

Prescott，Ferl．and Isa．，Int．
denay†（dệ－nā＇），v．t．［く ME．denayen，a var． of denyen，deny：see deny．The form denay in mod．use is prob．in simulation of nay．］To deny；refuse．

What were those three，
Let not wonted fealty be denayed．
Old Play．
denaył（dệ－mā＇），u．［＜denay，t．］Denial；re－ My leve can give no place，bldo no denay． Shak ，N．，il， dendrachate（den＇dra－kāt），$n$ ．［＜Gr．dとudpov， a tree，＋à $\chi$ árクs，agate：sce agate ${ }^{2}$ ．］Arbores－ cent agate；agate containing figures resembling shrubs or parts of plants．Commonly ealled moss－agate．
Dendragapus（den－drag＇a－pus），$n$ ．［NL．，$\langle G r$ ． ঠévipon，a tree，＋àán $\eta$ ，love．］Samo as Canaec． dendral（den dral），a．［＜Gr．dévópov，a tree，＋ －al．］Of or pertaining to trees；of the naturo of a tree．［Rare．］
The exquisite tracery of trees，espectally of all such trees hat dendral child or God，tho em．
II．W．Beecher，Cbristian U＇mon，Jan，23，1874，p． 72 dendranthropology（den－dran－thrō－pol＇ọ－ji ），n． ［＜Gr．dev $\delta \rho o v$, a tree，+ E．anthropology．］A supposititious system or theory that man ha sprung from trees．Davies．［Humorous．］
Although the Doctor traced many of his acqusiotaace to their prior allotments in the vegetable creation，he did infer that the object of hiaspeculationa had exlated in the form of a tree．．．lie formed，therefore，no aystem of dendranthropology．So formed，Sory，The Doctor，exxv．
Dendraspididæ（den－dras－pid＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL． ＜Dendraspis（－pid－），the typieal gonus，+ －idae．］ A family of venomous African serpents，of the gronp Proteroglypha，represented only by the genus Dendraspis．They have a normal tail，mn－ grooved fangs，and posttrontala，and are closely related to the Elapidde，with which they are associated in on fanully by some authors．Also Dendraspidco．
Dendraspis（den－dras＇pis），$n_{\text {．［NL．，＜Gr．dév }}$ dpov，treo，+ aoris，asp．］1．The typical genus of the fami－
 ly Dendraspict－ idke．The hest． known species is Dendraspis an－
gusticeps the nar gust ceppis the nar
rew－headed draspls．It is abont 3 feet long，alen der，and a gool climher．Its col．
or is ollive－linown washed we－hrown green． 2．［l．e．］Pl． （－pī－dēz）．A serpent of this Dendre
endrerpeton （den－dres＇${ }^{\text {pe }}$ ＜Gr．סévdpov， tree，$+\underset{\tau 6 \nu,}{ }$ reptile： see herpetolo－ gy．］A genus inthodont amphibians，from tho lower coal measures of Nova Scotia：so called from being based upon remains consisting of teeth and bones fonnd in the cavity of a sigillaria．It has been referred to a group Microsauria of the or－ der Labyrinthodonta．
dendriform（den＇dri－fôm）；a．［＜Gr．devopov， a troe，＋L．forma，form．］Resembling a tree； tree－like in form；arborescent；dendritic．Also dendritiform．
dendrite（den＇drit），$n .[=F$. dendrite $=\mathrm{Sp}$. den－ drita＝It．dendrite，＜NL．dendrites，＜Gr．devopí
 or a mineral on or in which aro figures resem－ bling shrubs， troes，or moss－ es．The appenr－ ance is oiten due to arboreacent erystalizzation，re－ serabling frost－ Work on windows． most abundant on the aurfaces of fis－
 to the and in joints in rocks，where they are attribntable generally assumes such forms．
2．A complex erystalline growth of arborescent form，such as is common with metallic silver and copper．
dendritic，dendritical（den－drit＇ik，－i－kal），$a$ ． ［ $=\mathrm{F}$ ．dendritique $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．dendritico，＜Gr．＇devopi－ r7s；as dendrite + －ic，－ieal．］1．Resembling a tree；tree－like；arborescent in form；dendri－ form．

## dendrocel

In these fine caryen and atrokea of dendritic scripture agraceful aylvan filyl might perchance be leciphered by the curinus．
2．Marked by figures rescmbling shrubs，mosses， ctc．：said of certain minerals．Sec dendrite． dendritically（den－drit＇i－kal－i），ade．In a den－ dritic manner；as a tree：as，dendriticully branched．
In some specien［Bacteria］the zooglaea is dendritically hlein，Mlero－Organisnis and Miscase，p． 60.
dendritiform（den－drit＇i－fôrm），a．［＜NL．den－ drites，dendrite，＋L．forma，form．］Same as dendriform．［Rare．］
Dendrobates（den－drob＇$a$－tēz），n．（NL．（ef． Gr．$\delta \varepsilon v \delta \rho \circ \beta a r \varepsilon i v$, climb trees），＜Gr．$\delta \varepsilon \downarrow \delta \rho o v$, tree， ＋Batos，verbal adj．（＞Bareiv，mount），（ Baivetv， go．Cf．aerobat．］1．In herpet．，a genus of South American trec－frogs，typical of the family Den－ alrobatida．D．tinetorius is a species inhabiting Cayenne．Wagler，1830．－2．In ormith．，a genus of South Ameriean woodpeckers，of the family Picidar．Suctinson， 1837.
Dendrobatidæ（den－drọ̄－bat＇i－dọ），n．pl．［NL．， ＜Dendrobates＋－idre．］A family of firmister－ nial，salient，anurous amphibians，typified by the genus Dendrobates．They are without teeth，and have ambeylindrical sacral diapophyacs．The family con－ taine a few speclea of tropical America and Madagascar， having the toes dillited at the cnd．Also called Iy ya， plesidice．
Dendrobium（den－drō＇bi－um），n．［NL．，＜（Fr． סevopov，a tree，＋Bios，life．］1．An extensive genus of orehidaceous epiphytes，distributed through southeastern $\Lambda$ sia from India to Japan， Australia，and the islands of the South Pacific．


The apecina are very numerous，excecding 300 in number， varying extremely in halit，aone being liftie larger than the mosses anong which they grow，while others are sur－ cles have been culluated in hothousca for the beanty of their flowera．
2．In entom．，a genus of coleopterous insects． IVulsant．
Dendrocalamus（den－drō－kal＇a－mus），n．［NL．， ＜Gr．ঠévঠpov，a tree，＋кáخаноя̈，a reed．］A ge－ nus of arboreous grasses，distinguislsed from the bamboo（Fambusa）by a berry－like fruit． There are 9 apecies，all of the East Indies，some of which attain a fieight of over 100 leet．The stems of D．strictus， known in India as the elastic，are nearly rolld，and are in general use for apear－
Dendrochelidon（den－drō－kel＇idon）
（Boie，1898）＜Gr，devipon－kel 1－don），n．［NL． （Boie，1828），〈 Gr．סevpoov，a tree，＋$\chi \varepsilon \lambda \iota \omega \omega v$ ，и swallow．］A genus of tree－swifts，of the fam－ ily Cypselider and subfamily Cypseline，the type
of which is $D$ ．kleeho of Java，Sumatra，the Malay peninsula，ete．
Dendrochirotæ（den＂drō－kī－rō＇tē），n．pl．［NL．，
 hand．］A gromp（generally ranked as a family） of pedateholothurians，with dendriform branch－ ing tentacles．It includes such genera as Psolus and Cucumaria，and is equivalent to thentrasted with

The holothurians ．．．feed on the smaller marine ani－ mals，which，in the Dendrochirole，are carried to the mouth by means of the branched trec－like tentacles．

Claus，Zoology（trans．），I．2n9．
dendrochirotous（den ${ }^{\prime}$ drō－kiँ－ro＇tus），a．Per－ taining to or having the characters of the Den－ taining to 0
Dendrocitta（den－drō－sit＇Å），n．［NL．（Gould， 1833），＜Gr．dєvঠроv，\＆tree，＋кitта，кiбба，a chattering bird，the jay or magpic．］A genns of Asiatic tree－crows，frequently included in the genns Crypsirhina．The Chinese D．sinen－ sis is an example；there are several other spe－ cies．
dendroccel，$a$ ．Same as dendrocolous．
Such flat worms as the Dendrocol Planarians，
Encyc．lisit．，IVI．©56．

Dendrocola（den－drọ̄－sē＇lặ），n．pl．［NL．，neut． pl．of dendrocolus：see dendrocolous．$]$ A prime division of turbellarian worms，forming a subor－ der of Turbella ria：contrasted with Rhabdo－ cola．They are characterized by \＆broad flat body， often with plicat ed iateral mar ging，tentacnlar processes at the ne body，a mus－ cular and usnally protrusile pha－ ynx，and an ar－ borescent or den－ driform alimen－ the canal，whence re aproctons and mostly hermaph rodite．There are wo subdivisione of the group：Mo－ nogonopora，land and fresh－water planarians，with a et；and Digonopo． ra，mostly marine forms，with don－ ble gexnal open ng．There are everal iamilies． Commonly called plararians
dendroccelan （den－drō－sē


Polycelis（Leptoplana）lowigata，an narian（Planarida），magnified．
$a$, oral orifice；$b$ ，buceal cavity：$c$ ，esophao many crecal ramifications：$f$ ，ganglia，$g$ ，
 lan），n．［＜dendrocoel＋－an．］One of the Den－ drocola；a planarian．
dendroccele（den＇drọ－sēl），a．Same as dendro－ colous．Huxley．
Dendrocœlomata（den＂drọ－sē－lē＇ma－tï̆），n．pl． ［NL．，＜Gr．dévdoov，a tree，＋NL．：coplomata q．v．］Sponges having branched extensions or dendritic diverticula of the archenteron．$A$ Hyatt，Origin of Tissue，p． 114.
dendrocœlomatic（den－drō－sē－lē－mat＇ik），$a$ ．
［＜Dendrocalomata $+-i c$.$] Of or pertaining to$ the Dendrocoloniata．
dendrocolomic（den＂drō－sē－lom＇ik），a．Same endrocalomatic．
dendrocclous（den－drọ－sē＇lus），a．［＜NL．den－ drocolus，＜Gr．$\delta \varepsilon ́ v \delta \rho o v, ~ a ~ t r e e, ~+~ к о \iota \lambda i c, ~ b e l l y]$. Having a branched or dendriform intestine specifically，pertaining to the Dendrocola．Also dendrocoel and（properly）dendrococle．
Dendrocœlum（den－drō－sétum），$n$ ．［NL． neut．of dendrocolus：see dendroccolous．］A genus of dendrocolous turbellarians，of the family Planariide，having lobed cephalic pro cesses and a sheathed copulatery organ．$D$ lacteum is an example．
Dendrocolaptæ（den＂drō－kē－lap＇tē），n．pl． ［NL．，pl．of dendrocolaptcs：see Dendroco laptes．］In Merrem＇s classification of birds （1813），a group coextensive with the Pici，Pi cida，or Piciformes，and Saurognathoe of modern authors；the woodpeckers and wrynecks
Dendrocolaptes（den＂drō－kō－lap＇tēz），$n$ ．［NL．
 кодатт $\rho$ ，a chisel（taken in sense of＇pecker＇）， ＜колáлтє $\nu$, peck with the bill，chisel．］The typ－


Tree－creeper（Dendrocolaptes longivostris）．
ical genus of South American tree－creepers， of the family Dendrocolaptida．The name was for merly used with much latitude，and was nearly eqnivalent to Dendrocolaptince；it is now more restricted in applics－ tion．It is still an extensive genus，having as its type $D$ ． giganteus，and being divided into sections called Dend Dendrocolaptidæ（den＂＂drō－kō－lap＇ti－dē），$n$ ［NL．，＜Dendrocolaptes + －ida．］A family of South American non－oscine passcrine birds； the tree－creepers．It is a very extensive gronp，highiy characteristic ol the Neotropical fauna，but ita charscters and limits are unsettied．The name is loosely aynony－
mous with Anabatide（which sce），in which usage it covers an assemblage of about 50 current genera and 300 species．In Sclater a arrangement it includes the furnari－ ine，synaliasie，and solernine forms，as well as the den

Dendrocolantinæ（den－drō－kē－lap－tī＇nē），no $p$ ［NL．，＜Dcndrocolaptes＋－ina．］The South American tree－creepers preper，or the hook－ billed creepers，typified by the genus Dendio－ colaptes．They have generally lengthened，slender，and curved bils，stiff acuminate tsit－iesthers，and the scsu－ sorial habit of woodpeckers．Lesding genera，besides
Dendrocoloptes and ita subdivisions，sre Jiphorhynchus， Dendrocolaptes and its subdivisions，are Xiphorhynchus，
Picolaptes，Dendrocincla，Sittasomus，Glyphorhynchus， Picolaptes，Dendro
and Pugarrhichus．
dendrocolaptine（den＂drē－kō－lap＇tin），a．［＜ Dendrocolaptes＋－ine I．］Pertaining to or hav－ ing the characters of the South American tree－ creepers or hook－billed creepers．
Dendrocolaptine birds are not，strictiy speaking，nong Dendrocometes（den＂drō－kō－mē＇tēz），n．［NL．，
 comet．］The typical genns of Dendrocometide， containing sessile animalcules with indurated cuticle and many－branched tentacles．D．para－ doxus is a parasite of fresh－water crustaceans． Dendrocometidæ（den＂drō－kō－met＇i－dē），n．pl． $[$ NL．，$\langle$ Dendrocometes + －idc．$]$ A family of suc－ torial tentaculiferous infusorians，with simple animalcules，which are multitentaculate and have the tentacles branched．
Dendrocopus（den－drok＇ö－pus），n．［NL．，く Gr． as if＂＂еvдрокќтог（cf．deviрокотгiv，cut dewn trees），（ $\delta \varepsilon \nu \delta \rho o v$, a tree，$+\kappa \delta \pi \tau \varepsilon \tau v$, cut．］In or nith．：（a）A genus of tree－creepers，the Den－ drocolaptes．Tieillot，1816．（b）A genus of weod－ peckers，like Picus major．Koch，1816．（c）A genus of American woodpeckers，like Picus principalis；the ivory－bills．Bonaparte， 1838. Dendrocygna（den－drō－sig＇n玉̈），n．［NL． （Swainson，1837），く Gr．devo $\rho \circ \nu$ ，a tree，+L cygnus，cychus，Gr．кíkvos，a swan：see cygnet．］
A genus of arboricele duck－like geese；the tree－ ducks．The bill is longer than the head，and ends in prominent decurved nail；the lamelix do not project；

and the small oval nostrils are subbasal．The legs are very long；the tibie are denuded below；the tarsi are en． tirely reticulate；the halinx is iengthened；and the feet are adapted for perching．There are several speciea，of varions warm parts of the world；the fulvous tree－duck（ $D$ ． fulva）and the autnmnal tree－duck（D．autumnalis）ocenr in the United States along the southern border．D．arborez dendrodentine（den－drọ－den＇tin），$n$ ．［ $\langle$ Gr． dévooov，a tree，＋E．dentine．］That modifica－ tion of the fundamental tissue of the teeth which is produced by the aggregation of many simple teeth into a mass，presenting，by the blending of the dentine，enamel，and cement， a dendritic appearance．
dendrodont（den＇drō－dont），a．and $n$ ．［＜NL． dendrodus（dendrodont－）：see Dendrodus．］I．a． Pertaining to the genus Dendrodus；having teeth consisting of dendrodentine，or present－ ing a dendriform or dendritic appearance on section．
II．n．A fossil of the genus Dendrodus．
Dendrodus（den＇drō－dus），n．［NL．，＜Gr．סév－ opov，a tree，＋ódoús（ódovt－）＝E．tooth．］A genus of fossil fish－like vertebrates，from the Devonian or Old Red Sandstone．It is generally referred to the ganoids，snd placed in a family varionsly Dendrce（in Dendrcea（den－drē＇kï），n．［NL．，＜Gr．dévopov， a tree，＋olkos，house．］The most extensive and beautiful genus of American sylvicoline war－ blers，of the family Dendrocide，Sylvicolida，or Mniotiltida．It ia highiy characteristic of the North American bird－fauns，and is especially numerous in apecies
and individuals in the eastern United States．Upward of 23 apecies，a large majority of the genns，inhabit North America．They are small birds，from $4 \frac{1}{4}$ to 6 inches long，


Black－throated Green Warbler（Dendraca virens）．
and usually nesting in trees or bushes．The bill is conic－ scute，of moderate length，and garnished with bristies the wings are pointed and longer than the tail，which is slmost alwayg blotched with white on the inner weba； and the tarsus is longer than the midne toe and claw．See Dendrcocide（den－ Dendrceciaz（den－dre si－de），$n$ ．pl．［NL．， Dendraca＋－ida．］A name of the American fly－catching warblers，derived from that of the largest genus．They are usually called Sylvi－ colide or Muiotiltide（which see）．
 tree，＋joïa，the earth．］In zoögeog．，a prime zoölogical division or realm of the earth＇s sur－ face，including Central America and the West Indies，south of the Anglogman or Nearctic realm，and the tropical portions of South Amer－ ica．It is less comprehensive than the Neotropicsl re－ gion，since the iatter includes aif of South America．See Amphigean， 2.
Dendrogean（den－drō－jē＇gn），a．Of or relating to Dendrogaca．
dendrography（den－dreg＇ra－fi），$n .[=F \cdot d e n-$ drographie，＜Gr．dévdjovs ä tree，＋－ү yódevv，write．］Same as dendrology．
Dendrohyrax（den－drō＇lii－raks），n．［NL．，＜ Gr．ঠ\＆v $\delta \rho o v$, tree，$+i p a \xi$, hyrax．］A genus of the family $H y$ racide，including the arboreal conies of Africa，such as D．arborcus and D．dorsalis． The molar teeth are patterned some what as in Palowothe rium，the upper incisors heing separated by o wide di－ astema，and the iower being trilobate．The vertebre are： cervical $7_{3}$ dorsal 21 ，iumbar 7，sacral 5 ，and candal 10. dendroid（den＇droid），a．［＝F．dendroide，＜
 ＜$\delta \varepsilon v \delta \rho o v$, a tree，＋$\varepsilon i \delta o s$, form．］Tree－like；den－ driform；ramified or arboresceut；branching like a tree
dendroidai（den－droi＇dal），a．［＜dendroid＋ －al．］Same as dendroid．
Dendrolagus（den－drol＇a－gus），$n$ ．［NL．，＜Gr． dévopov，a tree，＋hayēc，a hare．］A genus of kangaroos；the tree－kangaroos．They are adapted for arboreal life，having the tall Iess robust than thst of the ground－kangaroos，sud the limbs better proportioned，


Tree－kangaroo（Dendrolagws inustus）．
with stronger claws．They move in the trees by leaping． The specics are peculiar to New Gninea and northern Australia．
endrolite（den＇drō－lit），n．［＝F．dendrolithc， ＜Gr．dév $\delta \rho 0 v$ ，a treé，$+\lambda \hat{0}$ os，a stone．］A pet－ rified or fossil shrub，plant，or part of a plant． dendrological（den－drō－loj＇i－kal），a．［＜den－ drology $+-i c-a l$.$] Of or pertainiug to dendrol－$ ogy．

Dendrological science has met with a great，an almost irreparable，loss in the desth of Alphonse Lavallée，the trees of this gencration．

## dendrologist

dendrologist（den－drol＇ō－jist），n．［＜dendrol onfy + －ist．］One who is versed in dendrology． dendrologous（den－drol＇ō－gus），$a$ ．［＜dendrol－ ory + －ous．］Relating to dendrology．
dendrology（den－drol＇${ }^{\prime}$－jij），n．$\left[=\mathrm{F}^{\prime}\right.$ ．dendro－ logie $=$ Pg．dendrologia，$\langle$ Gr．sevopov，a treo，+ －2oyia，＜$\lambda$ हyev，speak：see－ology．］A discourse or treatise on trees；the natural histery of trees． Also dendrography．
dendrometer（den－drom＇e－ter），n．$[=F \cdot$ den－ drometre，＜Gr．ঠغvঠpov，a trec，$+\mu \varepsilon$ rpov，a mea－ sure．］An apparatus for measuring the heights of trees．It conalats essentialiy of a syuare board piv－ oted at one corner the a stake to be measurcd．A sight on the board en－ ables the operator to fix the inatrument on a level with the base of tho tree；then on sighting the top of the tree its hefght is ascertained from the position of a plumb－line nind scaie on the face of the board．
Dendrometridæ（den－drō－met＇ri－dē），n．pl．
 sure，＜цќтроv，a measure，＋－ide．］A group f ceometrid moths，in some systems called a family，ropresented by such genera as Geome－ tra，Abraxas，ete．The larve are known as measuring－werms or loopers，from their mode of progression．
Dendromyinæ（den＂drō－mi－īnē̄），n．pl．［NI．， ＜Dendromys＋－ina．］An Ethiopian subfamily of rodents，of the family Muridx，including a number of small mouse－like arboreal species． The genera aro Dendromys and Steatomys．
Dendromys（den＇drō－mis），n．［NL．，＜Gr．den doov，a trce，$+\mu \bar{i} s=$ E．mouse．］The typieal ge－ uus of the subfamily Dendromyina．It fa char－ acterized by grooved ineisors，siender form，long acant．

haired tail，and the first and fifth digits much ahorter than the others．D．typus or mesomelas is about 3 ，inchea long， the tail $4 \frac{1}{3}$ inches，of a grayish color，with a black stripe on
the hnck，arhoreni in habn，and found $\overline{\mathrm{e}}$ ），$n, p l$ ．［NL
Dendronotidæ（den－drō－not＇i－dé），no p． chiate opisthobranchiate gastropods．They have dorsal giils，a smail frontal veil，the tentacies laminated and retractile within sheaths，the vent literal，jawa dis－ tinet，and the liugual ribbon broad and with many row of teeth．
Dendronotus（deu－drọ̄－nō＇tus），$n$ ．


Sévopov，a tree，＋wต̈тos，back．］The typical ge－ nus of the family Dendronotidce．
Dendrophidæ（den－drof＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．， Dendrophis + －idae．］A family of harmless colubriform or aglyphodont arboreal serpents； the Indian and African tree－snakes．They have a very thin or siender elougate form，the head Hat and
distinct from the neck，the ventral seutes usuaily doubly distinct from the ueck，the ventral seutes usuaily doubly
earinnte，amd the subenudal achtes fo two rows．They are earinnte，and the subenudal achtes in two nows．They are
very agtie，Hive in trees，and feed chiefly on amall reptiles， as ilizards．In color they vary with their surrouna．By There are two genera，Dendrophis and chrysopelea．Chy briden nod quite widely zeparated．
Dendrophis（den＇drō－fis），n．［NTa，＜Gr．$\delta \varepsilon v=$ opov，a tree，+ oors，a scrpent．The typieal The East Indian D．pieto and D．eaudolineolata are examples．See out in next eolumn．
Dendrophryniscidæ（den＇drō－fri－nis＇ii－dē），$n$ ． pl．［NL．，¿ Dendroploryniscus + －ida．］A fam－ ily of teads，typified by the genus Dendrophry－ niseus．They have to maxillary teeth，and have subeyiln－ drfe aacral diapophysea．The family contaits a few Peo－
tropical toad－like spectes．Also eallet Batrechophrynide．


Tree－snake（Dewdroghis candolimeolata）．
Dendrophryniscus（den＂drọ－fri－nis＇kns），n．
［NL．，＜Gr．$\delta \varepsilon v \delta \rho \circ v$ ，a treo，$+\phi \rho i v n, \phi \rho i ̈ v o s, ~ a ~$ ［NL．，＋dim．－九ккоs：see Phryniscus．］A genus

of tailless amphibians or toads，typical of the family Dendrophryniscide．
Dendrortyx（den－drôr＇tiks），n．［NL．（Gould，
Denarortyx genus of American partridges；the tree－par－ tridges．D．loueophrys，D．macrurus，and D． barbatus，of Mexico and Central Ameriea，are examples．
Dendrosaura（don－drō－sâ＇rĕ．），\％．pl．［NL．，く Gr．\＆evópov，a tree，＋бavpos，a lizard．］Ono of many names applied to a division of Lacertilia， or lizards，consisting of the Chameleontide or chamoleons alone．Also called Vermilinguia， Rhiptoglossa，Chamaleonida，etc．
Dendrosoma（den－drō－sō＇mä），n．［NL．，＜Gr． devopov，a tree，+ ōि$\mu \alpha$, body．］The typieal genus of Dendrosomide，containing multiten－ taculate animalcules forming branehed，naked， sessile colonies．It is one of the nost remarkahle forms of the whole infusorial class，reaembling a polyp in many reapecta，and ia the one compound or aggregate type radians，which growa on aquatic plants in fresh water，was originally described by Ehrenberg as a kind of sun－ani－ malcule of the genua Actinophrys．
Dendrosomidæ（den－drō－som＇i－dē），n．pl．［NLs．， ＜Dendrosoma + －ide．］A family of suctorial tentaculiferous infusorians，typified by the ge－ nus Dendrosoma．The animalcules are mult tentaculate and form branching celonies．
dendrostyle（den＇drō－still），n．［NL．，く Gr．dev－ ठpou，tree，＋orūios；pillar：see style ${ }^{2}$ ．］The axial style or stalk of the hydreid stage of the rhizostomous disc ophorous hydrozoans．
dene ${ }^{1}+n$ ．See dean²，den²．
dene ${ }^{2}$（dēn），n．［Also dean；a var．of din：see din．］Diu．［Prov．Eng．］
deneert，deneeret，$n$ ．See denier ${ }^{2}$ ．
denegatet（den＇ệ－găt），v．t．［＜L．denegatus，pp． of denegare，deny：see deny．］To deny．
denegationt（den－ē－gā＇shon），n．$[=\mathrm{F}$ ．đénéga－ tion $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．denegacion $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．denegaç̃o $=\mathrm{It}$ ． denegazione，＜L．as if＊denegntio（n－），＜dene－ gare，deny：see dencgate．］Denial．
dene－hole（dēn＇hōl），n．［＜denc ${ }^{1}=$ dean ${ }^{1}$（or den $\left.^{2}\right)+$ hole $^{1}$ ．］One of the many aneient arti－ ficial excavatious or pits found in the Chalk formation of the sonth of England．
The generni concluaion seems to be that these deneholes were probably used for tie secret storage of grain in Brit．
ish or＇Romano－British times．The Academy，Jan． 28,1883 ．
Denelaget，$n$ ．An obsolete form of Danelavo．

## denigrate

denerelt，$n$ ．［OF．，the sixth of a bushel．］In Guernsey，formerly，a measuro equal to one sixth of a bushel．

The sction was to enforce payment of an annual Chef hrec－sixtecnths of a fith of a denerel of wheat，ete．
dengue（deng＇gā），n．［A．W．Ind．nse of Sp． denque，prudery，fastidiousness，lit．a refusing $=$ It．diniego，refusal，denial），＜Sp．denegar＝ It．denegare，refuse，deny，＜L．denegare，deny： sce denegate，deny．＂This disease，when it first appeared in the British West India islands，was called the dandy－fever from the stifiness and constraint which it gave to the limbs and body． The Spaniards of the neighboring islands mis－ took the term for their word dengue，denoting prudery，which might also well oxpress stifi－ ness，and hence the term dengue became，at last， the name of the disease＂（Tully，in Webster＇s Diet．）．］A febrile epidemic disease，occurring especially in the Wost Indies and tho southern United States，eharacterized by severo pain， particularly in the joints，and an eruption some－ what resembling that of measles．The attaek is violent but brief，and is seldom fatal．Also called dandy，dandy－fever，breakbone fever． deniable（dē－nī＇a－bl），a．［＜deny＋－able．］Ca－ pable of beíng denied or contradicted．
The negative authority la riso deniable by reason．
denial（dẹ̄－nī＇ăl），n．［＜deny + －al．$]$ 1．The act of denying or contradicting；the assertion of the contrary of some proposition or affirma－ tion；negation；contradiction．

A denial of the posaibility of miracles ia a denial of the posalbility of God．II．N．Oxenham，Short Studice，p． 285. 2．Refusal to grant ；the negation or refusal of a request or a petition；non－eomplianee．

Here comea your fatier；never make denial，
I must and will have Katharine to ny wife． Shak．，T．of the S．，ii． 1.
sweep the string．
Begin，and somewhat loudiy aweep the at
Hence with denial valn，nud coy excuae．
Milton，Lyeldaz，1． 18. 3．Refusal to aceept or acknowledge；a dis－ owning；rejection：as，a denial of God；a denial of the faith or the truth．
We may deny God in rill those acts that are capable of being morally goot or evil；those are the proper acenes， in which we act our confessions or denials of him．South． 4．In law，a traverse in the pleading of one party of the statement set np by the other； a defense．Rapalje and Lavrenee．$=$ Syn．3．Dis－ avowai，disclaimer．
denier ${ }^{1}\left(d \bar{e}-\overline{e n}^{\prime} e \mathrm{e} r\right), n . \quad[<$ deny $+\operatorname{erl}$.$] 1．One$ who deuies or centradicts．
It nay be 1 am eatcemed by my denier suffecient of my－ self to discharge my duty to God as a prjest，though not to men as a prince．
2．One who refuses or rejects－3．One who disowns；one who refuses to own，avow，or ac－ knowledge．
Panl speaketh sometimes of deniers of God，not only with their lipa and toncue，but also with their deed ani ife．Bradford，Letters（Parker Soc．，1853），11．233． denier ${ }^{2}$（de－nēr＇），n．［Early mod．E．also dc－ nea，dencere；$\langle\mathrm{OF}$ ．denicr F denier，a denier， denarius，money，$=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．Pg．It．flenario，＜L． denarius：see de－ narius．］A sil－ er coin（also called the notus dueed by the Ca－ rolingian dynas－ ty into France， and soon issued， with varying types and le－
gends，by other countries．II gralua， Earope till the middle of the twelfth century．In Eng－ ind the corresponding allver coin was called a perny． The name denier d＇Aquitaine was given by Edward Ill． of Engiand to a ailver cofo（see cut above）struck for his French dominoms．
Titty．Faith，tis somewhat too dear yet，gentleme
Sir Ruin．There＇s not a denier to be bated，ilir．
denigratet（den＇i－grāt），v．t．；pret．and pp．deni－ grated，ppr．denigrating．［＜L．denigratus，pp． of denigrare（＞ F ．dénigrer＝Sp．denigrar（ef． Pg ．devegrir $)=\mathrm{It}$ denigrare），blacken，$\langle$ de + nigrare，make black，（ niger，black：see negro．］ To blacken；make black．

By suffering some impression from flre，bodies are casn－ ally or artificially denigrated in their natural complexion．

## denigration

denigration (den-i-grā'shon), \%. [=OF. deni- denizen (den'i-zn), v.t. [Early mod. E. also It. denigrazione, <LL. denigratio(n-) < L. denigrare, blacken: see denigrate.] Tho act of making or becoming black, literally or figuratively; a blackening. [Al'chaic.]
In these several instances of denigration the metals are vorm off, or otherwise reduced into very minute parts. Boyle, Works, I. 714
I do not care to occupy myselt with the denigration of a man [Comte] who, on the whole, deserves to he spoken
of with respect.
IIuxley, Lay Sermons, p. 151. denigrator (den'i-grā-tor), $n$. [< L. as if *demigrator, < denigrare, blacken: see denigrate.] One who or that which blackens.
denigraturet (den'i-grā-tūr), n. [< denigrate + -ure.] A making black. Bailcy, 1727. See denigration.
denim (den'im), $\lim ^{\prime}$ [A trade-name; origin unknown.] A colored twilled cotton material used largely for overalls.
denitrate (dē-nī'trāt), v. t. ; pret. and pp. denitrated, ppr. denitrating. [< de-priv. + nitr(ic) $+-a t e^{2}$.] To free from nitric acid,
denitration (dē-nī-trā'shon), n. $[<$ denitrate

+ -ion. A freeing from nitric acid,
denitrification (dē-n"tri-fi-kā'shon), n. [As
denitrify + -ation. See nitrification.] The removal or destruction of nitrates.
denitrificator (dē-nī'tri-fi-kā-tor), n. [As denitrify + ator. See denitrification.] An apparatus used in sulphuric-acid factories to impregnate the sulphurous acid obtained from burning sulpliur or pyrites with nitrons fumes. It consists of a tower in which stroug oil of vitriol charged with nitrons fumes from the Gay-Lussac tower and weak cham-ber-acid (mintphuric acid as drawn from the leaden cham-
bers of the factory) are allowed to flow down over pleces of flint or coke against the current of hot sulphurous gases The strong acid on dilution gives up its nitrons fumes. which are swept on with the other gases into the acid. chambers. Also called Glover's tover or denitrating toveer. denitrify (dē-nítri-fī), v. i.; pret. and pp. denitrified, ppr. denitrifying. [< cle- priv
fy.] To remove or destroy nitrates.
Nitrogen that may be present in a nitrifted form, or in a form easily nitrifled, may escape assimilation by being set free hy the dentit and Springer. denization (den-i-zā'shon), n. [く AF. denization; as denize + -ation.] The act of making one a denizen, subject, or citizen.
A vast number of charters of denization were granted to particular persons of Irish deacent from the reign of Henry
II. downwards. At Venice he had himself gained the rights of citizenship in 1476 , only after the reaidence of fifteen years, which was required of aliens before denization

Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 10.
denizet (de-niz'), v. t. [Formerly also dennize; < denize $(n)$, simulating verbs in -ize.] To make a denizen, subject, or citizen of; naturalize.
There was a private act made for denizing the children
of Richard Hill. denizen (den'i-zn), a. and $n$. [Early mod. E. also denisen, denison, denizon; < ME. denesyn, denezen, denysen, denyzen, < AF. denzein, denszoin, denzeyn, denezyn, deincein, $\mathrm{OF}^{\text {. deinzein, }}$ denizen, a denizen-that is, one within (ML. intrinseeus), as opposed to forein, one without (ML. forinseeus) the privileges of the city franchisc, < OF. deinz, deins, dens, F. dans, within, < L ${ }_{0}$ de intus, from within: de, from; intus, within, $\leqslant$ in $=\mathbf{E}$. in.] I.t a. Within the city franchise; having acquired certain rights or privileges of citizenship.
Prouided also, that yt eny citezen denesyn or foreyn departe out of the seid cite, and resorte ayeln wtyn a yere, of the seid citee. Linglish Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 393. TI. n. 1. A stranger admitted to residence and certain rights in a foreign country; in Eng. law, an alien admitted to citizenship by the Boveroign's letters patent, but ineligible to any public office. The word has a similar meaning in South Carolina.
Also thot no seriaunts ne seriannt go for hur offerynge Vn Cristemas day, ne gedre no fees of eny denyzen nor
foreyn at other sesons, but as he or they wolle agree by their fre wylle. $\quad$ English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 392. Hereuponall Frencimen in England, not Denizens, were taken Prisoners, and all their Goods geizid for the King. oods seizd for the King.
Baker, Chroniclea, p. 306.
In the early Roman republic. . the alien or denizen
could have no share in any institntion supposed to be cocould have no share in any institntion supposed to be co-
eval with the State.
Maine, Ancient Law, p. 48 . 2. A citizen; a dweller; an inhabitant.

> He summons straight his denizens of air.

The scene... is the spiritusl world, of which we are as triny denizens now as hereafter.
Lowell, Among miy
denisen, denison; < deniaen, n.; cf. denize.] To make a denizen; admit to residence with certain rights and privileges; endenizen.

Out of doubt, some new denizen'd lord
Chapmant, Bussy d'Aınhols, j. 1.
We have a word now denizened, and brought into famiiar use amongst us, compliment. Donne, Sermons, xvi The Hones, Williamsons, snd Nicolsons were among the frst glass painters of the time; ull natives of Holland, of born, is is said, "in the Emperor'a Dominions"' but deni-
zened in Englisnd.
N. and Q., 7 th ser., IV. 482.
denizenship (den'i-zn-ship), थ. [< denizen + -ship.] The state of being a denizen.
denk (dengk), a. Same as dink. [Scotch.]
Denmark satin. Sce satin.
dennet (den'ot), n. [Prob., like many other names of vehicles, from a proper name (Dennet \%).] A light, open, two-wheeled carriage for traveling, resembling a gig.
In those days men drove "gigs" as they since have Iriven stanhopes, tilburys, dennets, and cabriolets,
denominable (dē-nom'i-na-bl), $a$. [< L. as it *denominabilis, $\langle$ denominare, name: see denominate.] Capable of being denominated or named.
An inflammation either simple, consiating only of an hot and sanguineous affluxion, or else denoninable from
other humours. Sir T. Broune, Vnlg. Err., iii. 3. denominant (dē-nom"i-nant), n. [<L, denominan( $t$-) $s$, ppr. of denominare, name: see denominate.] The abstract noun corresponding to an adjective that signifies an accidental quality, asjective that signifies an accidental quality, as bre
tive.
denominate (dē-nom'i-nāt), v.t.; pret. and pp. denominated, ppr. denominating. [< L. denominatus, pp. of denominare $(>\mathrm{F}$.dénommer $=$ Pr. denommar $=\mathrm{Sp}$. denominar $=\mathrm{Pg}$. denomear $=\mathrm{It}$. denominare), name, <de + nominare, name: see nominate.] To name; give a name or epithet to ; call.
This is the reaidence of the pasha of Tripoli, from which city the whole pashalic is denominated.
Pococke, Description of then

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 101.
The atuff which is denominated everlasting, and used as pantaloons by careful parents for their children.
Sydney Smith, To Mra. Iolland,
Adversity ... has been wisely denominated the ordeal
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 423 . of trne greatness

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 423.
The minister was aometines denominated the pricst.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 218.
=Syn. To call, atyle, entitie, designate, dub.
denominate (dē-nom'i-nāt), $a$. [ L L. denomimatus, pp.: see the verb.] In arith., denoting a number, and used with the name of the kind of unit treated of; qualifying: opposed to abstraet. Thus, in the expression seven pounds, seven is a denomiunits, is an abstraet number.
denomination (dē-nom-i-nä'shon), n. $[=F$. denomination $=$ Pr. denominatiö $=\mathrm{Sp}$. denomi-
nacion $=\mathrm{Pg}$. denominacão $=\mathrm{It}$ denominarione nacion $=$ Pg. denominação $=$ It. denominazione,
\& L. denominatio(n-), a naming, metonymy, (L. denominatio(n-), a naming, metonymy,
denominare, name: see denominate.] 1. The act of naming: as, Linnæus's denomination of plants.
One witty denomination of hils chief carousing cups. D. Jonson, Epicone, ii. 4 . 2. A name or appellation; especially, a collective designation.
Is there any token, denomination, or monument of the Gaules yet remaynyng in Ireland, as there is of the Scyth.
ians?
Spenser, State of Ireland. From hence that tax had the denomination of ship-
money. All these came under the denomination of Anabaptists. 3. A class, society, or collection of individuals called by the same name; specifically, a religious sect : as, the Methodist denomination.respectively, an sttribute denoting something which is in the subject, and something which is not in it, but belong to it in consequence of a relstion to another thing; that which is intrinsic, and that which is extrinsic.
A subject receives adjuncts internal inioitself
whiteness; the soul, science or knowledge: external itaelf; as the sight, color ; soldiers, arms, etc. Internal give to the subject internal denomination; external, external: for when snow is denominated from whiteness, it is an internal denomination; but when a aoldier is sald to be srmed, or the eye to sce anything, it is an external
denomination. Vulgsrly these denominstions are called denomination. Vulgsrly these denominstions are called Intrinsical and extrinslcal.

Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.
=Syn. 2. Appellation, etc. See name, $n$.
denomination + -al.] 1. Pertaining to ), a. [< clenomination + -al.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a name or appellation.-2. Pertaining to a denomination or sect.

Their zeal was chiefly shown in the defence of their dcdenominationalism (dē-nom- civízstion, J. Jii. izm), n. [<denominational + -ism.] The tondency to divide into sects or denominations; specifically, the inclination to emphasize the distinguishing tencts of a religions denomination, in contradistinction to the general principles adhered to by the whole class; a denominational or sectarian spirit.
The struggle going on between Secularian and Denominationalism in teaching.
II. Speneer, Study of Sociol., p. 68.
"Politics" and "theology"-denoninationalism, in whstever form, educational or any other-are the only Nineteenth Century, XX. 246.
denominationalist (dệ-nom-i-nā'shọn-al-ist), $n .[<$ denominational +- ist. $]$ A member or an adherent of a denomination; one who favors denominationalism or sectarianism.
To some of the thorough-going denominationalists this
The Century, XXV, 183.
denominationalize (dệ-nom-i-nā'shon-ạl-īz), v. t. ; pret. and pp. denominationalized, ppr. denominationalizing. [< denominational + -ize.] To render denominational in character and aims: as, to denominationalize education. [Rare.]
The religlous sentiment somewhat but not too much decoin a new word.
h 11, 1869, p. 190.
denominationally (dē-nom-i-nā'shon-ạl-i), adv. In a denominational manner; by deñomination or sect.
F. dénominatif (dē-nom'i-nã-tiv), a. and n. [= F. dénominatif = ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Pr}$. denominatiu $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg} . \mathrm{It}$. denominativo, < LL. denominativus, pertaining to derivation, ( L. denominare, name: see donominate.] I. a. 1. Capable of receiving a denomination or name; namable.

The least denominative part of time is a minute.
Cocker, Aritimetic.
2. Constituting a distinct appellation; appellative; naming.
Connotative names have hence been also called denominominated by, or receives a wame from the attribute which nominated by, or receives a llame from, the at tribute which
they connote.
J. S. Mill, Logic, I. iii. \& 6 . 3. In gram., formed from a noun- or adjectivetem: applied especially to verbs so made.
II. n. 1. That which has the character of a denomination, or term that denominates or describes.-2. Specifically, in gram., a word, especially a verb, formed from a noun, either substantive or adjective.
Peter is said to be valiant; here vallantness is the denominator, valiant the denominative, and Peter the denominated; for Peter is the subject wherennto the denoml-
nator doth cleave. denominatively (dê-nom'i-nă-tiv-li), adv. By denomination.
denominator (dē-nom'i-nā-tor'), n. $\quad[=\mathrm{F} \cdot d \hat{-}$ nominatour $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. denominador $=\mathrm{It}$. denominatore, < NL. denominator, < L. denominare, name: see denominate.] 1. One who or that which gives a name; one from whom or that from which a name is derived.
Eher, ... the Father of the Hebrews, snd denominator of the Hebrew tongue.
Lightfoot,

Lightfoot, IIarmony of Gld Testament, p. 27. Specifically-2. In math.: (a) In arith., that term of a fraction which indicates the value of the fractional unit; that term of a fraction which represents the divisor, and is, in common fractions, written below the dividend or numerator. See fraction. Thus, in $\overline{3}, 5$ is the denomi3 nator, showing that the integer is divided into flve parts, 3 of which parts are taken. (b) In alg., a divisor placed under a dividend, as in a numerical frac-tion.- 3. Same as denominant.
denotable (dē-nō'ta-bl), $a$. [< denote + -able.] That may be denoted or marked.
In hot regions, and more spread and digested flowers, a sweet savour may be allowed, denotable from aeveral hut denotate $\dagger($ dē.nō'tāt), v. t. [< I. denotatus, pp. of denotare, denote: see denote.] To denote; signify.

Those terms of all and for ever in Scripture, are not examples they prove. Burton, Anat, of Mil., p. 716 . Wherefore serve names, but to denotate the nature of
denotation (dē-nọ-tā'shon), n. [ = F. dénotation $=\mathrm{Sp}$. denotreion $=\mathrm{Pg}$. denotação $=\mathrm{It}$. denotazione, < LL. denotatio ( $n-$ ), a marking or pointing ont, < L. denotare, mark out, denote: see denote.] 1. The act of denoting or indicating

## denotation

designation to an object; that funetion of a name or other designation by which it calls up to the mind addressed the idea of an object for which it may stand.
A term used as a term of denotation ta uaed "withont prufudice, "as Jinglish linuyers sumet tmea aay, to the resi be actled afterwarda.

Hodgyom, MInl, IX. 58
2. That which a word denotes, names, or marks, in distinction from that which it means or siguiftes. Seo counotalion.
We may elther analyae Ita [a general term's] conuotsof our minds may determine.
J. Ward, Eneyc. Brit., XX. 77.

When a name has fillen luto this state, [it] can only be mude serviceuhle by atrlpping It of some, part of lta mul-
J. S. Mill, hogle, J. iil. $\$ 7$.
tilationa denotation. denotative (dệ-nō'ta-tiv), a. [=Sp. It. denotativo; as denotate + -ive.] Having power to denote.
What aro the effecta of alcknesa? The alteration it produces is ao denotative, that a person ts known to be siek by those who never saw him ln henutl.,
etters upon Physiognomy, p. 121.
denotatively (dō-nótan-tiv-li), adv. In a denotative manner; by way of denotation.
The elassea, whether plural or individual, are all allke repreaonted denotatively by literal aymbols, w, $\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}, \mathrm{x}$.
Venn, Symbolic Logie, p . 3
I use the word given denotalitely to designate what 1 mean, abatraeting rom that part of lis connetatton which
linoilves a giver and receiver.
Iodgem, Mind, IX. 63. denote (dê-nōt'), v. $t . ;$ pret. and pp. denoted, ppr. denoting. [< OF. denoter, F. denoter $=\mathrm{Sp}$. ont, denote, < de- + notare, mark, < nota, a mark: see note. Cf. connote.] 1. To mark off from others; identify by a mark; designate; name ; signify by a sign, espeeially a visible sign: as, the character $\times$ denotes multiplication. Seo connote.
"Tis not alone my lnky cloak, good mother,
That ean denote me truly. Shak., liamlet, i. 2. The serpent with the tall th its mouth denotes the eternity of God, that he is without beghung and without end.

Bruce, So 14 . 115
On several laperinl colns we meet with the figure of a
fineral phe, withont anything to denoese the buring of tit, thungh indeed there ls on some of thenu a flambeau atick: lig ont on each slde, to let 1 ns know it was to be consumeit
Addisom, Anelent Medals, it.
The word man denotes Peter, James, John, and an h defnite nuraber of other individuals, of whon, taken as
a elass, It is the name.
$J . S$. ifll, Logie, I. il. $\frac{8}{5}$. elass,
2. To be the sign or symptom of; show; indieate: as, a quick pulse denotes fever.

Thy wild sets denote
The unreasonable fury of a beast.
Shak., R. and J., III. s.
$=$ Syn. 1. Note, Denute, Connote. See the defnitions of there wordent (dê-nōt'ment)
denotement (deenōt' ment), n. $[<$ denote + dénouement (dā-no'moni), n. [F., also dénoúment, <dénouer, untic, < dé- priv. + noner, tie, knot, $\langle$ L. nodare, tie, knot, $?$ nodus $=$ E. knot: seo node and knot.] The solntion of a mystery; the winding up or eatastrophe of a plot, as of a novel, drama, eto.; the
The end, the elimmx, the culmhation, the surpriae, the diseovery, are all slightly different in weaming rom that ngentous loosening of the knot of intrigue which the wort
denement Imples.
I grieve not to be able to point my tale with the expected moral, though pe.

Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 215. denounce (dẹ̄-nouns"), v. $t . ;$ pret. and pp. denouneel, ppr. denorncing. $\langle<$ ME. denouncen, <
OF. denoneer, denüncer, F. dénoncer $=$ Sp. Pg. denunciar $=1 \mathrm{It}$. demunziarc, $\langle\mathrm{L}$. derunciare, demutiare (pp. denunciatus, whence the other E. form denueiate), declare, announce, threaten, denounce, $\langle d e-+$ nunciare, mutiare, announce, <mencius, more eorrectly nuntius, a messenger: sce mинсі. Cf. announee, епоисе, pronounce, renmиес.] $1 \downarrow$. To make known in a formal naanner; proclaim; announce; declare.
And ther the Anngell denormeyd to Zaelario the Nathite of Seyot John the Brptyst.

Torkinglon, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 71.
I denounce and deelare, hy the authority of God's word nnd doctrine of Christ, that ye be truly baptized withhl.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soe., 1850), p. 71.
2. To proclaim or declare as impending or threatened; formally or publicly threaten to do or effect; make a menace of: as, to denounce war; to denome punishment.

## 1535

The grent Master of the Irusginns aent an llerault to denounce warre unto the King. "lakhyt's V'oyages, I. 146. To the wieked, God hath denoune d 111 auccess in all
that they take in hand. Multon, Fikonoklastes, xxvill. They thpese the whl confectures for laws upon others, They impose their wilnst all that recelve them not. and denonace war agatnst all that recelve themion.
The lawa of the United States hav

3. To proclaim censure or condemnation of; brand publiely; stigmatize; arraign: as, to denownee one as a swindler, or as a coward.

To denounce the Immoralltlea of Jullus Casar.
Brougham, Fox. (Latham.)
No man 18 denounced for acting or thinking in the aixtoenth century what the aixteenth century acted and
In terrible earneat lie denounced the publlc crime, and metcd ont to every oflielal, high and low, his due portion.
Einerson, Theotore Parker, p. 272
I... think they [the Purltans] were right in denouncing She Court Stubbs, Medleval and Modern Ulist

Stubs, Medieval and Modern Mist., p. 325.
4. To make formal or public accusation against; inform against; accuse: used especially where knowledge of wrongful aets has been aequired confidentially or stealthily: as, to denonnce a confederate in crime; to denownce one to the authorities.
IIe soon found that it was neeessary for him openly to denownce the Jacoblna to the Legislative Assemhly and the nation, as the enemles of the country.
5. In Mexican and Spanish mining-law: (a) To lay an information against (a mine) as forfeit because of abandonment, or through being in sufficiently worked; hence, to claim the right to work (such a mine) by laying an information against it. (b) To announce and register the discovery of (a new mine or mineral de posit), and thus preëmpt; 'hence, to lay claim
to on the ground of discovery and registry. to on the ground of discovery and registry.
opala are frequent, principally in the victnity of Eralldique (Hondurasl, where as many as sxteen nilnea have
veen denounced in a single year. Encyc. Brit., XII. 132.
denouncement (dẹ-nonns'ment), n. [ $\angle$ OF. denoncemcnt, demucement, \& denoneer, denounec: see denounce and -ment.] 1. The act of denouncing; the declaration of a menace, or of evil; denunciation. [Rare.]
False is the reply of Cain upon the denouncement of hifa
curse, My lniquity is greater than I can bear.

He recelv'd his due denouncement from God
Mitton, Clvil Power.
2. In Mexican and Spanish mining-law, application to the authorities for the grant of the right to work a mine, cither on the ground of new discovery, or on the ground of forfeiture of the rights of a former owner, through abandonment or contravention of the mining-law. Sce denounce, 5.
The title to these depoaita la a denouncement as diseoverer of four pertenenclas - twenty-four Mextain feet in length, with an apıropriate width, depending on the Incli-
natlon of the vein. Monory, Arizona and Sonora, p. 112.
denouncer (dẹ-noun'ser), n. 1. One who denounces; one who threatens or menaces.

Here comes the sald denouncer of my fate. Dryden.
2. One who endeavors to obtain possession of or right to a mine or other land by denouncement.
de novo (dē nṓvō). [L.: de, of: noro, abl. of notus $=$ E. ncw.] Anew; from the beginning. dens (denz), n.; pl. dentes (den'tēz). [L.den(t-)s =E. tooth.] 1. In anat. and dentistry, a tooth. -2. In anat. and zoö7., a tooth-like or dentate part or organ. See tooth.-Dens btcuapls, a hl tuapld tooth; a premolar. - Dena caninus a cailine tooth. - Dens incisivus, au Inelsor tooth. - Dens molaris. (a) A molar tooth; a grinder, whether molar proper or then. (b) Itra or entiz, a wiadom-tooth;
a sectorial tooth. Oncen.
dense $($ dens $), a$ and $n . \quad[=\mathrm{F}$. dense $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. It. denso, < L. densus, thick, elose, set close, dense (opposed to rarus, thin, rare), $=$ Gr. $\delta a-$ oís, thiek, dense, shaggy, hairy, rough: sec Dasya.] I. a. 1. Having great or unusual consistency of elements or closeness of parts; closely compacted or conglomerated; compact close; thick: as, a dense body; a dense cloud or fog; a dense panicle of flowers.
The eause of cold is the density of the body, for all dense bodies are colder than most other bodies. Bacon, Nat. Iilst,
Thls surrounding eliaos, . was far from leing solld: he reaembles it to a dense though fluill atmosphere Goddsmith, Animated Nature, $\mathbf{1} .29$

## density

The boundlesa ether lack to roll,
Anil to replace the clondy barrier dense. Coucper, Illad, v.
The tecks were dense with stately forms.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur 2. In zoöt., closely set; separated by very small intervals: as, dense punctures, hairs, etc. -3 . In photog., more or less opaque; strong in the contrast of lights and shades: said of a negative exhibiting theso charaeteristics, and capable of giving a brilliant print, or even, if it be too dense, a harsh one, as distinguished from a eccak or thin negative, the picture on which presents small contrasts, while its film is inclined to be more or less transparent, even in the lights, and the resulting print is flat. Also expressed by strong and intense.
With good dense negativea the, unththg may be conducted in dircet sunshlue. Workshop Receiphs, 1st aer., p. 257. 4. Figuratively, without break or interruption; diffieult to penctrato; solid and heavy: as, dense ignorance; dense wit; dense stupidity.5. Thick-headed; obtuse; stolid; stupid; dull.

1 muat needs conclude the preaent generation of play. goers more virtuona than nyselt, or more dense.

Lamb, Artificlai Comedy.

## =Syn. 1. Condensed, compressed.

II. $\dagger$ n. A thicket.

The hos-ward who drove swine to the dense In the wood. land pald his iord fiteen pigs at the slaughter-time, and was himaelf pald thy the increase of the herd. Eng. p. 330 .
densely (dens'li), adv. In a dense manner; compactly.
 make dense or more dense. [Rare.]
In 1800 there Is some densening of population within the old linea and a western movement nlong the Mohaw'k in New York state.
T. W. Higginson, Hurper'a Mag., June, 1884.
denseness (dens'nes), $n$. The state of being lense; condition as to density.
denshire, densher (den'shēr), r. $t$. ; pret. and pp. denshired, denshered, 口pr. denshiring, denshering. [First quoted as densher; so called from Denshire, contr. of Deconshire.] To improve (land) by burning parings of carth, turf, and stubble, which have been cast in heaps upon it, and then spreading the ashes over the pronnd as a compost.
denshiring, denshering (den'shēr-ing), $n$. The act or process of improving land, as defined under denshire. Also called burn-beating (which sce).

Burning of land, or burn.bating, is eommonly called canse moat used, or first invented there.

Mortimer, If usbandry. Mr. Beshop of Merton first hrought into the south oi Wiltshire the improvement by burn-bekiog, Demahering, about 1639 .
densimet, Tilta. Royal soc. Mis., p. 28. (1. Min ( $=\mathrm{Sp}$. donsi sure.] An apparatus for ascertaining the specific gravity or comparative density of a solid or liquid, as metals, gunpowder, or sea-water. That used for testing the denstity of guuppwider conslats essentially of a vessel in whieh the gunpowder is weighed in conneetlon with mercury. The vessel is first partiany emptled and a known welghtit of powder is placed In it, and the mereury again added under the influence of the asme vacuum, less belng admitted, however, in conse quence of the apace oecupled by the powder. A compariquen of the amonit of mercury admitted wlth the weight of the powder glves the specife gravity of the powder The opfical denvineter of filigard consists of a glasa prism for holding salt water, and a collimating telescope for examining a ray of light passing through the water the prism, the refraction of the light gring the delustyo fraction of distilled water or sea water of a known density. Iluch's densimeter is used for aseertainlug the density of ayrups while bolling. see salometer.
density (den'si-ti), n. [=F. densité $=\mathrm{Sp}$. densidad $=\mathrm{Pg}$. densidade $=\mathrm{It}$. densità, $\langle\mathrm{L}$. densi$t a(t-) s$, thickness, 〈 densus, thick: see dense.] 1. The quality of being dense, close, or compaet; closeness of constituent parts ; compaetness, actual or relative.
The density of the ether ia greater in Ilquids and soltda than in gases, and greater in gases than in vacuo.

Tyndaul, Light and Elect., p. 62
2. The mass or amount of matter per unit of bulk. The mass la the ratlo of the llving force or doable the enerky of motion to the aquare of the veloctty. Ex. masses of different materials to pendulunis have ahown that the weights of bodtes are precisely proportlonate to their masses ; consequently, the density is measured ly the speeffice gravity, or the welght of a unit bulk. The unlt of density is generally taken as that of water nt ths
temperature of maximum density $\left(4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 39^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ ) and under ordinary pressure. Inasmueh as the gram was intended

## density

to be, and withtn the limits of the probable error of the best observations actually is, the mass of one cubic centi meter of water under these conditons, closely as possible the mity as ordinarify expreased cubsc centtmeter of the particular kind of matter in question. Tha following table ahowa the density of aeveral important anbstances: iridum, 22.4 ; platinum, 21.4 ; gold, 19.3 ; liquid mercury, 13.6 ; lead, 11.3 ; silver, 10.5 ; copper, 8.9 ; nickel, 8.7 ; 1ron, 7.8 ; ttn, 7.3 ; zinc, 7.2 ; the earth, 5.6 ; solution of 1odide of mercury and potassium, 3.2 ; diamond, 8.5 ; rock, abou 2.7 ; alumininm, $2.6 ;$ aulphur, 2.0 , magnesinm, 1. ; the human body, 1.1; maparubber, 1.0 ; arsenc, 1.02 ; air 0.0013 . agueous vapor, 0.0008 ; hydrogen, 0.00009. See specific gravity, under gravity.
The quantity of matter per unit of space is defined as .
. Daniell, Frin. of Phyalcs, p. 104.
The density of a body is measured by the number of units of mass tn a unit of volume of the anhatance

Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 82. 3. In elect., the quantity of electricity per unit of volume at a point in space, or the quantity of electricity per unit of area at a point on a surface.
The electric volume-density at a given point in spaca ia the limiting ratio of the qnantity of electricity within sphere whase centre ia the given point the voinme of the sphere, when its radius is diminished without limit. Tha electrlc density at a given point on a auriace in the limiting ratio of the quantity of electricity withtn a aphera whose centre is the given point to the area of the dimnished without limit

Clerk Maxwell, Elect. and Mag., है 64. Gravimetric density of gunpowder, the weight of a weight, in ounces, of a cubic foot of the powder.
dent ${ }^{1}$ (dent), n. and $a$. [く ME. dent, a var. of dint: see dint, dunt. In the sense of 'notch' the word belongs rather to dent ${ }^{2}$, the two words being partly confused.] I. n. 1ł. A stroke; a blow.

Whenne he com the cheyne too,
ith hys ax he amot it in two :
It was a noble dent.
Richard Coer de Lion, 1. 2619.
All his mayle yriv'd, and plates yrent
Shev'd all his bodie bare unto the cruell dent.
2†. Force; weight; dint.

## Sle no man with yuel wille

nsaumple, or tunge, or strokis dent
Iymis to Virgin (E. E. T. S.), p. 104
3. A hollow mark made by a blow or by pressure; a small hollow or depression on the surface of a solid or a plastic body; an indented impression; a dint.
The bullet, shot at the distance of 20 yards, made a very
considerable dent in a door. Ilist. Royal Society, 1. 367 .
II. a. Marked by a dent or impression; dented: only in the phrase dent corn, Indian corn which has a depression in each kernel. [U. S.]
The few trials made with dent (or soft) corns lead me to think their albuminoids have a higher digestion coeffictent dent ${ }^{1}$ (dent), $v . \quad[<\mathrm{ME}$. * denten, var. of dinten, dunten, knock, strike, dint: see dint, v., and dent ${ }^{1}$, ว. Cf. indent ${ }^{1}$.] I. trans. To make a dent or small hollow in; mark with dents or impressions.

Dent a' the lone.
English, Scotch, and Latin Poems, p. 91. 1 dente, Jenfondre.- It was an horryble atroke; se
fowe it hath dented in his harnease. The street of the tombs, with its deeply dented chariotruts. J. A. Nymonda, laty and areece, p. $17 \%$. II. $\dagger$ intrans. To aim a denting or effective blow.
My heart, althongh dented at with ye arrowes of thy hurning affectlons, ... Shall al wayes keepe hts hardnesse. dent ${ }^{2}$ (dent), n. [< F. dent, OF. dent $=$ Sp. diente $=\mathrm{Pg}$. It. dente, $\langle\mathrm{L}$. den $(t-) s=$ Goth tunthus = AS. töth, E. tooth: see tooth, and ef. dental, dentist, etc. This word in E. is in part confused with dent ${ }^{1}, n$.] 1t. A notch; an indentation.

High was his comb; and coral-red withai, In dents embattled Like a castle-wall.

Dryden, Cock and Fox.
2. A tooth of a comb, metallic brush, or card. -3. A salient tooth or knob in the works of a lock. E. H. Knight. - 4. A tooth of a gearwheel. E. H. Knight.-5. A cane or wire of the reed frame in a weavers' loom
dent² + (dent), v. $t$. [<ME. denten, by apheresis for indenten, < OF. endenter, < ML. indentare, tooth, notch, indent: seo indent ${ }^{2}$ and dent ${ }^{2}, n$. This word is in part confused with dent $\left.{ }^{1}, v.\right]$ To notch; indent.

Deniyn or yndentyn, [L.] indento
Prompt. Parv., p. 118 The sylour deir of the deise daytely was dent. Golarras, i. 6
dentagra (den-tag'rạ̈), n. [ $\quad$ L L. $\operatorname{den}(t-) s,=\mathbf{E}$. tooth, + Gr. dypa, a hunting, catching, taken in the senses it has in $\pi$ odá $\gamma \rho a$, a trap for the feet also gout in the feet (> E. podagra), xєє́áypa, gout in the hands ( $>$ E. chiragra).] 1. The tooth-ache.-2. An instrument for drawing teeth; a tooth-forceps.
ental (den'tal), $a$. and $n . \quad[=\mathrm{F}$. clental $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg. dental $=\mathbf{I t}$. dentale, $\langle$ NL. dentalis, pertain ing to the teeth ( $L$. only in neut., dentalc, $n$., the share-beam of a plow), $\langle\mathrm{L} . \operatorname{den}(t-) s=\mathrm{E}$. tooth: see dent ${ }^{2}$ and tooth.] I. a. 1. Of or pertaining to the teeth.-2. In gram., formed or pronounced at or near the front upper teeth with the tip or front of the tongue: as, $d, t$, and $n$ are dental letters. The name dental is very imper. fectly descriptive, as the teeth bear no important part in producing the oounds in question, and even, in the ntterance of many communities, no part at anl. Hence gome phonsttsts avoid

The Hebrews have ansigned which letters are lanial, which dental, and which gnttural.

Bacon.
3. Connected with or used in dentistry: as, dental rubber; a dental mallet or hammer.Dental arch, the curved line of the teeth in their sockets, correaponaing to the alveolar border or each jaw. ind its continuity, are araong the diagnostic zoölogical characters of the genns IIomo.-Dental canal. Seb canall.-Dental cartilage. See cartilage-Dental cavity, the natural hollow or a tooth; the pulp-cavity (which see). - Dental chisel, cut, drill, file, foramen, etc. See the nouns. - Dental formula, a formal or tabuiar ststement of the mula of the dentition, in which the lettera $i$. $c$. mm , and ml . respectively denote incisor canine premolar and molar and flgures are used to indicate the number of each kind of teeth, the figures above a horizontal line (like the numerator of a fraction) referring to the npper jaw, those below the line to the lower jaw. When the letter $d$ ia prefixed to i., c., $p_{m}$, and $m_{o}$, it aignifles deciduous, and consequently the formula is that of the milk-dentition. The dental formula is usually written in full, as in the aubjoined extract; but aince there are always the same numberch half jaw ta indicated: thns, thic formmes for adult man wonld be: i. $\frac{2}{2}, \mathrm{c} . \frac{1}{2}, \mathrm{pm} . \frac{3}{3}, \mathrm{~m} . \frac{3}{3} \times 2=32$. See the extract.

The dental formula of a chtld over two years of age is

$$
\text { di. } \frac{2-2}{2-2}, d c \cdot \frac{1-1}{1-1}, d m \cdot \frac{2-2}{2-2}=20 \text {; }
$$

which meang that the child should have two incisors, one canine, and two molars, on each side of each jaw

## $\frac{2-2}{2-2}$, c. $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$, pm. $\frac{2-2}{2-2}, m, \frac{3-3}{3-3}=32$;

there being two incisors, one canine, two premolars, and three molara on each side above and below.

Iuxley, Anat. Vert., p. 80.
Dental hammer. Ses hammer.-Dental letter. See 11., 1.-Dental mallet. See mallet.-Dental pulp, (a) The soft, aensitive, nervons and vascular subatance whtch fills the cavity of a mature tooth. (b) The tissne or atruc. ture out of which a tooth is formed, and from which, as in the case of rodents, it may continue to grow for an indefinite period, in which case the teeth are aaid to havo persistent pulp

The teeth are monlded upon papille of the mucous membrane, which may be exposed, hut are more usually gunk in a fold or pit, the roof of which may close in 80 as
to form a dental sac.
II. n. 1. A sound formed by placing the end of the tongue against or near the upper teeth, as $d, t$, and $n$ (seo I., 2). -2. In conch., a toothshell; a shell of the family Dentaliide.
Two small black and shining pieces aeem, by the ahape, to have been formed in the shell of a dental. Foodward dentaliid (den-tal'i-id), n. A solonoconch of the family Dentalivdo.
Dentaliidæ (den-ta-lī'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Dentalium t-idce.] Á family of mollusks, constituting the class Scaphopoda (or order Cirribrancliata of Gastropoda); the tooth-shells. They are dicecious, headless, eyeless, with a trilobate foot, rudi mentary lateral jawa, the month aurrounded with fliform tentacles; the ahicl alender, conica, curved, open at both ne antmal: the mantle anccular papen at both ends the oot being protruded through the larcer opening The arve are free-gwimming and clliate, with a aomewhat bi alvular ahell, which aubsequently becomes tubular. There are about 50 living and upward of 100 extinct apecies, the atter mostly Devonian. The animala live buried in the nud, where they crawl alowly about. (See Scaphopoda,
tooth-shell.) The family has been divided by recent ays. tooth-ahell.) The family has been divided by recent ays
tematists into vartong genera, for which the namea Dentalium. Antale, and Entalis have been used. Also Dentali

Dentalina (den-ta-li'nä), n. [<NL. dentalis, of the teeth (see dental), + -ina.] A genus of per forate foraminifers.

## dentation

dentalite (den'tal-īt), n. [< dental $\left.+-i t e^{2}.\right]$ A fossil tooth-shell
dentality (den-tal'i-ti), n. [< dental + -ity.] The state or quality of being dental, as a consonant.
Dentalium (den-tā'li-um), n. [< NL. dentalis, <L. den $(t-) s=$ E. tooth: see dental.] The typical and leading genus of the family Dentaliidio. Different linnita have been asstgued to it. By the older Different hinita have been assgued to it. By the ofer with tugk-like ahelia; but more recently it has been reatricted to Dentalidide with the posterior end of the tuaklike ghell furnighed with an internal alightly projecting tube provided wth a dorsoventrally elongated opening. dentalization (den-tal-i-zā'shon), $n$. [ $\langle$ dental + -ize + ation.] Conversion to a dental, as to $d$ or $t$ : said of articulate sounds.
The latter [Sanakrit k or c], nsnally designated by $\mathrm{k}^{2}$ (or I), is frequently liable to labialization (or dentalization) in

Dentaria (den-tá'ri-ă), n. [NL., fem. of LLL dentarius, pertaining to the teeth: see dentary.] A genus of cruciferous plants, natives of the cooler portion of the north temperate zone. It is nearly allied to Cardamine, with which it is mited by some anthorities, differing mainly in its few apposite or subverticillate cauline leaves, and in ita acaly creeping or tuberons rootatock From ita toothed pungent roots it derivea the namea of coral-root, toothwort pepper-root, etc. The fiowers are large, white or light purple.
entary (den'ta-ri), $a$. and $n$. [ $<\mathrm{LL}$. dentarius, pertaining to the teeth, $\langle\mathrm{L} . \operatorname{den}(t-) s=$ E. tooth see dent2, dental.] I. a. 1. Pertaining to the teeth; dental.-2. Bearing teeth: as, the dentary bone. See II.
Each ranua of tha lower Jaw is composed of an articular nd a dentary piece
Dentary apparatus, in echinoderms, the oral akeleton nder lantern.
II. n.; pl. dentaries (-riz). The distal or ymphyseal piece or element of the compound lower jaw of vertebrates below mammals: so called because it bears or may bear teeth. It commonly forms most of the lower jaw as visible from the ontside. In birds without teeth it forms abont that par of the under mandible which is abeathed in horm. The dentsry, as a rule, effects aymphysis or nnites with it ellow of the oppoaite alde at ita distal and; at its prox forming the prosimal part of each half of the lowe orming tbe proximal part of each half of tha lower
aw. See cuts under Cyclodus, Gallinoe, and temporo-
dentata (den-tā'tä), n. [NL., fem. (sc. vertebra) of dentatus, toothed: see dentate.] The adontoid vertebra or axis; the second cervical vertebra: so called from the odontoid or toothike process which forms a pivot about which the atlas turns. See cut under axis.
dentate (den'tāt), a. $[=\mathrm{F}$. denté $=\mathrm{Pr}$. dentat Sp. Pg. dentado $=$ It. dentato, toothed $(=$ E. toothed $),<$ L. dentatus, $<\operatorname{den}(t-) s=$ E. tooth.] Toothed; notched. Specifically-(a) In bot, in a general aense, have having acnte eeth which more especiany, having acnte eaf; or having tooth-like projectiona : as, a dentate root. (b) In zoöl. and anat., having tooth-like proceases or arrangements of parts, especially in aeries along an edge, margin, or border, hke tha teeth of a aaw; errate, which each joint has an angular projection on one aide, near the apex. - Dentate body, the corpus dentatum (which aee, under corpus).- Dentate mandible, a mandible provided with blunt or aharp projections on the inner aide.-Dentate margin, properly, a margin having a asriea of aharp projections, the airea of which
are equal, with the apex opposite the middle of the base ; but the term is often applted to any toothed margin, whether the
 projections are sharp or bunt-Dentate
$\qquad$ (FromLe Maout maxillæ, maxille which are armed at the apex with aharp teeth.-Dentate wings, wings with dentate nargins.
dentate-ciliate (den'tāt-sil'i-āt), a. [<dentate + ciliate.] In bot., having the margin dentate and fringed or tipped with cilia or hairs.
dentated (den'tä-ted), a. Same as deutate.
dentately (den'tāt-li), adv. In a dentate man-
lentate-serrate (den'tāt-ser'āt), $a$. In entom. both serrated and toothed: applied to a serrate margin when each projection or denticulation is toothed along its edge.
entate-sinuate (den'tāt-sin' $\mathfrak{u}-\overline{\mathrm{a}}$ ), $a$. In $e n-$ tom., having angular teeth with incurved spaces between them
dentation (den-tā'shon), n. [< dentatc + -ion.] 1. Dentate character or condition. [Rare.] How, in particular, did it get its barb - its dentation? 2. In cntom., au angnlar projection of a margin: used especially in describing the wings of Lepidoptera.
dented ${ }^{1}$（den＇ted），p．a．［＜lent² $+-c f^{2}$ ．］Hav－ ing dents；impressed with little hollows． dented ${ }^{2}$（don＇ted），$p, r .\left[\left\langle\right.\right.$ dent $\left.^{2}+\operatorname{cec}^{2}.\right]$ Hav－ ing teeth or notehes；notched．
dentel dentelated．See dentil，etc．
dentelle（deu－tel＇），$n$ ．［ $\mathrm{F}^{\prime}$ ，lace，edging，＜ML． dentellus，dim．of L．den $(t-) s=$ E．tooth：see den－ tii．］1．Lace．－2．In bookbinding，a style of angular decoratiou，which in its simplest form is like a row of saw－teeth，and in an ornate form is like the points of poiut－lace．
dentelure（den＇te－lür），n．［ $<\mathrm{F}$ ．dentelure，den－ ticnlation，indentation，＜ilenteler，indent，netch， ＜＂dentel，a toath：see dentil．］In zoöl．，same as dentition．［lare．］
Dentex（den＇teks），$n$ ．［NL．，$\left\langle I_{\text {s．}}\right.$ dentix，a sert of sea－fish，$\langle\operatorname{den}(t-) s=$ E．toolh．］The typieal genns of Dcnticinc．
Denticinæ（den－ti－si＇nē），n． $1 /$ ．［NL．，＜Dentex （－tic－）＋ince．］A subfamily of sparoid fishes， typified by the genus Dentex，with all the teeth conie，some of the anterior ones caniniform， and the cheeks scaly．Also Denticini．
denticine（den＇ti－sin），a．and $n$ ．I．a．Pertaining to or having the charaeters of the Denticinc． II．u．One of the Denticince．
Denticini（den－ti－si＇ní），$n, p l$ ．［NL．］Same as Denticince．Bomapartc．
denticle（den＇ti－kl），n．［＜L．denticulus，dim． of den（ $t$－$s=$ E．tooth．Cf．denticule，dentil．］ 1．A small tooth or projecting point；a dentic－ ulation；specifically，one of the long slender elements of the morphologieally compound teeth of the Cape ant－eater，Orycteropus capen－ sis，the only example of such structure among mammals．
The tooth is realiy made up of a number of very elon－ gated and alender denticles anchyloaed together into one
Mivart，Elem．Anat．，p． 276 ． 2．Any small toothed or tooth－like part：as，the shagreen denticles of the shark．
Thin almury fs cleped the dentiele of capricorne or elles
Chaucer，Aatrolabe，1． 23. Dermal denticle，an enameled dentinat tegumentary tructure，as a placeld acale of a selachlan．
As they agree with teetil in atructure，they may be apoken as dermat denticles

Gegenbaur，Comp．Anat．（trana．），p． 424.
Denticrura（den－ti－krö＇rị），n．pl．［NL．，＜L． $\operatorname{den}(t-) s,=$ E．tooth，+ eris（crur－），leg．］In Latreille＇s system of elassifieation，the third seetion of braehelytrous pentamerous coleop－ Osorius，ete．
denticulate，denticulated（den－tik＇ū－lāt，－lā－ ted），a．［＜L．denticulatus，furnished with small teeth，〈 denticulus，a small tooth：seo den－ ticle，denticule．Cf．dentihited．］1．Finely den－ tate ；edged with minute toeth－like projections： as，a denticulate leaf，calyx，ete．
Fringed with amall denticulate proceases．Owen，Anat．
2．In arch．，formed into deutils．
denticulately（den－tik＇ū－lāt－li），adv．In a deu－ tieulate mauner：as，denticulatcly serrated．
denticulation（den－tik－ṇ－lā＇shont），n．［＜den－ ticulate + －ion．］1．A denticulated condition or eharacter．
In omits the denticulation of the edges of the bill，or those small oblique inciaions inside for the better reten．
2．A denticle，or projection on a denticulate margin ；a small tooth，or set of small teeth or notehes：frequently used in the plural．
denticule（den＇ti－kül），$n$ ．［＜F．denticule，a den－ tieule，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．denticulus：see denticle and dentit．］ 1．A dentil．－2．In her．，one of a number of small squares ranged in a row，or following the outline of the shield in a sort of border．They are supposed to represent the dentils of the architeetural entablature．
denticulus（den－tik＇ü－lus），n．；pl．dentieuli（－lī）． ［L．：see denticle．］1．Same as denticle．－2．In arch．，a deutil．
dentifactor（den＇ti－fak－tor），n．［NL．，＜L． den $(t-) s_{1}=$ E．tooth，+ factor，a maker：see fac－ tor．］A machine for the manufacture of the artificial teeth，gums，and palate used in me－ chanical dentistry．
dentiform（den＇ti－fôrm），a．$[\overline{\bar{F}}$ ．dentiforme $=$ P．（cniforme $\langle\mathcal{L}$ ．तen $(t-) s,=$ E．tooth，+ forma， shape．］Having the form of a tooth；tooth－ like；odontoid；specifically，in entom．，projeet－ ing and poiuted，the seetion approaching an equilateral triangle，as a process．
dentifrice（den＇tl－fris），$n$ ．［ $<\mathrm{F}$ ．dentifrice $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ． lt．dentifricio，〈L．dentifricium，a tooth－powder，
$\langle d e n(t-) s,=\mathbf{E}$. toolh，+ fricare，rubs：see fric－ tion．］A pewder or other substance used in pleaning the teeth．The term is the same pur－ pose．

The shelle of all sorts of sholl－fish，belng burnt，ohtain a caustick nature ；most of them，soordered and powdered， make excelient dentifrices．N．Grew，Musenm．
dentigerous（den－tij＇e－rus），a．［＝F．denti－ gdre，$\langle\mathrm{L} . \operatorname{den}(t-) s,=$ E．tooth，+ gerere，carty．］ Bearing or supporting teeth；supplied with teeth．
The cranlal structure of the furamide，in which the intermaxillarjes areabsent，and the nasal bone dentigerous．
dentil dentel（den＇til，－tel）， $\mathrm{n}^{\circ} \mathrm{OF}$ ．dentel， ＂denteil（cf Or dentel var of dental，ilentail， ＜L．dentale，part of a plowshare）$=$ Pr．dentelh， dentilh $=\mathbf{I t}$ ．dentello，$\langle\mathrm{ML}$ ．dentellus，dentil－ lus，equiv．to L．denticulus，a little tooth，a mo－ dillion，dim．of den $(t) s=\mathbf{E}$ ．tooth：see dent ${ }^{2}$ ， dental，and cf．dentelle，denticte，denticule．］ 1.
 In arch．，one of a series of little eubes in－
to which the square mem－ ber in the bed－ molding of an Ionic，a Corin－ thian，a Com－ posite，or oeca－ sionally a Ro－ man Doriceor nice is cut．
Tonic Dentils（a）－Caryatld porch of the
These［Corinth］． an］pillars atand
，as the lower mem－ ber of the cornish is worked in dentits． Pococke，Description of the East，11．11． 208.
dowa whlc are relieved from nginess by a glight noold－ ing，the dentel，．．．which is seen everywhere．

2．In her，one of the teeth or indents in an thing indented or dancetté：used alike of the projecting teeth and of the notches between them．
dentilabial（den－ti－lā ${ }^{\prime}$ bi－al），a．and $n$ ．［ $\ll L$ ． den（t－）s，＝E．tooth，＋labium，lip：see labial．］ I．a．Formed or articulated by means of the teeth and lips，as a sound．

A dentilabial instead of a purely lahlal sound．
Whitney，Life and Growth of Lang．，p． 64.
II．$n$ ．A sound formed by the combined ac－ tion of the teeth and lips，as English $r$ ．
dentilated，dentelated（den＇til－ā－ted，－tel－ā－ ted），$a . \quad[=\mathrm{Sp}$. dentellado $=\mathrm{It}$ ．dentellato，$<$ ML．＂dentellatus，equiv．to L．denticulatus，fur－ nished with small teeth，＜denticulus，a little tooth：see dentil，denticle，and denticulate．］ Having teeth or notehes；marked with notehes or indentations．Also written dentillated．
An ohservation unda by Berard at Touion during the then reeent eellpse，＂of a very fine red band，irregularly dentetated，or，as it were，crevassed here and there．

The Syrians reatricted ornament to dentellated leave of a conventional form deeply marked and sharply cnt
dentilation（den－ti－1à＇shon），［As＂dentilate ＋－ion．］Same as dentition．［Rare．］
dentile（den＇til），n．［＜ML．dentillus，a small tooth：see dentil．］In conch．，a small tooth like that of a saw．
dentilingual（den－ti－ling＇gwal），a．and n．［s L． $\operatorname{den}(t) s,=\mathbf{E}$ ．tooth，+ lingua $=\mathrm{E}$ ．tongue： see lingual．Cf．linguadental．］I．a．Formed between the teeth and the tongue：said espe－ cially of the two th sounds of thin and this，less properly of the sounds generally called dental （which see）．Also called linguadental．
II．n．A censonant formed between the teeth and tho tongue．
Real dentitingruals，produced between the tongue and
Less properly dentolingual．
dentiloquist（den－til＇ọ－kwist），n．［＜dentiloquy
＋－ist．］Oue who practises dentíloquy；one who speaks through the teeth．
dentiloquy（den－til＇ō－kwi），n．［ $\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．den $(t-) s,=$ E．tooth，＋loqui，speak：see locution．］The aet or practice of speaking through the teeth，or with the teeth closed．
dentin，dentine（den＇tiu），$n .[=F$ ．dentine $(=$ －inc ${ }^{2}$ ．］The proper substance or tissue of teeth，
as ivory，for iustance，as distinguished from en－ amel，cement，or pulp．Dentin resembles bone，but is ordinarily denaer and larder．The difference is seen on microscope section，when a muititude of very fine cinse－ set tubulea or canaliculi（the dentinal tulea）are seen for－ Jowing a parallel straight or wavy course，and no corpus－ clea or lacune appear，whie bone ciazue showa abundant tont The corposculated parts of tect a ery dreco constituents as the cenent or pulp for example whence the canaliculi aione peoetrate the dentin，which is there－ fore comparable to the canalicular substance of bone in a state of extreme density and hariness．See cut under tooth．
dentinal（den＇ti－nal），a．［＜dentin＋－al．］Of or pertaining to dentin．－Dentinal tubes，the mi． nute tubea of the dentin or ivory tissue of the touth．see deniin．
dentine，$n$ ．Sce rlentin．
dentiphone（den＇ti－fōn），$n . \quad\left[<L . \operatorname{den}(t-) s_{q}=F\right.$ ． tooth，＋Gr．фwhi，voiee，sound．］An instru－ ment for eouveying sonorous vibrations to the inner ear by means of the teeth．See audiphone． dentiroster（den－ti－ros＇tér），n．A bird of the tribe Dentirastres．
dentirostral（den－ti－ros＇tral），$a_{0} \quad[<N L . d e n t i-$ rostris，toothed－billed（ L． $\operatorname{den}(t-) s,=\mathbf{E}$. tooth，$t$ rostrum，a beak），＋－al．］ Having the character as－ signed to the Cuvierian Dentirosires．The notch， mick，or tooth of the bill of the Dentirost res is net to be con－ foonded with the tooth of the
 bill of certaln birds of prey，as
falcona，nor with the serles alcons wor with the serlen of birds，as ducks．In very many techuically dentirostral birds there is no trace whatever of a notch or toolh．
dentirostrate（den－ti－ros＇trāt），$a$ ．［＜L．Ilen（ $t-) s$ ， beak：seo rostrum．］Same as ． Dentiros rostrum．］Same as dentirostral．
plirostres（den－ti－ros treez），n．11．［NL．， pr of dentirostris，toothed－billed：sec dentiros－ rat．1．In Cuvier＇s system of classification， the first family of his l＇usserince，＂wherein the upper mandible is notehed on eaeh side towards the point．It is in this family that the greatest number of insectlvoroug hirda occur，though many of them feed ilkewlas upon berrlea and other soft fruits．＂They are The immense asgemblage of birds fiere indicated is defin－ able by no common character，least of all by the one ag． gigned by Cuver，and the term consequently fell lnto dls－ pee．It is at1ll employed，however，In a modified sensc， for a auperfamily gronp of oscine passerine birds approxl． nately equivalent to the turdoid Passeres of Wallace． See Passeres，Turdiformes．
2．In Sundevall＇s system of classification，a phalanx of the cohort Cichlomorphue：synony－ mous with Laniformes，as the name of a super－ farnily group embraeing the shrikes and their immediate relatives．－3．In Selater＇s arrange－ ment of 1880 ，a group of laminiplantar oseine I＇assercs，practically equivalent to the Cichio－ morphe of Sundevall．
dentiscalp（den＇ti－skalp），$u$ ．［＜L． $\operatorname{den}(t-) s,=$ E．looth，＋scalpere，scrape．］An instrument for seraping or cleaning the teeth．
dentist $($ den＇tist $), n .[=1 \cdot$ dentistc $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ． It．dentista，〈 NL．＂dentista，＜L．len（t－）s＝E． tooth．］One whose profession it is to clean and extraet teeth，repair them when diseased， and replace them when necessary by artifieial ones；one who practises dental surgery aml mechanical dentistry；a dental surgeon．
dentistic，dentistical（den－tis＇tik，－ti－kal），$a$ ．
［ $<$ dentist $+-i c,-i c a l$ ．］Kelating to deütistry or dentists．
Even the crocodile IIkes to have his teeth clean；Insects get into them，and，horrible rephifa though he be，he opena hia jawa ineffenaiveiy to a fathful dentistical bird，who volunteers his beak for a twothplek．

Bultier，My Novel，Iv．1．（Dacies．）
dentistry（den＇tis－tri）．n．［＜dentist＋－ry．］ The art or profession of a dentist ；dental sur－ gery．
Notwithstanding the marit possessed hy a few of the German worka upon the teeth，practical dentirtry has not statea and provincea as it has in some otlier comntries． states and provinces as it has in some other conniries．
dentition（den－tish＇on），n．$[=F$ ．dentition $=$ Sp．denticion $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．dentição $=\mathrm{It}$ ．dentizione， L．dentitio（ $n$－），teething，$<$ dentirc．cut teeth， $\operatorname{den}(t-) s=$ E．tooth：see dent ${ }^{2}$ ，dental．］1．The process of eutting teeth；teething．－2．The time during whieh teeth are being eut．－3．The kind，number，and arrangement of the teeth proper to any animal：as，the carnirorous den－ tition，in which the teeth are normally special－ ized as ineisors，canines，premolars，and molars； the rodent dentition，in which some or all of the teeth grow indefiuitely from persistent pulps，
the incisors are scalpriform，and canines are there is but one set of teeth；the diphyodont dentition，in which there are two sets of teeth， etc．Msny dentitions are known technically by the name of the genus or other group of suimals to which they per－ tain，as the diprotodont dentition，the polyprotodont den． such cases being frequantly applied to the animsis them－ selves as well as to the number and srrsngement of their teeth．See cuts under acrodont and ruminant．For fornulas of dentition，see dental formula，under dental，$a$ ． Greatly as the dentition of the highest ape dificrs from that of msn，it differs is more widely fiom that of the lower
snd lowest apes．Huxley，Man＇a Plsce in Nsture，p． 101.
4．The state of being toothed or dentate ；den－ ticulation．－Milk dentition，deciduous dentition， set，ss in man snd other diphyodont animsis．
dentize（den＇tiz），v．i．；pret．and pp．dentized， ppr．dentizing．［With suffix－ize，くL．dentire， get or cut teeth：see dentition．］To cut one＇s teeth；teethe．Nares．
They tell a tsle of the old Conntesse of Desmonds，who lived till she wss sevenscore yeares old，that she did den－ tise twice，or thrice；cssting her old teeth，and others com－
ming in their plsce．
Bacon，Nat．$H 1$ ist．，$\$ 755$ ．
dentoid（den＇toid），a．［＜L．den（ $t-) s,=$ E．tooth， ＋Gr sidos form：see－oid．］Resembling a tooth；shaped like a tooth；tooth－like．
dentolinguai（den－tō－ling＇gwal），a．and $n$ ．See dentilingual．
den－tree（den＇trē），n．An Australian name for the Eucalyptus polyanthema．
denture（den＇tự），$n$ ．［ $\ll \mathbf{F}$ ．denture，a set of teeth，$\langle\operatorname{dent}(\langle\mathrm{L} . \operatorname{den}(t-) s=\mathrm{E}$. tooth $)+$－ure．］ The provision of teeth in the jaws；specifically， in dentistry，a set of artificial teeth，a whole set being called a full denture．
denty（den＇ti），a．A Scotch form of dainty．
denucleated（dē－nū＇klē－ā－ted），$a$ ．［＜de－priv + nucleus $+-a t e^{1}+-$ ed $^{2}$ ：see nucleated．］Char－ acterized by the disappearance of nuclei．
denudatet（den＇$\overline{1}-$ or dḕ－nū＇dāt），$v . t . ;$ pret．and pp．denudated，ppr．deniudating．［＜L．denudatus， pp．of denudare，make bare，strip：see denude．］ To strip；denude．Hammond．
Till he lias denudated himself of all incumbrances，he i unqualified．

Decay of Christian Piety．
denudate，denudated（den＇ụ̀ or dệ－nū＇dāt， －dā－ted），$a$ ．［＜L．denudatus，pp．：see the verb．］1．In bot．，deprived of covering，as of foliage or pubescence；naked；glabrate－-2. In zoöl．，destitute of scales，hair，or other cov ering；nude：specifically，in entom．，said of the wings of Lepidoptera when they are clear in parts，appearing as if the scales had beeu rub－ bed off．－3．In geol．，denuded．See denudation． denudation（den－ū－dā＇shon），$n . \quad[=F$. dénuda－ tion $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．denudacion $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．denudação $=\mathrm{It}$ denudazione，〈LL．denudatio $n$－），くL．denudare， denude：see denude．］1．The act of stripping off covering；a making bare．
There must be a denudation of the mind from sll those mages of our phsotssy，how pleasing soever，that msy Bp．Hell，Devout Soul，$\$ 10$.
2．In geol．，the wearing away and removal by natural agencies，such as rain，rivers，frost， ice，and wind，of a part of the solid matter of the earth＇s surface．The mstter thus carried away is ssid to have been eroded，snd the terms erosion snd de－ nudation are slike as indicsting the result of the work of erosive or denuding agenctes．
Prof．Getkie has calculated that，st the preaent rate of denudation，it would require sbout $5 \frac{1}{2}$ million years to re－ duce the British Isles to a flst plane at the level of the denude（dē－nūd＇），$c, t$. ；pret．and pp．denuded， ppr．denuding．［＝OF．denuer，F．dénuer，also denuder $=$ Sp．＊denudar，desnudar $=$ Pg．denudar $=\mathrm{It}$ ．denudare，〈 L．denudare，make bare，strip， ＜de，off，＋nudare，make bare，＜mudus，bare： see $n u d e$ ．］1．To strip or divest of all cover－ ing；make bare or naked．
The eye，with the gkjn of the eyelid，is denuded，to shew the muscle．

Sharp，surgery
of in summer－time you denude s vine－branch of its lesves，the grspes will never come to maturity．

Ray，Works of Crestion．
Specifically－2．In geol．，to wear away and re－ move surface or overlying matter，and thus make bare and expose to view（the underlying strata）．
Where the rain comes down in a deluge，ss often hap－ pens in the tropics，its power as s denuding sgent is a most incredible．
＝Syn．To bare，lay bare，uncover
denuded（dệ－nū̀ded），p．$a$ ．Stripped；divested
of covering；laid bare．－Denuded rocks，in geol．，
rocks exposed by the action of denudation．See denuda denv
denumerant（dẹ̄－nū＇mè－rant），n．［＜L．de－＋ uиmeran $(t$－）s，ppi．of numerare，number，numer－ ate：see numerate．］The number of solutions of a determinate system of equations．
The denumerant may be algebraicsl or arithmeticsl．In stlmsting the former，sill solutiona count，whether or not deducible from one another by interchange between the anknowns．In estimating the lstter，solutions which be come Nenticsl by permuting the unknowns are regarded as one snd the same solution．
denumeration（dê－nī1－me－rā＇shon），n．［＜L．as if＊denumerare（ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{OF}$ dënombrer），count over， enumerate，＜de，down，＋numerare，count：see mumerate，number．］In law，present payment； payment down or on the spot．
denuncia（Sp．pron．dā－nön＇thi－ä），$n$ ．［Sp．，${ }^{S}$ denunciar denounce：see denarnce．In Mexico and Spanish America：（a）The judicial proceed－ ings by which a person claims and secures the right to a mine which he has discovered，or one the title to which has been lost or forfeited by the neglect of the owner to work it or by his having violated the mining－ordinances．（b）A similar judicial proceeding by which waste or abandoned lands may be preëmpted．
denunciable（dē－nun＇gi－a $\mathrm{a}-\mathrm{bl}$ ），$a$ ．［＝Sp．denun－ ciable，＜NL．as if＊denuitiabilis，＜L．denuntiare， denounce：see denounce．$]$ Subject to denounce－ ment；fit or proper to be denounced．See de－ nouncement．
denunciant（dẹ̄－nun＇si－annt），a．［＜L．demun－ cian $(t-) s$ ，denuritian $(t-) s, \dot{\prime}$ ppr．of denuneiare，de－ muntiare，denounce：see denunciate．］Ready or prone to denounce；denunciative．
of all which things a poor Legislstive Assembly and Patriot France ts informed by denunciant Friend，by trl．位，Frenclı Rev．，II．v． 5
denunciate（dẹ̄－nun＇si－āt），r．t．；pret．and pp． denunciated，ppr．denunciating．［＜L．denuncia－ tus，denuntiatus，pp．of dentnciare，more cor rectly denuntiare，declare，denounce：see de nounce．］Same as denounce．
The vicinge of Europe had not only a right，but an int－ dispensable duty and an exigent interest，to denunciat this new work liefore it had produced the danger we have so severely felt．Burke，A Regicide Peace，
denunciation（dẹ̈－nun－sil－ä＂shon），n．［＝F．dé－ nonciation $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．denunciatio $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．denunciacion $=$ Pg．denunciação＝It．denunziazione，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．de－ nunciatio（ $n$－），denuntiatio（ $n$－），＜denunciare，de－ muntiare，pp．denunciatus，demuntiatus，denounce： see denounce．］ 1 ．The act of denouncing or announcing；announcement；publication；pro－ clamation；annunciation：as，a faithful denun－ ciation of the gospel．

She is fast my wife，
Save that we do the denunciation rack
Of outward order．
Shak．，M．for M．，i． 8.
This publick and reitersted denunciation of bains be fore matrimony is sn institution required snd kept both by the churches of the Romsn correspondence sud by all 2．Solemn or formal declaration accompanied with a menace；a declaration of intended evil proclamation of a threat；a public menace：as a denunciation of war or of wrath．
When they rejected and despised sll his propheslea and denunciations of future judgments，then follows the sen－ tence．

Donne，Sermons，vi．
Chrlst tells the Jews that，if they belleve not，they shall die in their sins；did they never read those denunciations？

Uttering bold denunciations of eccleslastical error．
3．In Scots law，the act by which a person who has disobeyed the charge given on letters of horning is outlawed or proclaimed a rebel．－4． In civil law，accusation against one of a crime before a public prosecuting officer．
denunciative（dệ－nun＇si－ą－tiv），a．［＝F．dénon－ ciatif $=$ Pg．denünciativo，$<$ LLi．denuntiativus，く L．denuntiare：see denunciate．］Partaking of the character of a denunciation；denunciatory； prone to denunciation ；ready to denounce．
The clamoroua，the idle，snd the ignorsatly denuncia－
denunciator（dê－nun＇si－ā－tor），$n$ ．［＝F．dénon－ ciateur $=$ Pr．Sp．Pg．denunciador $=$ It．denun－ giatore，＜LL．denuntiator，く L．denuntiare：see denounce，denunciate．］1．One who denounces； one who publishes or proclaims，especially in－ tended evil ；one who threatens．－2．In civil law，one who lays an information against an－ other．

The denunciator does not make himself a party in judge．
ment，as the accuser does ，make himself a party in judge．
denunciatory（deè－nun＇si－ā－tō－rí），$a . \quad[=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ． denureiatorio $\langle$ as if denuntiatorius，$\langle$ de－ muntiator，a denouncer：see denunciator．］Re－ lating to or implying denunciation；containing a pablic threat；comminatory．
denutrition（dē－nū̀－trish＇on），n．［ $\langle$ de－priv．+ nutrition．］Want or defect of nutrition：the opposite of nutrition．Thomas，Med．Dict．
deny（dē－nī＇），v．；pret．and pp．denied，ppr．de－ nying．［＜ME．denyen，rarely denoyen，also de－ nayen（see denay），くOF．denier，deneer，deneier， denoier，F．dénier＝Pr．denegar，deneyar，desne－ gar，desnedar $=$ Sp．Pg．denegar $=\mathrm{It}$ ．denegare， deny，くL．denegare，deny，くde－+ negare，deny， say no：see negation．］I．trans．1．To say＂no＂ or＂nay＂to；gainsay ；contradict．
I put it sll ypon yow，and kepe ye myn honoure ss ye owe to do．And what ye ordeyne 1 shall it not denye． Merlin（E．E．T．S．），i． 83.
His own way he will still hsve，and no one dare deny
R．D．Elacknore，Lorns Doone，p．127． 2．To declare to be untrue or untenable；re－ ject as false or erroneous；refuse to admit，ac－ cept，or believe：as，to demy an accusation，or the truth of a statement or a theory；to demy a doctrine．

When the knewen sll the cause，tho kynges bydene，
All denyde it anon； 11 mon sssentid．
Destruetion of T＇roy（E．E．T．S．），1． 8000.
Reason，joioing or disjoining，frames
All what we sffirm or what deny，Milton，P．L．，v． 107.
But she loved Enoch；tho she knew it not，
And would if ssk＇d deny it．
Tennyson，Enoch Arden．
No one，except under constraint of aome extravagand theory，denies that pleasure is good．

T．II．Green，Prolegomena to Ethics，§ 368.
3．To refuse；refuse to grant or give；with－ hold or withhold from ：as，to deny bread to the hungry ；to deny a request．

To atande in fatte lande wol it not denye．
Palladius，Husbondrie（E．E．T．ธ．），p．115．
He［St．Augustine］cannot mesn simply that sudience should altogether be denied unto mea，but elther that if men spesk one thing and God himself teaches another， then he，not they，to be obeyed．

II ooker，Eccles．Polity，ii． 7.
Thiok not ill manners in me for denying
Your offer＇d mest；for，sure， $\mathbf{I}$ csmnot est
While 1 do think ahe wants．
Beau．and Fl．，Coxcomb，iv． 2
＂Twill be hard for us to deny a Woman any thing，since we are so newly come on Shore．

Wyeherley，Plain Desler，i．1．
4．To reject as nou－existent or unreal；refuse to believe in the existence of；disallow the re－ ality of．［Rare．］
Mrny deny witches st all，or if there le any they can do Surton，Anat．of Mel．，p． 128 Though they deny two persons in the Trinity，they hold， we do，there is but one God

Sir T．Broune，Religio Medlcl，i． 20.
5．To refuse access to；keep from being seen； withhold from view or intercourse：as，he de－ nied himself to visitors．
The butler．．．ushered me very civilly into the par－ to be denied，he was sure 5 night be sdmitted．

6．To refuse to acknowledge；disavow；re－ nounce；disown．

And if he do he shall be compelled incontynently to denye his fayth and crystendome，or ellys he shalbe put to execucton of deth by snd by．

He thst denieth me before men shin the angels of God．

Luke xil． 9 ．
Here＇s a villsin，that would face me down
Thst I did deny my wife snd house．

## 7．To forbid．

I am denied to sue my livery here，
And yet my letters－patent give me leave
Shak．，Rich．JI．，ii． 3 ．
You may deny me to accompany you，but cannot hin－ 8 ．To contradict；repel ；disprove．

Nay，that I can deny by a circumstance．
Shak．，T．G．of V．，i． 1.
To deny one＇s self，to exercise aelf－denial ；refrain from the gratificstion of one＇s desires；refrain or abstain from ： ss，to deny one＇s self the use of spirituous ilquors；to deny one＂s self a pleasure．
If any msn will come after me，let him deny himself， nd take up his cross，snd follow me．Mat．xvi． 24 Worthy minds in the domestic way of life deny them－ fy a generous bencvolence．
Steele，spectator，No． 248 ． steete，spe
intrans To answer in the negative：re
fuse to comply，

Sarall denied，saying， 1 taughed not ；for ahe was afrain．
II proudly he deny，better counsels be his guides．Chapman． denyt，n．［＜OF．deni，denie，denoi，F．déni，de nial，refusal；from tho noun．Cf．denay，u．］ Denial．［lare．］

Yet vise no threats，norglue them flat Denies．
Sylventer，tr．of Dn Bartas＇s Weeks，J．，Tha Schisme． denyingly（dẹ－níing－li），adv．In a manner in－ dicating denial

## How hard yon look，and how denyingly \＆

Tennyson，Mertin and Vivien．
deobstruct（dë－ob－strukt＇），t．$t . \quad[<d e-p r i v .+$ obsiruct．］To remove obstructions or impedi ments to（a passago）；in med．，to clear from any thing that hinders passage：as，to deobstruet the pores or lacteals．
It is s sligular cood wound－herls，useful for deobstruct ing the pores of tha body．

Dr．II．irore，Antldote against Athelism． deobstruent（dē－ob＇strö－ent），a．and 11 ．［＜de－ priv．\＆obstruent．］I，a．In ined．，removing ob－ structions．See II．
Ail sopes are atteunating and deobstruent，resolving vis－
Arbuthnot，Aliments．
II．n．A medicino which removes obstruc－ tions and opens the natural passages of the fluids of the body；an aperient：as，calomel is a powerful deobstruent．
It［tar－water］js．．a powerful and safe deobstruent in deoculate（dẽ－ok＇ū－lāt），t＇．t．；pret．and pp．de－ oculated，ppr，deoculating．［＜L．de，from，＋ oculus，eye：see ocular．To deprive of eyes or eyesight；blind．［Ludicrous．］
Dorothy，I hear，has mounted spectackes；so you have deoculated two of your dearcat relations in itfe．

Lamb，To Wordsworth，April 9， 2816. deodand（dè＇ō－dand），n．［＜ML．deodandum， Deo dat of Dcus，God（sce deity）．dandum eo，of dendus to be given ger．of dare give neut．of dandus，to be given，ger．of dare，give
（see daleI）．］Formerly，in Eng．law，from the earliest times，a personal chattel which had been the immediate occasion of the death of a ratioual creatnre，and for that reason given to God－that is，forfcited to the king to be applied to pious uses and distributed in alms by his high almoner．Thus，if a cart ran over a man and killed him，the cart was by law forfeited as a deodand， forfelted property．The plous object of the forfesture was carly loat elght of，and the king might and often did cede his right to deodands within certain limits as a private perquisite．Deodands were not abollshed till 1846 ．

For love ahould，like a deodand，
still fall to th owner of the land．
5．Butler，The Lady＇s Answer to the Knight，J． 103 deodar（dē－ō－diir ${ }^{\prime}$ ），n．［＜NL．deodara，＜Skt．de－ ＇adäru，divine tree，＜deva，divine，\＆god（see deva），＋dàru，wood，a species of pine，related to dru，a tree，and to E．trec．］In India，a name given to different trees，principally of the natu－ ral order Conifera，when growing at some place held sacred by the Hindus．The tree more com－ monly koown by this name，and often mentioned hy the Indian poets，Is the Cedrus Deodara，nearly related to the cedar of Lebanen，a large tree widely distribnted In the Himalayas from Nepal to Alghanistan．The wood is very extensively used on account of its extreme durability．At Simia in India the name la given to the Cupressus torulosa． We set out for a walk through a magnificent forest of deodar，ycw，fr，and onk．

31．II．Rusxell，Diary in India，II．Ic6．
 to（or by）God：Deo，dat．of Deus，God；datus， pp．of dare，give：see dcodand and datel．］ 1. A gift or offering to God；a thing offered in the name of God．
Iong it were to reckon up particularly what God was owner of under the Law ：．．．of this sort［was］whatso－ ever their Corban containcd，wherefin that bleased widow＇s 2．A gift from God．Daties．
LLe obscrved that the Dr．was bora of New．Years Day， and thear＇s gift for Ood to bestow on the worid．

II．Paman（1653），in D＇Oyly＇Sancroft，II．
deodorant（dē－ōdor－ant），n．［＜L．de－priv．＋ odoran $(t-) s$ ，ppr．of odorare，smell，＜odor，a smell：see ottor．］A deodorizer．
deodorization（dē－ō＂dor－i－zà＇shon），n．［＜deo－ dorize + ation．］Tho act or jrocess of cor－ recting or removing any foul or noxious eflln－ via through ehemical or other agency，as by quicklime，chlorid of lime，etc．Also spelled eodorisation．
deodorize（dē－ṓdor－iz），t．t．pret．and pp．de－ odorized，ppr．acodorizing，［＜de－priv．＋odor
＋－izc．］To deprive of odor or smell，espe－ cially of the fetid odor resulting from impuri－ tics：as，charcoal or quicklime deodorizes night－ soil．Also spelled deodorise．
A very minnte proportion of perchiorld of iron added to fresh newaye in a taak preserved the ilquid from jutre－ taction for nino days during very hot weather in July． allowed to mingle with river water． deodorizer（dē－ō＇dor－i－zêr），n．That which de－ prives of odor；specifically，a substance which has the power of destroying fetid effluvia，as chlorin，chlorid of zinc，nitrato of lead，etc．
Deofavente（dō＇ō $\mathfrak{f}$－̄－ven＇tē）．［L．，God favor－ ing：Deo，abl．of Deus，God；farente，abl．of faven（ $t$－）s，ppr．of favere，favor：see facor．］ With God＇s favor；with the help of God．
Deo gratias（dé＇óo grā＇shi－as）．［L．，thanks to God：Deo，dat．of Deus，God；gratias，zec．pl． of gratia，grace，favor，thanks：seo grace．］In the Rom．Cath．Ch．，the response at the end of the epistle，and after the last gospel．In the Mo－ zarshic rite it follows the anneuncement of the epistie． Domino at the end of the mass．
deoneratet（dē－on＇ér－āt），v．t．［＜L．deoneratus， pp．of deonerare，unload，$\langle$ de－priv．＋onerare， oad，＜omus（oner－），a load，burden：see oner－ ous，Cf，exonerate．］To unload．
deontological（dệ－on－tọ－loj＇i－kal），$a$ ．Relating to deontology．
deontologist（dē－on－tol＇ō－jist），n．［＜deontology ＋－ist．］One versed in deontology．
deontology（dē－on－tol＇ọ－ji），n．$\quad[=\mathrm{F}$. déontolo－ gie；＜Gr．deov（סعovt－），that which is binding， needful，right，proper（neut．ppr．of $\delta \varepsilon i$ ，it is
 see－ology．］The science of duty；ethics．The word was invented hy Benthara to express the utilitarian cenception of cthict，but has bcen accepted as a suitable name for the science，irreapective of phllosophical theory． Medical deontology treats of the duties and rights of phy－
sicians，tucluding medlesl etlquette．Thomas，Mied．Dict． deoperculate（dē－ō－pèr＇kū－lāt），v．i．；pret．and pp．deoperculated，ppr．deoperculating．［くNL． ＊deoperculatus，pp．of＂deoperculare，く L．de－ priv．+ operculum，lid（operculnm）：see oper－ culum．］To cast the operculum；dehisce：said of some liverworts．
Capsule deoperculating above the nuldde． Bulletin of Ill．State Laboratory，II． 35.
deoperculate（dē－ō－pèr＇kn̄－lāt），a．［〈NL．＂deo－ perculatus：see the verb．］In bot．，having lost the operculum：applied to the capsnle of a moss or liverwort after the operculum has fallen off． deoppilatet（dē－op＇i－lāt）， $1 . t . ;$ pret．and pp deoppilated，ppr．aeopplating． s de－priv．${ }^{+}$ obstruct；clear a passage through．
deoppilation $\dagger$（dệ－op－i－l高＇shon），$n$ ．［＜deoppi－ late $+-i o n$.$] The removal of obstructions．$
Though the gresser parts be excluded again，yet are the

deoppilativet（dê－op＇i－lă̄－tiv），$a$ ，and $n . \quad[<\mathrm{F}$ ． dcoppilatif；as dcoppilate + －icc．］I．a．Dcob－ struent；aporient．

Iadeed I hava found them generally to agree in divers them，as in their being somis sceptical chym and
II．n．A medicine to clear obstructions．
A physician preacribed him a deoppiative and purgative deordinationt（dē－ôr－di－nā＇shon），\％．［＜ML．de－ ordinatio（ $n_{-}$）$<$L．de priv + ordinatio $\left(n_{-}\right)$or－ dination．］1．Violation of or departure from the fixed or natural order of things．
Miraculous events to ns are deordinations，and the in－ tervention of them，had man been more perfect than he is，would have been unnecessary ：they are no compliment o the powers of human intellect．

## 2．Lack of order；disorder．

Excess of rlet and deordination．
Jer．Taylor，Diss，from Popery，t． 1. the tucceeding government

Abp．Saneroft（\％），Modern Pollcies，\＆ 10.
deorganization（dē－ôr＂gạn－i－zā＇shon），$n$ ．［＜de－ organize + ation．］Loss or deprivation of or ganic or original character．Proc．Amer．Philol． Ass．
deorganize（dē－ôr＇gan－īz），t．t．；pret．and pp． deorganized，ppr．deorganizing．［＜de－priv．+ character．Proc．Amer．Philol．Ass．
deorsum（dẹ－ôr＇sum），aik．［L．，also deorsus， downward，contr．of devorsum，devorsus，orig． pp．of decortere，detertere，turn down，turusway，
de，down，sway，＋vortere，rertere，turn．］ Down；downward；hence，below；beucath：op－ posed to sursum．［Rare．］
deosculate $\dagger$（dō－o8＇kn̄－lāt），r．t．［く L．deoscula－ tus，pp．of deoseulari，kiss，（de－＋oseulari，kiss： see osculate．］To kiss．Cockeram．
deosculation（dēoos－kül－lã＇shon），n．［＜deoscu－ late + －ion．］A kissing．

The several scts of worship required to be performed to imagea，viz，processiona，genufiections，thurifcation
deossification（dē－as＂j－fi－kã＇shon），u．［＜deos－ sify＋－ation．Cl．ossification．］Progressive diminution or reduction of ossification；disap－ pearance of ossification from parts normally ossified．
The branchial apparatus has nudergone，so in the eefa， successive deonilcation（by retardation）．

E．D．Cope，Origin of the Fittest，p． 328.
deossify（dê－os＇i－fī），r．t．；pret．and pp．deos－ sified，ppr．deossifying．［＜de－priv．fossify．］ To deprive of bones；hence，to destroy the strength of；weaken．
Deo volente（dé ō vō－len＇tē）．［La．：Vco，abl． of Deus，God；tolente，abl．of rolev（ $t-)$ s，ppr．of velle $=$ E．will：see roluntary，etc．］God will－ ing；with God＇s permission ：as，I start for Fu－ rope to－morrow，Deo tolente．Generally abbre－ viated D． $\boldsymbol{F}$ ．
deoxidate（dē－ok＇si－dāt），r．t．；pret．and pp． deoxidated，ppr．dcoxidating．［＜de－priv．+ oxi－ date．］To deprive of oxygen，or reduce from the state of an oxid，as by heating a substance with earbon or in a stream of hydrogen gas as，to fleoxidute iron or copper．Also deoxydate， disoxidate．
deoxidation（dē－ok－si－dā＇shon），य．［＜deoxidate + －ion．］The act or process of reducing from the state of an oxid．Also spelled ileoxydition． Chemically considered，vegetal ife is chleffy a process of de－oxidation，and anmainie chjefly a processof oxtdation： aij animaia，in some of their minor proceases，are prob－ alify de－oxidzers．
deoxidization（dē－ok＂si－di－zā＇shọn），n．［＜dc－ oxidize + －ation．］Deoxidation．Also spelled deoxidisation．
deoxidize（dē－ok＇si－diz），r．ı．；pret．and pp．de－ oxidized，ppr．Ileoxidizing．［＜de－priv．＋oxid $+-i z e$.$] To deoxidate．Also spelled eleoxidise，$ deoxydize．
These metals which differ more widely from oxygen in the＇r atomic welghts can be de－oxidized by carbon at high
H．Spencer，Prin．of Blol．， 13 ． deoxidizer（dē－ok＇si－dìzér），n．A substance that deoxidizes．

The addition of oxidizers and deoxidizers．
deoxygenate（dē－ok＇si－jen－āt），c．t．；pret anc
 deoxygenation（dê－ok＂si－je－nā＇shọn），n．［\} dcoxygenate＋－ion．］The act or operation of de－ priving of oxygen．
deoxygenize（dē－ok＇si－jen－īz），t．t．；pret．and pp．deoxygenized，ppr．deoxygenizing．［＜de－priv． + oxygen + －ize．${ }^{2}$ To deprive of oxygen；de－ oxygenate．
The air is so much deoxygenized as to render a renewal
Encyc．Brit．，X11． 687.
deozonize（dē－ō＇zōn－izz），1．t．；pret．and pp．de－ ozonized，ppr．deozonizing．［＜de－priv．+ ozone $+-i z c$.$] To free from or deprive of ozone．$ Ozonized air is also deozonized by transmission ever cold peroxide of manganese，peroxide of siliver，or peroxide ot
W．$A$ ．Miller，Elem．of Chem．，$\$ 338$.
dep．An abbreviation of depuly：as，Dep．Q． M．G．，Deputy Quartermaster－General．
depaint（dê̄－pānt＇），v．t．［＜ME．depeynten（pp． depeynt，depeint，depeynted），＜OF．depeint，de－ pint，later depeinet， pp ．of depeindre， F ．dé－ peindre $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．depenher，despenher $=\mathrm{It}$ ．dipignere， dipingere，$<\mathrm{L}$ ．depingere， pp ．depictus，paint， depict，〈＇de－＋pingere，paint：see depict and paint．］1．To paint；depict；represent in colors，as by painting the resemblance of．
In the Chirche，belyynde the lighe Awtere，in the Walle， peynted an Y mageof onre Lady，that turne the Into Flesche．

And doe unvilling worship to the Soint，
That on his shield depainted he dill see．II．v． 11. Or should，hy the excelleacle of that natare，depainted due colours，be carryed to Purchas，Pilgrimage，p． 7
2．To describe or depict in words．
In lew words you shall there see the nature of mapy memorable persous ．．．depainted．

Ifolland，tr．of Plutarch，p． 331 ．

## depaint

Thus [1] luat slightity shadow out your sins, Alas, we both liad wounds enongh to heal

Can breath depaint my unconceived thonghts?
3. To mark with or as with color; stain. Silver drops her vermeil cheeks depaint.
[Rare or obsolete in all uses.]

## depaintert (dē̄-pān'tẻr), 1 . A painter.

depardieuxt, interj. [OF.: de, of ; par, by; dier, dieux, God: see pardieu, parde.] In God's name; verily; certainly.
Depardieux, I assente. Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1058. deparochiatet (dē-pa-rō'ki-āt), v.i. [< L. de, away, + parochia, parish (see parish), + -ate ${ }^{2}$.] To leave or desert a parish. Davies.
The culture of our lands will sustain an infinite injury if such a number of peasants were to deparochiate.
depart (dē-pärt'), v. [< ME. departen, deperten, <OF. departir, depertir, deppartix, also despartir, F. départio, divide, part, separate, refl. depart, go away, $=$ Pr. departir $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg. departir, also despartir = It. departire, dipartire, also spartive, < L. dispartire, divide, separate, distribute, < dis-, apart, + partire, divide, separate, part, $\langle\operatorname{par}(t-) \varepsilon$, a part: see part. Cf. dispart, which is a doublet of depart. The Rom. dis-, des-, after L. de, a way.] I. trans. 1 t. To divide; separate into parts; dispart.
This werke I departe and dele In seuen bookes.
Trevisa, tro of Higden's Polychronicon, 1. 27.
Seye to my hrother that he departe with me the eritage. Gyclif, Luke xii. 13.
Amonge your Freinds depart your Goods, but not your Conscience.
Rooke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), 1. 73. 2t. To scparate; sunder; dispart.
The Reds see ... departeth the south side of Inde from He lastily did draw
To weet the cause of so uncomely fray,
And to depart them, if so be he may. $\begin{gathered}\text { Spenser, F. } Q ., \mathrm{VI}, \text { ii. } 4 .\end{gathered}$
The Chetham Librsry possesses a fourteenth century DIS. which contains the Marriage Service In the old "swing. ing" form. Here it reads, "I N (the head of a man com-
bined with the initial) take the N [the head here belng that of a womanl to ny wedded wyyt...til deth us de. paarte." N. and Q., 7th ser., 11I. 315. I N. take the N. to my wedded wyf to have and to holde fro this day forwarde for better: for wors: for richere for poorer: in sykenesse and in hele : tyl dethe us departe, if holy chyrche it woll ordeyne, and therto I plight the my trouthe.

## Scrvice, 1552 (Procter's Hist. Book of Common

 (Prayer, p. 409).At the Savoy Conference (1661) the nse of the word deport in the marriage service was objected to by the Nonto do part, as in the present prayer-book.]
3. To depart from; quit; leave (by ellipsis of the usual from).

The Caraibes forbad the Women and Children to depart their houses, but to attend diligently to singing. Purchas, Pilgrimage, D. 845.
This answer not pleasing the King, an edict was presently issu'd forth, that Godwin and his Sons within five
days depart the Land.
Nilton, Ilist. Eng., vi.
He departed this life at his house in the country, after few weeks" sickness. Addison, Death of Sir Roger.
II. intrans. It. To share; give or take a part or share.

I shail also tr wurchippe the svannce,
And largely departe with the also.
Generydez (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3418.
Be content to departe to s man wylling to learne suche 2t. To separate into parts ; become divided.
Lttyll sbove Fferare the Poo departeth in to two parts. The oon goth to Fierare, And so In too the see, And the other parte to Padow.

$$
\text { Torkington, Diarle of Eng. Travell, p. } 6 .
$$

3†. To separate from a place or a person; ge a different way; part.

Here's my hand, my name's Arthur-a-Bland,
We two will never depart We two will never depart.
Row
4. To go or move away; withdraw, as from a place, a person, etc.

The kyng knewe wele ther was non other way,
Chy must departe, and that was all his thought. Generyde» (E. E. T. S.),
rried at this same time,
And you shall be married
Before we depart away.
Robin IIood and Allin A Dale (Child's Ballads, V. 282).
Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire.
IIe which hath no stomsch to this fight
Let him depart.
Shak., Hee Y., iv. 3 .

1540
department
5. To deviate ; go back or away, as from a departizanize (dë-pär'ti-zan-iz), r.t.; pret. and course or principle of action, authoritative in- pp. departizanized, ppr. departizanizing. [< destructions, etc.; desist.
He cleaved unto the sins of Jeroboam, . . . he departed not therefrom.

2 Ki . iii. 3 .
Depart from evil, and do good. Ps. xxxiv. 14.
6. In law, to deviate in a subsequent pleading from the title or defense in the previous plead-ing.-7. To die; decease; leave this world. [Biblical and poetic.]
Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, ac-
To depart witht, to part with ; glve up ; yleld; reslgn To a friend In want, he will not depart with the weight of a soldered groat. B. Jonson, Cyothra's Revels, II. 1 We must
Receive him like ourself, and ith
One piecs of ceremony. Mosinger, Renegado, i. 2 Where I may have more money, I can depart with the
departt (dẹ̄-pärt'), n. [< OF. depart, F. départ from the verb.] 1. Division; scparation, as of a compound substance into its elements: as "water of depart," Baeon.-2. The act of going away; departure.

Friends, fare you well ; keep secret my depart.
Greene, James IV., iii
I had in charge at my depart for France
To marry princess Margaret.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., I. 1.
Henco - 3. Death.
departable† (dệ-pär'tã-b]), a. [< ME. depart ablc, < OF. departable, < departir, separate part: see depart and -able.] 1. That may be divided into parts; divisible.
The kingdom shall go to the issue female; it shall not be departaule smongst daughters.
2. That may be separated guishable.

Abraham seith that he selgh [saw] holy the Trinite,
Thre persones in parcelles, departable tro other,
And alle thre buto [onel god.
departed (dẹ̀-pär'ted), p, a. Gone; vanished: dead.
To pray unto saints departed I am not taught.
Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549 11 is leave he took, and home he went ; 11 is wife departed lay.
ven Champions of Chris
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, [1. 85).
The departed, the deceased (person or persons); those
who have departed from the worId, or on of them.
Read the names of those buried a couple of centuries ago. . What a pitiful attempt to keep the world mind ful of the departed!
D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 153 departer (dē-pär'tėr), n. [< ME. departer; depart + -er1.] 1ł. One who divides; a distrib uter or apportioner.
And oon of the puple seide to him, Maister, seye to my beyde to him, Mam, who ordeyned the eritage. And he departer on you? Wyclif, Luke xil. 13 , 14 2. One who refines metals by separation. $-3+$. In old law. See the extract.
Departer is a word properly used of hlm that, first pleading one thing in barre of an action, and being replled herennto, doth in his rejoinder show another matter contrary to his first plea.
rtymge
departing (dē-pår'ting), n. [<ME. departynge; tion; expenditure

Lothest departyng whers is grettest richesse.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 77.
2t. Separation; parting.

## Ee gave it me atte ye hym this ryag (E. E. T. S.), 1. 362

3. Departure; leave-taking.

By faith Joseph, when he died, mado mentlon of the
departing of the children of Israel.
Heb. xi. 22. One there is
h woe and bliss
to hold through woe and bliss
ly son irom its departing.
ise, II. 282. epartisont, $n$. [ME., alse departson: < OF, , vernacular form of *departition: see departition.] Departure.

At ther departson had thay gret dolonr.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1. 104. departitiont (dē-pär-tish'on), n. [<ME. dopartision, <OF. *departition, vernacularly departison (see departison), < L. dispertitio( $n$-), a division, destruction, く dispartire, dispertire, divide, separate: see depart, and cf. departison.] Division; distribution; partition.

Peraventure thei seke departysion of ther heritage
Political Poems, ctc. (ed. Furnlvall), p.
zan influence and control; render non-partizan. [Rare.]

To departizanize the public service.

## The American, IX. 19S.

department (dẹ̀-pärt'ment), $n . \quad[=D . G$. Dan. Sw. departement, < OF: departement, deppartement, despartement, F. département $=$ Pr. departiment, departement $=$ OSp. despartimiento, Sp.departimiento $=\mathrm{Pg}$. departimento, a division (also in technical senses 2, 3, Sp. Pg. departamento, after $\mathbf{F}^{\prime}$ ), $=\mathrm{It}$. dipartimento, $<\mathbf{M L}$. as if *dispartimentum, < L. dispartire, dispertire, depart, divide: see depart and -ment.] 1. A separate part or division of a complex whole; a distinct branch or province; a subdivision, as of a class or group of activities, organizations, or the like: as, the various departments of life, knowledge, science, business, etc.; the departments of an army or a factory.
Each [Dante and Milton] in his own department is in-
comparable.
Macaulay, Milton. comparable.
A handsome plate of ground glass in one door directs you ment," a thlrd to " "The Wholesale Department." Dickens.
2. A division of official duties or functions; a branch of government; a distinet part of a governmental organization: as, the legislative, executive, and judicial departments; the Department of State, of the Treasury, etc. See phrases below. The heads of the principal departments of the United States government are members of the President's cabinet. Abbrevlated dept.
3. A division of territory; one of the provinces or principal districts into which some countries are divided for governmental or other purposes, such as the departments of France and the military administrative departments of the United States: as, the department of Saône-et-Loire in France; the department of the Platto.
The deputies of the department choose their deputies to
the national assembly.
Burke, Rev. In France. 4t. A going away; departure.
The separation, department, and absence of the soul from the body. Barroze, Works, II. 382.
Those sudden departments from one extream to another.
Sir II. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 61.
Department of Agriculture, an executive department
of the United States government, the duties of which are to acquire and diftuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture, and to procure, propagate, and distribute smong
them new and valuable seeds and plants, Its chlef is the Secretary of Ariculture and under his directlon chier is the isttcian, sn entomologist, a botanist, a chemist, a mileroscoptst, knd the ornithological and other divisions.-Department of Justice, In the United States, department under the direction of the Attorney.General, who ts required to give his advice and ophininn on questions of law whenever requested by the President or hy the head of any executive department. He exercises general superintendhals and rection over the sernct attorneys and martorles, and ampears in person or hy regular or special sistants in all cases where the United States Is a party. In sistants in all cases where the United states 18 a party. In ststant attorneys-general. - Department of Labor, an executive department of the United States government, under the charge of the Commissioner of Lahor. See com. missioner. - Department of State, an executive division of the United Ststes government, presided over by the secretary of State, who ranks as first in Importance among
the cabinet offlcers. He is the authorized organ of com. the cabinet offcers. He is the authorized organ of comforelgn powers. He conducts all megotiations, snd directs the correspondence with all diplomstic and consular agents of the government accredited to other countries. In this department are also an assistant secretary and a second and third asslstant secretaries. - Department of the Interior, a diviston of the government of the United States, under charge of the Secretary of the Interior, which has jurisdiction of various branches of internal savisions are the General Land Office, Patent Oftice, Penslon Office, Buresus of Indian Affairs and of Education the decennisl Census Buresu when tn existence, the national geological survey, government printing and publication, the department a commissioner of labor snd a commissioner of ratlroads, and several officers th charge of minor matters.- Department of the Navy, sne executive diviis the Secretary of the Navy, charged with the control and administration of affairs connected with the nsvy and navigstion. Its principal functions are distributed smong the Bureaus of Navigation, Ordnance, Equipment and Recrulting, Vards and Docks, Medicine and Snrgery, Prowsions and Clothing, Steam Engineering, and Construction and Repair. Besides the matters indicated by the titles of these bureais, the department has the control of the the Ilydrographleoffice, etc.-Department of the Treasury, the division of the United States government having disburge of all matters concerning the pars not directly re lated to fimance. Its chlef is the Secretary of the Treasury, and the sirtucipal financial officers under him are two as-

## department

States treasurer，reglster of the Treasury commlsaloner of Iuternal revenue，one deputy commissloner，commia－ troller， has control of the Burean of Engraving end Printling a burenu of Statistles，the revenue marlne，the coast anr－ vey，lighthonses（througin the Lighthouse lboard），the life－ anving scrvice，the inspection of steambosts，the erectlon of national huildings，etc．－Department of War，the exeentivo military divlaion of the United states govern－ ment，under charge of the secretary of Wer，havlug con－ trol of all alfairs relating to the general management and administration of the army，under the supervision of the the adjutant－，Inspector－，quartermaster－，paymester．，com－ misary ，and surgcou－general，and fudge－advocate－gen－ eral，chlef medical purveyor，and chlef of englneers．The depariment also has control of the Slgnal service Bureau （ includlug tho meteorological department），and the care of the natona bulldings and grouads at Washington－ Medical department（milit．），a non－combatant staff． corps of an army，whlch has charge of all fleld and gen－ wounded and and whose ofticers attend the slck and tores－Ordnance department s corps of afficers in the United States army concerned with tho Inspectlon and fabrication of ordnance and ordnance atores，the inspec． tion and repair of arma，and the manufacture of military equipments of all kinds to be supplled to the regular army， the milltia of the several States and Territories，and to the marine corps．Its officers determine all the detalls of gun conairuction for the War Department，－Post－office De－ partment，of the United States， n division of tho govern－ it is to conduct the postal service，to eatablish and discon． thure post－ofllees，to grant mall contracts，to appolut many mfinor offichals，and to superintend generally the business of the department，and execute all laws relating to the postni service．There are three assiatant poatmasters－
departmental（dē－pärt－men＇tal），a．［＝F．dé－ partentental；as（lepartment $+-a l$.$] 1．Of or$ pertaining to a department or division，as of a country．
The game pisyed by the Revolutioniate in 1780 with reapect to the French guards of the unhappy king was now played agalnst the deparlmental guards．

Ierke，Rev，in France．
2．Of or pertaining to a department or branch， as of a government，a manufacturing or busj－ ness undertaking or concern，public office，and the like．

The petty details of departmental business．
Sir E．S．Creasy，Mist．Turka，II．v
departmentally（dē－pärt－men＇tal－i），adv．By or with refcrence to departments；as regards departments．
departsont，$n$ ．Sce departison．
departure（dē－pair＇tūr），n．［＜OF．departeure， desparteure，ぐdeparter，depart：see depart and －urc．$]$ 1 t．The aet of separating or parting； soparation．
No other remedy ．．．but absolute departure．Milton． 2．The act of going away；a moving from a place：as，his departure from home．
Fyndynge ne sure conduyte，．．．he retourned to Jheru． aalem，and aryued there byore our departure frem thens． Sir $\boldsymbol{R}$ ．Guylforde，Pylgrymage，P． 46. Departure from thls happy place，Milton，P．L．，xI． 303. 3．The act of leaving the present life；decease； death．
1 am now ready to be offered，and the tinue of my de－
2 Tlm ．Iv． 6 ．
If noblo spirlts atter thelr，departure
Can know，and wish，certaln his soul gives thankg too．
Fletcher，Wife for is Month，v．3．
It Is not the mere absence of man，but the sense of his departure，that makes a profound lonelineas．

Lowell，Flreside Travels，p． 286.
4．Deviation or divergence，as from a standard， rule，or plan；a turning away，as from a pur－ pose or course of action．

Any departure from a national standard．Prescott．
The fear of the Lord and deparlure from evil are plirases of like importanco．

Tillotson．
It is well known that the anecesslon of classes of Verte－ water is measured irst by their adaptation to aeration in type lin comnection with the faculty of breathing air．

E．D．Cope，Origin of the Fltteat，p． 1
5．In navigation：（a）The distance in nautical miles made good by a ship due east or due west：in the former case it is called easting， and in the latter，cesting．When the two places are on the same parallel，the departure is the same as the distance sailed．（b）The bearing or positiou of an object from which a vessel commences her dead－reckoning．－6．In lax， the abandonment of one＇s former ground，in plending or process，which is implied by inter－ posing a pleading stating as the grounds of action or defense imatter incousistent with or substantially different from that originally in－ after beginuing an action or a defense on one
ground，in endeavoring to continue it on one substantially different．lucongrnity between suc cessive cnuses of action or detenses in one and the same pleading，when dilsallowed is terned mitjoinder．－Angle of departure．See angle3．－Departure of an imagi－ nary quantity，Ita argument，see argument，8．－New of procedure：as，this constitutes a neto departure in the photographite art．
We candidly adrait that in these remarkable works he akes a newo departure，Athencum，No． 3067 ，p． 186
To take a departure，to determine the place of a shlp In starting oun a voyage．This is done by referriag to some Wher positlon of known latletude and longltude．$=$ Syn． 2 ． depas（dep＇as），$n$ ．［Gr，d乡تas］］
a drinking－cup or－bowl．
－Depas amphikypellon，a Wofold or double eup；a cup
linvlng two handlea or ears or linvlng two handles or ears，or
one divlded Into two parta by parilition：sometlimes firterpret． edl as a vessel conslating of two bowls jolned by their bottonis， so that elther can serve as a foot for the other．It 18 gener－ ally agreed that the vessel so eatled by Homer was a slmple two－handled cup of the same class as that shown ln the llus．

## depas

depascent［＜（deè－pas＇ent）， a．［＜I．depascen（t－）s， pascere），also deponent depasci，feed upon，con－
sume，（ de－＋pasci，feed：see pasturc，pastor．］ Feeding．
depasture（dệ－pás＇tūr），$\imath$ ．；prot．and pp．de－ pastured，ppr．depasturing．［＜de－＋pasture； cf．depaseent．］I．trans． 1 t ．To eat up；con－ sume；strip．
They keep their cattle，and Itve themselvea，in hodies pasturing upon the mountains，and removi
2．To pasture；graze．
It 40 aheep yleld 80 lbs ．of wool，and are depastured in one pariah for a whole year，the parson ahall have 8 lbs． Ayliffe，Parergon．
Vlatons of countlesa flocks to be depastured，and wlde estates to be carved ont of the bountliful land．

## Contemporary dieo．，

II．intrans．To feed or pasture；graze． If man takes in a horse，or other cattic，to kraze and
depast ure in his grounda，which tho law call ayisenent．
Blackstome，Com．
After a given day the temporary fences were removed， and the cattle of all the clanamen were allowed to depas cure en the atubble．

W．E．Hearn，Aryan Houselhold，j． 225.
depatriate（dē－pā＇tri－āt），v．$t$ ．or i．；pret．and pp．depatriated，ppr．depatriating．［＜L．de， rom，＋patria，one＇s country ；ef．equiv．ML． dispatriare and＇E．expatriate．］To leave one＇s country；go into exile；exile or expatriate one＇s self．［Rare．］

A sulject born in any state
May，if he please，depatriate
lason，Dean and Squire．
depauperate（dệ－pấpér－āt），v．t．；pret．and pp． depauperated，ppr．depanperating．［＜ML．de－ pauperatus，pp．of depauperare（ $\rangle$ OF．depau－ perer $=$ Sp．depauperar $=$ It．depauperare ， make poor，$\leqslant$ L．de－＋pauperare，make poor， pauper，poor：sce pauper and poor．］To make poor；impoverish ；deprive of fertility or rich－ ness：as，to depauperate the soil．
Abjection and humility of mind，which depauperate the apirit，making it less worldly and more splritual．
（ed．1835），I． 192
Great evacuations，which carry off the nutritious hu－
Arours，depauperate the blood．Allments．
depauperate（dô－pâ＇per－ăt），a．［＜ML．depau－ peratus，pp．：see the verb．］Impoverished； made poor．Specifically，in bot．，imperfectly developed diminutlve from want of nouriahment or other unfavor
depauperated（dē－pâ＇per－ā－ted），p．a．Same as depawperate．
That atruggle for existence against adverse external con ditfons．．Will glve chlefly depauperated sul degraded torns．Daveson，Origin of World，p． 228 depauperization（dè－pâ＂pêr－i－zā＇shon），n．［ depauperize＋ation．］The act of depauperiz－ ing；the state of being or becoming depanper－ ate．
After anch extreme retragresslon，the depauperization of certain parts and organs observable in the Anomoura is eastly to be understood and admitted．

Encyc．Brit．，VI． 656.
 đepauperized，ppr．repauperizing．
pauperize．］ To omancipate from a coudition
of poverty or panperism；free from paupers or pauperism．
Our efferts at depauperizing the chlidren of paupers on $\ln$ a lump．

L＇dinhburgh fleo．
depeach（dẹ̄－pēch＇），v．t．［＜OF．deneschier， F．dépécher，despatch，discharge：see despatch， the present form of the verb．For the form，ef． impeach．］To despateh；discharge．
They alialbe first and forthwith heard，as woon as the party which they shad ulnd before our Inatlees slaalbe de－
peached．
Hakleytin Voyages，I． 267. depectiblet（dệ－pek＇ti－bl），a．［＜L．depect－erc， comb off（＜de，off，＋pectere，comb），＋E．－ible．］ Pliant ；extensible；diffusible．
Il may be niso that some bodles．．ere of a more de－ pectible nature than oll，．．．for a small uunntly of saf－ fron will tinct more than is very great quantlity of frnsis depeculation $\dagger$（dē－pek－ū－lā＇shon），n．［＜L．de－ preculatus，pp．of depeculari，embezzle，$\langle d e-+$ pcculari，embezzle public money：see pcculate．］ A robbing or embezzling．
Also robbery and depeculation of the public treasure or revenues is a greater crime than the robbing or defraud． depeinctt，depeintt，$r, t$ ．See depaint．
depelt，t．$t$ ．［＜L．depellere，drive away，＜de， away，＋pollerc，drive．Cf．dispel and depulse．］ To drive away；remove；dispel．
Because through hunger tho faults of the stomacke which hane beene taken eyther hy much drrikling or sur－

depellert，$n$ ．One who or that which removes or dispels．

The very thought of her is milachier＇s bar，
Depelter of misdeeds．
Middleton，Solomon Paraphrased，v．
depend（dē－pend＇），v．i．［くME．dependen，〈OF． dependre，F．dépendre $=$ Sp．Pg．deqender $=\mathrm{It}$ ． dipendere，dependere，＜L．dependēre，hang down， hang upon，depend，＜de，down，+ pendēre， hang：see penelant，pendent，and ef．append， impend，perpend，suspend．］1．To hang；be sustained by being fastened or attached to something above ：used absolutely or followed by from．

Th＇heauy Water，pronest to descend，
Twlxt Air and Earth is nble to depend．
Sylvester，tr．of Du Bartas＇s Weeks，i． 7.
From the Iruzeu beard Dryden．
Long lecicita depend．
a conditional effect or result ；be con－ 2．To be a conditional effect or result ；be con－ tingent or conditionca．The verb is followed by on withont whlch the effect or reault，the subject of the verb， cannot exist or will not be producce：as，the price asked for a commodity depends upon the amount on hand or the amemit tat can pron be auppont hirice，and that price．

Our lives depend upon their gentle pltles．
letcher（and another），Ses Voyage，111． 1. The fate of Christendom depended on the temper In which he［James II．］mlght then find the Commons． on polltieal Institutions， Our happiness depends little on polltieal Institutions， Pacaulay．
Success In hattle doea net depend wholly on relative numbers or relative strength．
．Spencer，Prln．of Soclol．， 8295 ，
3．To be in suspense；bo undetermined：only in the present participle：as，the suit is still de－ pending in court．See pending．
Matters of greatest soment were depending．
Milion，Elkonoklastes，v．
He tnformed me that ．．．［the law－ault］had been de－ ending for several years．

Godsmith，Citizen of the World，xeviti．
Whlle hin cause was depending，the people took arms to defend him against the aignort．

Adams，Works，V． 21.
4．To rely；rest in full confidence or beliof： with on or upon：as，you may depend upon the accuracy of the report．

First，then，a woman wlll or won＇t－depend on＇t； A．Mill，Zara，Epll．
This，you may depend on it，is the whole truth of the 5．To rely for that which is necessary or de－ sired；rest conditionally or in subordination； be dependent：with on or upon：as，children depend upon their parents；to depend upon a foreign market for supplies；wo depend on the newspapers for intelligence．

Tis loolish to depend on others＂mercy．
Filetcher，Beggars＇Bush，iv．$L$
6 $\downarrow$ ．To rest in snspeuse；wait expectantly．

## depend

Captaine Bartholomew Gosnoll ．at Isst prevailed with some Gentlemen，as Captaine Iohn Smalth，Mr＇．Ed－ who depended a yeare vpon his prolets．

Quoted in Capt．John Smith＇s True Travels，I． 149.
Have not I，madam，two long years，two ages，with hum－ Have not i，madam，two lon your smiles ？

Steele，Lylng Lo
7t．To hang in suspense over；impend．
This day＇s black fate on more days doth depend；
Thls but begins the woe，others must end． Shak．，R．and J．，Iii． 1.
dependable（dē－pen＇da－bl），a．$[\ll$ depend + －able．］Capable or worthy of being depended on ；reliable；trustworthy．
To fix and preserve a few lasting dependable friendships．
We might appiy these numbers to the case of giants and dwarts if we liad sny dependable data from which the mean human stature and its probable deviation could be ascertained．

I kept within a foot of my dependable little guide，who crept gently into the jungle． Sir S．if．Baker，Heart of Atrica，p． 93.
dependableness（dē－pen＇da－bl－nes），n．The quality or state of being dependable；reliable－ ness．

The regularity and dependableness of a storage clstern may very well make it desirable to put up with some waste
dependance，dependancy（dệ－pen＇dans，－dan－ si），$n$ ．See dependence，dependency．
dependant（dệ－pen＇dañt），a．and $n$ ．See de－ pendent．
dependence（dẹ̀－pen＇dẹns），$n$ ．［Formerly some－ times spelled dependance，after F．dépendance； $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．dependencia $=\mathrm{It}$ ．dipendenza，depen－ denza，く ML．dependentia，＜L．dependen（ $(t)$ ）s， ppr．，dependent：see dependent．］1．The fact of being dependent or pendent；the relation of a hanging thing to the support from whieh it bangs；a hanging；also，the hanging thing it－ self．［Rare．］

And made a long dependence from the bough．Dryden． 2．The relation of logical consequent to its antecedent，of conclusion to premise，or of a contingent fact to the condition upon which it depends；the relation of effect to cause．In this sense dependence is said to be in ferri，in esse，or in ope rari：in ferri，when the cause bringa the effect into being on esse，when the continued existence in operari，when the effect cannot itself ac as a cause without the coöperation of its cause．The word is also applied in this aense to the relation of accident to substance；also，to the accident itseif，ss being in this re lation．
Causelity and dependence：that is，the will of God，and his power ol acting．

Clarke，The Attributes，lii
3．The state of deriving existence，support or direction from another；the state of being subject to the power and operation of some extraneous force；subjection or subordination to another or to something else：as，dependence is the natural condition of childhood；the de－ pendence of life upon solar heat．
Having no relation to or dependence upon the court．
Clarendon，Civil War，III． 623
All our dependance was on the Dralts，which only polit－ ed out to us where such and such Places or Islands were without glving us any account，what Harbour，Rosds，or
Bays there were．
Dampier，Voyages，I． 416.
It［the word colony］suggests the notion of a body of settlers from some country who still remain in a state of greater or less dependence on the mother－country．

E．A．Frepman，Amer．Lects．，p． 24
4．Reliance；confidence；trust；a resting on something：as，we may have a firm dependence on the promises of God．
When once a true principle of piety snd of a religious dependance on God is dnly excitted io us，it will operat beyond the particulsr callse from whence it sprang

Bp．Atterbury，Sermons，I．vil
The great dependence is upon the Duks；the soldiers
sdore him，snd with reason．
Walpole，Letters，II． 4.
5．In law：（a）The quality of being conditional on something else．See dependent，5．（b）Pen－ dency；the condition of awaiting determina tion．
My father is to advance me a sum to meet，as I have slleged，engagements contrscted during the dependence of
the iste negotiation．Shelley，in Dowden，II． 8. An action is aaid to be in dependence from the momen of citation till the finsi decision of the House of Lords．

Moral dependence，the reistion of the wili to the mora dependency（dè－pen＇den－si），n．；pl．dependen cies（－siz）．［Formerly also depentancy；an ex tension of dependence．See－ence，－ency．］ 1. Same as dependcnce．

They must have their commlssion，or leiters patent from the king，that so they may acknowledge their dependency pon the crown of Engisnd．
The country has risen trom a state of colonial depen dency．D．Webster，Speech，Plymouth，Dec．22， 1820. 2．That of which the existence presupposes the existence of something else；that which de pends for its existence upon something else．

Of this frame the bearings and the ties，
The strong connections，nice dependeacies．
Pope，Esssy on Man，i． 30.
3．An accident or a quality ；something non－ essential．
Modes I csil such complex ideas ．．．which are consid red as dependencies，or sffections of substances． 4．That which is subordinate to and dependent pon somethingelse；especially，a territory sub ject to the control of a power of which it does not form an integral part；a dependent state or colony：as，the sun and its dependencies；the dependencies of Great Britain．
The rapidiy rising importance of the Angio－Indian and ustralian Colonies snd dependencies．

Iinton，Eng．Radical Leaders，p． 42
The great dependeney of India，with its two hundred $5 \dagger$ ．The subject or cause of a quarrel，when duels were in vogue；the affair depending．

Your masters of dependencies，to take up
A drunken brawl．
6．An out－building；in the plural，offices；minor buildings adjoining or adjacent to a principal structure：as，the hotel and its dependencies．
It was the Indisn way to call the place a fort where the palace and all its dependencies wers situated．

Harper＇s Mag．，LXXVI． 446.
＝Syn．Dependence，Dependency．These forms are now seldom used interchangeably，ss they were formeriy，de pendence being employed slmost exclusiveiy in sbstract facts instesd of relations or states．
dependent（dē－pen＇dent），$a$ ．and n．［Formerly and sometimes still spelled dependant（see note below）；＜OF．dependant，F．dépendant $=\mathbf{S p}$ dependente，dependiente $=\mathbf{P g}$ ．It．dependente，de pendent，＜L．dependen $(t-) s$ ，ppr．of dependere， hang upon，depend：see depend．］I．a．1．Hang ing down；pendent：as，a dependent leaf．
The whole furrs in the tails were dependent．Peacham． 2．Subordinate；subject to，under the control of，or needing aid from some extraneous source as，the dependent condition of childhood；all men are largely dependent upon one another．

## Who for a poor support hersell resign

Crabbe，Works，IV． 176 England，lons dependent and degraded，was again a po er of the first rank．Macaulay． This country is independent in government，but totally dependent in manners，which are the basis of government． Webster，in Scudder，p． 163. 3．Contingent；resultant；derived from as a source；related to some ground or condition： as，an effect may be dependent on some unknown cause．－4．Relative：as，dependent beauty （which see，under beauty）．-5 ．In law，condi－ tioned on something else：as，the covenant of the purchaser of land to pay for it is usually so expressed in the contract of purchase as to be dependent on performance of the vendor＇s covenant to convey．Such covenants are usu－ ally mutually dependent．－Dependent covenant， ens，etc．See the nouns．
II．n．1．One who depends on or looks to another for support or favor；a retainer：as，
the prince was followed by a numerous train of dependents．

Can you love me？I sm an heir，sweet lady，
However I appear a poor dependant．
Fletcher（and another），Elder Brother，iii． 5.
He lives in the fsmily rather as a relation than a de－ pendant．

We are indigent，defenceless beings；the crestures of his power，snd the dependents of his providence．Rogers． 2．That which depends on something else；a consequence；a corollary．
The parliament of 1 H．IV．c．3，4．repealed this parlis－ ment of 21 R ．II．With anl its circumstances and depen－ ［As the spelling of this class of words depends aoleiy upon whether they happen to be regarded as derived directly divided，there is no sood resom the Latin，and as usage afs： tinction in spelling between the noun and the adjective， as is done by many，the former being spelled dependant and tine iatter dependent．］
dependently（dē－pen＇dent－li），$a d v$ ．In a de－ pendent manner．
depender（dē－pen＇dér），$n$ ．One who depends； a dependent．

## dephlegmator

dependingt（dê－pen＇ding），$n$ ．［Verbal 11．of $d$
Delay is bad，doubt worse，depending worst
B．Jonson，To W，Roc．
dependingly（dệ－pen＇ding－li），adv．In a de－ pendent or submissive mauner．
If thou givest met this day supplies beyond the expense te his day，I will use it tisnkiuisy；and，nevertieless， dependingly；for I will renew my petition for my daily
Irate，on the Lord＇s Prayer．
depeople（dê－pē $\overline{p l}$ ），v．t．；pret．and pp．depeo－ pled，ppr．depeopling．［＜＜OF．depeupter，depo－ pler，also despeupler，F．dépeupler（see dispeo－ ple），〈ML．depopulare，depopulate：see depop－ ulate．］To depopulate；dispeople．［Rare．］

## All eyes

Must aee Achilles in first sight depeopling enemies．
deperditt（dệ－perr${ }^{\prime}$ dit），n．$\quad[<L$ L．deperditus，pp． （＞OF．deperdre），destroy，lose，＜de ＋perdere，lose：see perdition．］That which is lost or destroyed．
To reason can be glven why，if these deperdita ever ex－ isted，they have now disappeared．
aley，Nat．Theol．，v．\＆ 4.
deperditelyt（dē̈－per＇dit－li），adv．［＜＂deperdite， adj．（see deperdit，$n$. ），$+-l y^{2}$ ．］In the manner of one ruined ；desperately．
The most deperditely wicked of ail others，in whiom was deperdition $\dagger$（dep－êr－dish＇on），n．［＝F．déper－ dition $=$ Pr．deperdicio $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. desperdicio $=$ It．deperdizione，く L．as if＂deperditio（n－），くde－ perdere，destroy，lose：see deperdit．］Loss ； waste；destruction；ruin．See perdition．

The old［bodyl by continual Deperdition and insensible Transpirstions evaporsting still out of ua，and giving Way depersonalize（dē－pêr＇son－al－īz），v．t．；pret．and pp．depersonalized，ppr．depersonalizing．［＜de－ priv．+ personal + －ize．］To regard as not indi－ vidually personal；remove the idea of person－ ality or of individuality from，as by ass ribing a work，like the Iliad or the Odyssey，to many writers or authors，instead of to one writer or author．Also spelled depersonalise．

Modern democracy，whatever political iorm ft may as sume，．．．will have to ground its doctrine of human right，not upon theories whlch aeperaonalise man，but upon the primary facts of free will and moral obligstion which constitute him a person．
depertiblet（dē－pér＇ti－bl） q．v．，partly accommodated to L．dispertire，the more common form of dispartire，the orig．of ME．departen，deperten，E．depart：see depart．］ Divisible ；separable ；diffusible．

It may be，also，that some bodies have a kinde of ien－ tour，and more depertible nature thsn others，as we see it dephal（dep＇hal），$n$ ．［The Bengali name．］$A r$－ tocarpus Lakoocha，an Indian tree，of the same genus as the breadfruit and jack，and culti－ vated for its fruit，which is of the size of an orange．The juice is used for bird－lime．
dephlegm（dē－flem＇），v．$t$ ．［＝F．déflegmer $=\mathrm{Sp}$. desflemar $=\mathrm{Pg}$. desfleimar，deflegmar $=\mathrm{It}$ ．de flemmare，＜NL．dephlegmare or disphlegmare ＜L．de－or dis－priv．＋phlegma，phlegm：see phlegm．］To deprive of or clear from phlegm； dehydrate；desiceate；dephlegmate．
We have sometimes tsken spirit oi salt，and carefully
dephegmed it．
dephlegmate（dē－fleg＇māt），v．t．；pret．and pp． dephlegmated，ppr．dephlegmating．［＜NL．de phlegmatus，pp．of dephlegmare，dephlegm，de－ hydrate：see dephlegm．］To deprive of super－ abundant water，as by evaporation or distilla－ tion；rectify：said of spirits or acids．

dephlegmation（dē－fleg－mā＇shon），$n$ ．$[=F$ déflegmation $=\mathbf{S p}$ ．desflemacion $=\mathbf{P g}$ ．deflegma－ cão＝It．deflemmazione，〈NL．＊dephlegmatio（n－）， ＊disphlegmatio（ $n-$ ），＜dephlegmare，disphlegmare， dephlegm：see dephlegmate．］The operation of separating water from spirits and acids by evaporation or repeated distillation；concen－ tration．
In divers cases it is not enough to separate the squeous parts by dephlegmation．
dephlegmator（dē－fleg＇mā－tor），n，A condens－ ng apparatus for stills，consisting sometimes of broad sheets of tinned copper soldered to gether so as to leave narrow spaces between them，the liquid flowing successively from one space to the next，and sometimes of a worm or continuous pipe in large coils．
dephlegmednesst（dē－flom＇ed－nes），$n_{i}$［＜de－ of being freed from phlegm or watery matter． The proportlon betwixt the coralline solution and the spirit of wine depends $\rightarrow$ much upon the strint of Boule，Werks，I． 442
dephlogisticate（dē－flọ－jis＇ti－kāt），v．t．；prot． and pp．dephlogisticated，ppr．dephlogisticating． ［＜de－priv．＋phlogisticatc，q．v．］To deprive of phlogiston，once sumposed to exist as the principle of inflammability Sce phlogiston． Dephlogisticated air．Sce airl
Are we not suthorized to conclude that water is com posed of dephlogiaticated air and phlogiston deprived of part of their latent．hest？

## IFatt，Phllos．Transactions（1784），p． 332

dephlogistication（dē－fiō－jis－ti－kā＇shonn），n．A term applied by the older chemists to certain processes by which they inagined phlogiston， the supposed principle of inflammability，to bo separated from bodies．
dephosphorization（dē－fos ${ }^{\prime}$ for－i－zā＇ghon），n． ［ $\langle$ dephosphorize + －ation．］The act or process of depriving of or freeing from phosphorus．
dephosphorize（dê－fos＇for－iz），v．$t$ ．；pret．and pp．dephosphorized，ppr．dephosphorizing．［＜ de－priv．＋phosphorize．］To deprive of phos phorus；eliminate phosphorus from：as，to de－ phosphorize iron．
The prohlem of dephasphorising iron ores in one of grea importance，as the moat extensive deporisare nery al contaminated with this impurity．
depict（dệ－pikt＇），v．t．［＜ME．＊depicten（only as a pp．，depict），くOF．depicter，depict，＜L．depic－ tus，pp．of depingere，paint，depict：see depaint．］ 1．To portray；paint；form a likeness of in col ors：as，to depict a lion on a shield．

I Sounde a luknesse depict upon a walle，
Aruyd in vertuea
Bs walkyd ap and downe．
Armyd Potitical Poema，etc．（ed．Furnivall），p． 28. Ilis armes are falrly depicted In his chamiber．
uller，Worthies，Csmbridgeshire．
The cewards of Lacedemon depicted upon their shields the most terrible heasts they conld imagine．Jer．Taylor． 2．To portray in words；describe：as，to depict the horrors of war．

Casar＇s gout was then depicted in energetic language． Motley，Dutch Republic．
＝Syn．To delineate，sketel，set forth
depicter（dē－pik＇têr），$u$ ．［＜depict + －erI．］One who depicts or portrays．
The sculptor Canova，all accurate depicter of a certal low specles of nature．Caroline Fox，Journsl，p． 75.
depiction（dē－pik＇shon），n．［＝OF．depiction， LL．depictio（ $n-$ ），く L．deviotus，pp．of depingere， deplet：see depiet．］The act of depicting or portraying．
Even here，in the very sphere where Mnsic is summoned to take on the depiction of deftnable passioas to the utmost al her power，the vague but powerim expression of these for word and acene．Nineleenth Century，March， 1883. we must leave out of account that finstrumentality］of depiction，as just instaneed，because its employment be． longs to a much more advanced state of cuitivation，and analogous and auxiliary art of writing．

Whitney，Eneyc．Brit，XVIII． 767.
depicture（dệ－pik＇tūr），v．$t$ ．pret．and pp．dc－ ter depiet．］To portray；paint；picture．

Several persons were depictured in caricature．
man rupted fellcity of this creature［the cicada］．

鲑
By painting saintship I depicrure sin，
keside the pearl I prove how black the fet．
depilate（dep＇i－lāt），亿．，t．；prot．and pp．depi－ lated，ppr．depilating．［ L．depilatus，pp．of $^{\text {d }}$ depilare（＞F．dépiler $=$ Pr．depilar $=$ It．depe－ lare，dipelare），pull ont the hair，＜de，away，+ pilare，put forth hair，also deprive of hair，＜ pilus，a hair：see pilc ${ }^{3}$ ．］To strip of hair；re－ move the lair from．
The treatment［in tines aycosis］consists in shaving解 becond or third day，together with the extraction ol the discased hairs，for which purpose a psir of depilating
forceps ahould be used．
Duhring，Skin Diseases．
depilation（dep－i－lã＇shọn），n．$\quad[=$ F．dépilation ＝Pr．depilacio $=$ Pg．depilacao $=$ It．depila zione，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．as if＂depilatio $(n-),\langle$ depilare，deprive of hair：see depilate．］The act or process of removing hair from the skin or from a hide； loss of hair．
depilator（dep＇i－lā－tor），n．An instrument for pulling out hairs．
 denilatorius，＜depilare，deprive of hair：see depilate．］I．a．Having the property of remor－ ing hair from the skin．
Alian eays that they were depilatory，and，il macerated in vincgar，world take away the beard

Chamberie Cuc，art．Urtica marina
II．n．；pl．Iepilatories（－riz）．An applica－ tion used to remove hair without injuring the texture of the skin；specifically，a cosmetic employed to remove superfluous hairs from the human skin，as calx sulphurata．
The effects of the depilatory were soon seen．
Hook，Gllbert Gurney．
depiloust（dep＇i－lus），a．［＜L．depilis，without hair，＜de－priv．＋pilus，hair．］Without hair； hairless．
This animal is a kind of thard，quadruped corticated and depilous：that ls，without wool，fur，or hair． Sir T．Brow，fe，Vulg．Err．，ili．It
deplanate（dep＇lą－nāt），a．［＜LL．deplanaius， pp．of deplanare，make level，＜de，down，＋pla－ tened or expanded；made level：same as expla－ nate．
e plano（dē plā＇nō）．［L．，from or on a level， i．©．，not on the bench ：de，from；plano，abl．of jlanum，a level，plane，neut．of＇planus，lovel， plane：see plane，plain．The phrase de plano or e plano was used by the Romans with ref－ erence to judgmenta in cases go evident that the judgment could he delivered by the pretor standing on a level with the suitors，without ascending the judgment－seat for the hearing of argument．］In law，by self－evident or mani－ fest right；clearly；too plainly for argument．
deplant（dē－plant＇），v．t．［＝F．déplanter，＜L deplantare，take off a shoot or twig，set in the ground，＜de，awsy，＋plantare，plant，$\langle$ planta， \＆plant see plant．］To remove plants from，as a plant ：see plant．］a remove［Rares
deplantation（dê－plan－tí＇shon），$n . \quad[=F$ ． deplantation；as deplant + aition．］The act of clearing from plants，or of transplanting． Johnson．［Rare．］
deplete（dê̄－plẻt＇），t＇．t．；prot．and pp．depleted， ppr．depleting．［＜L．depletus，pp．of deplere， empty，＜de－priv．＋plere，fill，related to plenus， full，$=$ E．full：see fulli，plenty，etc．Cf．con－ plete，replete．］1．To empty，reduce，or ex haust by drawing away，as the strength，vital powers，resources，etc．：as，to deplete a country of inhabitants．

At no time were the Bank cellars depleted to any alarm． ing extent．
to any alarm．
＇aturday Rev．
As a depleting ontlet，therefore，of the river，the bayou Ganchac is utterly insignifleant．

Gov．Rep，on 11 ississippi River， 1861 （cil．1876），p． 421
2．In med．，to empty or unload，as overcharged vessels，by bloodletting，purgatives，or other means．

To support the vitgl eacrgles by sultable means，and to deplete the vascular system st the same time．

Copland，Dlet．I＇ract．Med．，art．Apoplexy
deplethoric（dē－pleth＇ō－rik），a．［＜de－priv．＋ plethoric．］Charaeterized by an absence of plethora．
Doulleday attempted to demonstrate that ．．．the de plethoric state is favorable to fertillty．

Pop．Sci．Mo．，XXII． 39
depletion（dệ－plè＇shon），n．［＝F．déplétion $=$ Sp．deplecion，＜L．as if＂depletio（ $n$－），，＜deplere pp．depletus，empty：see deplete．］1．The act pemptying，reducing，or exhausting：as，the depletion of the natioual resources．Specifically －2．In med．，the act of relieving congestion or plethora hy any remedial means，as blood－ etting，purging，sweating，vomiting，etc．；also ny general reduction of fullness，as by absti－ nence．
Abstinence and a slender diet attenustes，because deple． cion of the vessela gives room to the fluld to expand itself
depletive（dệ－plè＇tiv），$a$ ．and $n, \quad[=\mathrm{F}$ ．déplétif； as deplete + －ive．］I．$a$ ．Tending to deplete produeing depletion．
Depletive treatment fa contraindleatel．
Tanirop，Bleeding
II．n．That which depletes；gpecifically，any medical agent of depletion．
She had been exhausted by depletives．
androp，Bleeding
depletory（dē－plē＇tọ－ri），a．［＜deplete + －ory．］
rending to deplete；depletive．
deplication（dep－li－kā＇shon），n．$[<$ ML．as if

+ plicare，fold：see plat．Cf．deploy．］An un－ folding，untwisting，or unplaiting．bailey． deplorability（dê－plor－a－bil＇l－ti），n．［＜deplor－ alle：seo－bility．］Deplorableness．［llare．］ Speelous arguments of the deploralnitity of war in gen－ Imes（London），Jan．1s，1856．
deplorable（dê－plōr＇qu－bl），a．$[=$ F＇cléploralle $=\mathrm{Sp}$. doplorable $=\mathrm{Ig}$ ．deploravel $=\mathrm{It}$ ．deplora bile，〈 L．as if＂deplorabilis，＜deplorare，deplore： see deplore．］1．That may or must be deplored or lamented；lamentable；that demands or eauses lancentation；hence，sad；calamitous； grievous；miserable；wretched：as，a deplorable calamity．
This was the deplorable condition to which the king was reduced． Lond Clarendon，Great Rebellion．
Nothing cenld be more deplorable than the state even of the ablest men，who at that time depended for nubsis． tence on their writings．Macarlay，Boswell＇s Johnson．
2．Pitiable；contemptible：as，deplorable non－ sense；deplorable stupidity．$=\mathrm{Syn}$ ．1．Distressing， oly regrettable．
deplorableness（dē－plōr＇a－bl－nes），n．The stato of being deplorable；misery；wretchedness；a miserable state．

| To discern the sadness and deplorablenese of this estate． |
| :---: |
| Ifammond，Works，IV． |

deplorably（dêe－plör＇ạ－bli），adv．In a manner to be deplored；lamentably；miserably：a， manners are deplorably corrupt．
Metaphyalelans conslder it deplorably superficlal to ac cept the appearance of thlugs for realities．

G．II．Lewes，Probs，of LIfe and Mind，II． 395 ．
deploratet（dệ－plō＇rāt），a．［＜L．deploratus，pp． of deptorare，deplore：see deplore．］Lament－ able；hopeless．
The case is then most deplorate when reward goes ove to the wrong alde．

Sir R．LEEvirange
deplorationt（dep－lō̄－rā＇shou），u．［＝F．déplora－ tion $=$ Pg．deploração $=1 \mathrm{t}$ ．deplorazione，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ． denloratio（n－），＜deplorare，deploro：gee deplore．］ The act of lamenting；a lamentation．
IIe will leave to thase her benefielaries the farther search of thlis argument and dephoration of her fortune．
peed，Henry VII，IX x 816.
deplore（dē－plōr＇），$v$. ；pret．and pp．deplored， ppr．deploring．$[=\mathrm{OF}$ ．depleurer，deplourer， ．déplorer $=$ Sp．Pg．deplorar $=$ It．deplorare， L．deplorare，lament over，bewail， 3 de－＋ plorare，wail，weep aloud；origin uncertain． Cf．implore．］I，trans．1．To lament；bewail； mourn；feel or express deep and poignant grief for or in regard to．

But If Arcite thus deplore
Ils sufferings，Palamon yet suffers more． ission to my lat
lesrn＇d st last submission to my lat，
But，though 1 less deplord thee，ne Mer forgot．
Couper，My Mother＇s Piscture．
I have no dreams of a golden age；there will always be niore than enough to miend．
2ł．To despair of；regard or give up as des－ perate．
The phyaiciana do make a kind of scruple and rellgion to stay with the pstient after the disease is deplored．

Bacon，Advancenient of Learning，it．
In short，he is an animal of a most deptored understand－ lug，without reading and conversation．

Dryden，Fref．to siotes oa Empress of Morocco．
A true Poetick State we had deplor＇d．
Congreve，To Lord Halifsx．
$3+$ ．To tell of sympathetically．
Hill I my master＇s tears to yove more
$=$ Syn．1．To bemoan，grieve lor，sorrow over． moan．［Rare．］

All Nature mourns ；the Floods and Rocks deplore．
Congreve，Death of Queen Mary．
Twas when the sea was roaring
A damsel lsy deploring，
All on a rock recilned．
Gay，The What d＇ye Call＇t．iL． 8.
deploredlyt（dē－plōr＇ed－li），adv．In a deplored way；lamentably．Jer．Taylor．
deploredness†（dē－plōr＇ed－nes），n．The state of being deplored；deplorableness．

But for thee， 0 blessed Jesu，so ardent was thy love to us that it was not in the power of our extreme misery to abato it ：yea，so as did but highten that holy flame．

Bp．Hall，A Pathetleal Meditation， 2.
deplorer（dệ－plōr＇er），$n$ ．One who deplores or deeply laments；a deep mourner．
Not to be a mere apectator，or a lazy deplorer of the
（Reason and Religion
（ 1075 ），Prel．，p．Fil．
deploy
deploy (dḕ-ploi'), $v . \quad[<\mathrm{F}$. déployer, unrell, undeploy (dê-plos, OF desployer, earlier despleier, displeier, $\rightarrow$ ME. displayen, E. disphey, whieh is thus a deublet of deploy: see display, and cf. deplieation.] I. trans. Milit., to expand; display; extend in a line of small depth, as a division or a battaliou which has been previeusly formed in one or mere columns.
Carr's division was deployed on our right, Lawler's bri. gade forming his extreme right and reaching through these wooda to the river above.

II intrans. Wilit
as to form a Mit., te open out; extend; move the regiment deployed to the right.

A column is aid to deploy when it makes a flank march deploy (dẹ-ploi'), n. [< deploy, v.] Milit., the expansion or opening out of a body of troops previously compacted into a column, so as to present a more extended front.
deployment (dệ-ploì'mènt), n. [< F. déploiement, < déployer, deploy: seo deploy and -ment.] The act of deploying.
deplumate (dê-plö'mā̀t), a. [<ML. deplumatus,
pp . of deplumare, pluck of feathers: see deplume.] In ornith., bare or stripped of feathers; denudated.
deplumation (dē-plö-mā'shen), n. [< ML. *de-plumatio(n-), < deplumare, pluck of feathers: falling off of plumes or feathers; molting.
The violence of her mouiting, or deptumation.
Stillingfteet, Origines Sacre, 1ii. 3.
2. In pathol., an affection of the eyelids in deplume (dê-plëm'), $v$.
deplume (dē-plëm'), $r$. t.; pret. and pp. de-
plumed, ppr. depluming. $\quad[<\mathrm{ME}$. dephmen $=\mathrm{F}$. déplumer $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. desplumar $=\mathrm{It}$. spiumare, < ML. deplumare, pluck of feathers, < L. de, off, + plumare, cover with featbers, < pluma, a feather, plume: see plume.] To strip or pluck the feathers frem; deprive of plumage; pluck.

And twies a yere deplumed may thai [geese] be.
Palladizs, Husbondrie (E. E. T.S.), p.
Fortune and Time fettered at their feet with sdamantine chains, their wings deplumed for starting from them.
B. Jonson, Love'a Welcome st Bolsover.
depolarization (dē-p $\overline{\text { on }}$ Iap-ri-zā'shon), n. [= F. dépolarisation = It. dëpolarizzazione; as depolarize + -ation.] The act of depriving of pelarity or remeving the effects of pelarization. Speciftcally - $(a)$ In aptics, the change in the drection of the plane of polarization, as by a section of a cryatal, so that the polarized ray before arrested can pasas through the anslyzcr. (b) In elect., the removal of the polarizing finm of gas from the negative plate of a voltaic cell. (c) In of iron or steel. See polarization. Also apelled depolari-
depolarize (dē-pē'lạ-rīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. depolarized, ppr. dëpolarizing. [=F. dépolariser $=$ It. depolarizzare; as de- priv. + polarize. To deprive of pelarity; remove the of-
fects of pelarity from. (a) In optics, to cause to reappear, as a polarized ray before arrested by the analyzer. (b) To destroy that polarity in (metallic electrodes Im meraed in an electrolytic substance, or the metal plates of a battery) which results from the passage of a current, (e) To deprive of magnetic polarity. Also spelled depo-
depolarizer (dè-pé'lạ-rì-zèr), n. That which depolarizes; specifically, in elect., a substance used in a battery-oell for the purpese of preventing polarization. Depolarizers ususally act by entering into combination with the gases liberated, and
thus preventing their accumulating on the battery.plates thus preventing their accumulating on the battery-platea depolish (dē-pol'ish), v. t. [< de- priv. + polish, after F. dépolir $=$ Pg. depolir, depolish.] To destrey the polish of; remove the glaze from; dull.
The surface should now appear somewhat depolished.
depolishing (dē-pol'ish-ing), n. The process of removing polish or glaze; specifically, in ceram., a process whereby the glaze on ware is remeved. Ware with the resulting dull surface is called ivory porcelain. It corresponds to the deglazing of glass.
depone (dē̈-pōn'), $v . ;$ pret. and pp. deponed, ppr. deponing. $[=$ Sp. deponer $=$ Pg. depor $=$ niren $=$ Dan. deponere $=$ Sw. deponera, $\langle\mathrm{I}$. deponere, pp. depositus, lay down or aside, give in charge, intrust, ML. alse testify, < de, down,
away, + ponere, lay. place: see ponent and away, + ponere, lay, place: see ponent and
pose2, and ef. depose, deposit, etc.] I.t trans.

1. To lay down; deposit.

What basins, most capaciong of their kind,
Enclose iner, while the obcdient element Lifts or depones ita burthen.
2t. To lay down as a pledge; wager.
On this I would depone
S. Butler, Hudibras.
3. Te testify; state in a deposition.

Farther Sprot deponeth, that he entered himself there. after in conference with Bour.

State Trials, George Sprot, an. 1006.
II. intrans. In Seots and old Eng. law, to give testimeny; bear witness; depese.
deponent (dē-pē'nent), $a$. and $n$. [< L. deponen( $t$-) s, ppr: of deponere, lay aside (LL. deponen( $t$-) $s$, adj., also as a noun (sc. cerbum), a verb that 'lays aside' its preper passive sense: tr. Gr. óтo日eviкós: see apothesis), ML. alse testify: see depone.] I. a. Laying down.-Deponent verb, In Latin gram., a verb which has a pasaive form with an active aignification, as loqui, to apeak: ao
calied because such verbs were regarded sa having laid calied because such verbs were regarded sa having laid
down or dispensed with an active form and a passive sense.
2. One who depeses or makes a deposition, 2. One who deposes or makes a deposition,
especially under eath; one who makes an affidavit; one who gives written testimeny to be used as evidence in a court of justice, or for any other purpose. Abbreviated dpt.

He observed how the teatimony of the other deponents depopulacy $\dagger$ (dê-pop'ū-lậ-si), n. [ [ depopulate: see -aey.] Depopulation.

Mars answered; O Jove, neither she nor I,
With both our aids, can keep depopulacy
From off the frogs.
Chapman, tr. of חlomer's Batrachomyomachis.
depopnlarize (dē-pop' ü-lâ-rīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. depopularized, ppr. depopularizing. [=F. dépopulariser $=$ Pg. depopularizar; as de- priv.

+ popularize. $]$
To render unpopular. West+ popularize.] To re
depopulate (dē -pop' $\bar{u}-1 a ̄ t), ~ r . ;$ pret. and pp . depopulated, ppr. depopulating. [< L. depopulatus, pp. of depopulari, ML. also depopulare (> It. depopulare $=\mathrm{Sp}$. *depopular, despoblar $=$ Pg. depopular $=\mathrm{Pr}$. depopular $=\mathrm{OF}$. depopuler, deppopuler, despopuler, alse depeupler, depopler, despeupler, F . dépeupler, $>\mathrm{E}$. depeople, dispeople), lay waste, ravage, plunder, ML. also deprive of people, dispeople, $\langle d e-+$ populari, lay waste, ravage, plunder, destroy, a word usually derived from populus, people, and explained as "prop. to spread or pour out in a multitude over a region," or "te fill with (hostile) people," or otherwise, in the comp. depopulori, ML. depopulare, with de- priv., 'deprive of 'people or inhabitants,' this sense being invelved in the Rom. and E. words (cf. alse depeople and dispeople). But the uses of the L. populari throw doubt on the assumed original cennection with populus, people, and the werd is by seme regarded as a kind of freq. of spoliare, speil, despoil, plunder, being in this view reduplicated (*spo-, *spol-) frem the base *spolof spolium, spoil : see spoil.] I. trans. To deby death or by expulsion; dispeople; reduce the population of.
Many towns and villages upon the sca coasts are, of late yeara, wonderfully decayed, and some wonderfuliy depopu.
Prated.
Privy Councll (Arher's Eng. Garner, I. 301). Grim death, in different shspes,
Depopulates the nations; thousandà fall His victims.

Philips.
II. intrans. Te become dispeopled. [Rare or obsolete.]
This is not the place to enter ioto an inquiry whether the country be depopulating or not.

Goldsmith, Des. Vil., Ded.
depopulate (dē-pop'ī-lặt), a. [< L. depopula-
tus, pp. : see the verb.] Depopulated. [Rare.]
When the aea-mew
Flies as once before it Hew,
Shelley, Written anoong the Euganesm Hills.
depopulation (dê-pop-ū-lă'shon), n. [=F. dépopulation $=$ Sp. dopopulacion $=$ Pg. depopulação = It. depopulazione, 〈 L. depopulatio(n-), a laying waste, plundering, < depopulari, lay waste: see depopulate, $v$.] The act of depopulating, or the state of being depepulated; reduction of pepulation; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants.
It [Milan] hath suffered many devastationa and depopulations.
The only remedy and amen
Coryat, Cruditles, I. 130.
and thionesse of a Land within, is the borrow'd strength of firme alllance from without. Milton,
depose
depopulator (dē-pop' $\mathrm{u}-1 \bar{l}-\mathrm{ter}$ ), n. [ $\quad$ = F. dépopulateur $=$ Sp. depopuidador $=\mathrm{It}$. depopulatore, L. depopulator, a pluaderer, marauder, $\langle$ depopulari, plunder: see depopulate.] One whe depopulates.
Our puny depopntators allege for their doings the king's
Fuller, Holy State, p. 237 . deport (dẹ-pōrt'), v.t. [< OF. deporter, bear, suffer, banish, refl. cease, desist, forbear, F. déporter $=$ Pr. Sp. Pg. deportar $=1 \mathrm{It}$. diportare $=$ D. deporteren $=$ G. deportiren $=$ Dan. deportere =Sw. deportera, < L. deportare, carry away, get acquire, carry off, banish, ML. also bear, suffer favor, forbear, < de, away, + portare, carry see port3, and cf. apport, comport, export, im port, report, transport, and see esp. dispart.] 1. To transport or carry off; carry away, or from one country to another; specifically, to transport forcibly, as to a penal colony or a place of exile.
The only sure way of bringing ahout a healthy relstion Englishmen to clear their minds of the notion that we are lways to be treated as a kind of $\operatorname{lnf}$ ferior and deported Englisliman whose nsture they pertectly winderstand.
2. Te carry; demean; behave: with a reflexive preneun.
Let an ambsssador deport himself $\ln$ the most graceful
Pope.
manner before a prince.
How do the Cliristiana here deport them, keep
Their robes of white unspotted by the world?
Their robes of white unspotted by the world?
Browning, Ring snd Book, II. 212
deportł (dè̄-pōrt'), n. [< OF. deport, depport, m., deporte, f., deportment: from the verb.] Deportment; mien.

But Delia's aell
In gait aurpass'd, sud
goddess-like deport.
Mitton, P. L., jx. 389.
deportation (dē-pōr-tā'shen), n. [ $\quad \mathrm{F}$. déportation $=\mathrm{Sp}$. deportacion $=\mathrm{Pg}$. deportação $=\mathrm{It}$ deportazione $=$ D. deportatie $=$ G. Dan. Sw. deportation, < L. deportatio( $n-$ ), a carrying away, < deportare, carry away: see deport.] A carrying away; a remeving from one country to ancther, or to a distant place; transportation; specifically, forcible transportation, especially to a penal colony.
The winga seemed to be like the wings of a stork; anportation. D. Stokes, Twelve Minor Prophets, p. 497. In their [the Jews'] deportations, they had often the favour of thejr conquerora.
Emancipation [of the slave Emancipation to the alaveal, even without deportation Lincoln, in Raynond, p. 325. deportatort (dē'pēr-tā-tor), $n$. [L. as if *deportator, < deportare, deport:: see deport.] One who deperts or transports. Davies.
This island of ours, within these late daya, hath bred a great number of these field-briers, .... oppresaora, enclosers, depopulstors, depoptatorers, deppravators.
Rev. T. Adams, Worka, II. 481. deportment (dē-pērt'ment), n. [<OF. deportement, F. déportement = It. diportamento, < ML. as if *deportamentum, < L. deportare, deport: see deport.] Carriage or bearing in intercourse; manner of acting toward or before others; behavier; demeaner; conduct; management.

What'a a fine person, or a beanteous face,
Uoless deportment gives them decent grace?
This produced such a change in his whole deport nent, that his nelghbours took him to be a new man, and were a moral and religious life. Southey, Bunyan, p. 16 . At theae primitive tea-parties the utmoat propriety sud dignity of deportment prevailed.
rving, Knickerbocker, p. 170
$=$ Syn. Carriage, Conduct, etc. See behavior.
deporturet (dē-pōr'tưr), n. [< deport + -ure.] Deportment. Specă.
deposable (dē-pō'zą-bl), a. [= F. déposable; as depose + -able.] Capable of being deposed or deprived of office.
deposal $\dagger$ (dḕ-p $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ zal). $n$. [< depose $\left.+-a l.\right]$ The act of deposing or divesting of office.
The short interval between the deposal and death of
princes is become proverbial. Fox, पist. Jsmes I1., p. I4.
depose (dē- pōz'), v.; pret. and pp. deposer, ppr. deposing. [< ME. deposen, lay aside, deprive of office, alse intrust, < OF. deposer, F. testify, with senses of L. deponere, pp. depositus, lay dewn, etc. (see depone), but in form confused with OF. poser, ML. pausare, place; so with the other compounds, appose, compose, expose, impose, propose, repose, suppose, trans-

## depose

pose：see pose2．］I．trans．1．To lay down；let fall；deposit．［Obsolete or archaic．］

## Take levea green ynough of Cltur tree， And lato must that yit not lervent be

Palladius，Il ushondrie（E．E．T．S．），p． 203.

B．Jonson，G ipalea Metamorphosed． The long．cuduring ferna in tlme will all je and depoae thelr duat upon the wall．
$2 \dagger$ ．To lay aside．
God hath deposed his wrath towards all manklncl．
3f．To remove；eject；evict．
We have aummoned you hither，to dlaposaess you of
those nlacea and to depose you from those roonas，whereot those placea and to depose you from those roonta，whereot
indeed by virtue of our own grant，yet againat reason， Indeed by virtue of our own graint，yet agaiuat reason，
you are posaessed．
I ooker，Eecles． 1 ＇olity， y ， si ．
4．To remove from office，especially from roy－ alty，or from high executive，ecclesiastical，or judicial office；dethrone；divest of office：8s， to depose a king or a bishop．

Thus when the atate one Eiward dad depore，
A greater Edward ln hls room arose．
Dryden，Epistles，x．，To Congreve．
The Jews well know thelr power：cre Saul they choae， God was their king，and God they durat depose． Dryden，Abs，and Achit．，1． 418.
They had deposed one tyrant，only to make room for a
lousand．Adams，Works，$V .40$ ． 5t．To take away；strip off（from one）；divest （one of）．

You may my giories and my atato depose，
But not my griefa；atill am 1 klng of thos
Shal，Itlch．II．，Iv．I．
Your tltle apeaka you neareat heaven，and points
You out a glorlons reign among the angels；
Wo not depose yourself of one，and be
Of the other disinherited．Shirley，The Traitor，ill． 3.

## ．To testify to ；attest

To depose the yearly rent or valuation of lands．Bacon． 1 am ready to depose，when 1 shall be lawfully calied， that no European did ever visit those countriea before me． 7．To examine on oath；take the deposition

Depose him in the justice of hil canse．
Shak．，R1ch．11．，1．3．

## II．intrans．1．To bear witness．

A man might reasorn with us all day long，without per－ auading us that we slept through the day，or that we re－ turned from a long journey，when our memory deposes otherwlac．J．A．Nevman，Parochlal Sermona，1． 191.
Specifically－2．To give testimony on oath； especially，to give testimony which is embodied in writing in a doposition or an aftidavit；give answers to interrogatories intended as evidence in a court：as，he dcposed to the following facts； the witness deposes and says that，etc．
＂Twas he that made you to depose．Shak．， 3 Heu．VI．，1． 2
deposer（dẹ̃－pōzèr），n．1．Ono who doposes or degrades from office．－2．A deponent；a witness．
deposit（dō－poz＇it），v．［Formerly deposite；＜ OW．depositer $=$ Sp．Pg．depositar $=$ It．deposi－ tare，dipositarc，＜ML．depositare，deposit，freq． of deponere，pp．depositus，lay aside，deposit： see depone and depose，and ef．deposit，n．］I． trans，1．To lay down；place；put：as，a croc－ odile deposits her eggs in the sand；soil de－ posited by a river．

Ou both sldes of these apartments［catacombs）are tliree storiea of holes，big enough to deporite the bodica in．
2．To lay away；lay in a place for preservation or sale－keeping；store：as，to deposit goods in a warehouse．
Here might be the temple of Diana a place of security， where Uannibal deposited has vases of lead，as if they were tull of money，and left carelessly in his house aome brass atatues，which he filfed with hla gold．
cast，II．1． 253. Hall was appropriated to the purpose of painting and de positing the pageants for the use of the city．

Strutt，Sports and Pastlmes，p．20．
3．To place for care or custody；lodge in trust； place：as，to deposit money in a bank；to de－ posit bonds or goods with acreditor as security． The people with whom God thought fit to depasit these
thinga for the heneft of the world． 4ł．To lay or set aside；get rid of．
If what is written prove usefull to you，to the depositing Lammond，Works，I． 704.
It has been olten alleged，that the passlons can never
be wholly deposited．

II．intrans．To settle or be formed by deposi－ tion；descond and rest or become attached．
When the atrata of the Cordilleras were depositing，there were islands whlch even in the iatlude of Northern Chile， where now ali is Irreclatmanty desert，supported large coniferous foreats．Darvin，（ieol．Obacrvationa，11． 409. When no morusliver deprovits on the copper，the opera－
lon la completcd．IVorkshop fleceipts，1at ser．，p．19s． deposit（dẹ̆－poz＇it），$n$ ．［Formerly dcposite（in ME．depost，〈OF．depost， F ．dépot，〉E．dcpot）； $=$ Sp．Pg．It．deposito，＜L．elepositum（ML also depostum），a thing laid aside or given in trust，neut．of depositus，pp．of dcponere，lay aside：see the verb．］1．That which is laid or thrown down；matter laid down or lodged in a place，or settled by subsidence or procipita－ tion，as from a fluid medium．

Throwa the golden aands，
A rich deposit，on the border lands．
Couper，Charily．
Meanwhile the hours were each leaviug their little de－ posit，and gradually forming the final reason for inaction nameiy，that action was too late．

George ELiot，Middlemarch，I． 378.
Specifically－（a）In geol．，any masa of material whlch has been thrown down from，or moved and gathered together y，wher，or wences Irrecularity of form is rather characteriatlc of a deposit：if the material be evenly and oniformly dlatributed，it would more generally be termed a bed or layer．The products of volcanlc agencles are rarely dealgnated by the term depasit．
The most characteristlc diatinction between the lacus． rine and marine deltas conslate in the nature of the or gauic remaina which becomse imbedded in their deposita．
Lyell
b）In mining，the most geveral term for an accumuiation ＂＂occurrence，＂of ore，of whatever form or nature it may be；but the word ore is generally added．（See ore－deposit．） By some authora the terma deposit is used as meaning a node of occurrence of ore supposed to be less permanent in its character than a true veln．Thms，flat masses or sheets would often be calied deposits，eapecially if not exhtbl See vein．）（c）The metallic coating preclpltated by cal See veins．）（c）The metallic coating preclpltated by gal base，as the flom of gold or allver on plated articlea，or of copper ont copper－laced type，or the copper shell＇of an electrotype plate．
2．Anything intrusted to the care of another； something given into custody for safe－keeping； specifically，money lodged in a bank for safety or convenience．
It aeema your church is not so faithful a guardian of her deposit as her dear friends
－would make us belleve．
I do not at all doulbt that the arrangement is in a cer ain degree at haphezard，hut it acema to me that ther Deporita in the Roman and IIindu law，and in the promi－ nence assigned to Thefts in the law looth of the Romans and of the Sadian Franke．

Maine，Early Law and Custom，p． 383.
3．A place where things are deposited；a de－ pository．［Rare．］－4．The stato or fact of be－ ing deposited or stored in the care of another storage：as，to have money on deposit in a bank safe deposit．－5．A pledge；a pawn；something given as security．Specifically－6．In lav： （a）A sum of money which one puts into the hands of another to sceure the fulfiment of some agreement，or as a part payment in ad－ vance．（b）A naked bailment of personal prop－ erty，to be kept for the bailor without recom pense，and to be returned when he shall require it．（c）In Seots law，same as depositation．－7†． Deposition．
I deatra that thls may not he looked upon as a fuil and Anlahed character，but ny solemn deposit of the truth，to Certificate of deposit．See certificate－Contact de－ posit．See contact．－Coralline deposits，in geol．，a slat of the marine banks，shoals，and lalands entirely com posed of cora，and thence extended to the lower Plocen deposits of suffolk，Engiand，the white or coralliee crag Melanic deposit．See melanic．－Special deposit， deposit in a bank Which the bank is not en

epositary（dē－poz＇i－tā－ri），a．and $n . ~$
depositaire $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．Pg．It．depositario，$<\mathrm{F}$ ． depositaire＝Sp．Pg．It．depositario，く LL．de－ positarius，only as a noun，one who receives a trust，く L．depositum，a trust，deposit：see de－ posit，n．］I．a．Of deposit；receiving deposits： said of banks．

No lons has resnlted in this class of deposits for the past eighteen year．althoughi a number of falures have takem
Rep．of See．of Treasury，1886，p． 88.
II．n．；pl．depositaries（－riz）．1．A person with whom anything is left or lodged in trust； one to whom a thing is committed for safe－ keeping，or to be used for the benefit of the owner；a trustee；a guardian．Also depository．
For a hunlred years they［the Puritana］wers the so deparitariee of the sacred fire o！llberty in Englend．
R．Choale，Addresses，p

## depositor

The Liverpool house was the suthorized depositary of Contederate funda In Europe．

## J．R．Soley，Biockade and Cruisers，p． 182

 The first apostics blone were the depositaries of the pure and perfect evangel．（vinburne，Fortnightly Rev．，N．8．，X1．11． 170.
2．In lave，a baileo of personal property，to bo kept by him for the bailor without recompense． depositatet（dè－poz＇i－tảt），a．［＜ML．deposita－ tus，pp．：seo deposit，e．］Deposited．
A marble inscription ivo algulying that hls corpse is
depositation（dē̄－poz－i－tā＇shon），$u$ ．［ ${ }^{-1}$ ． as if＂depositatio（ $n-$ ），＜depositare，deposit：see deposit，$\%$ ．］In Scots law，a contract by which something belonging to one person is intrusted to the gratuitous custody of another（called the depositary），to be redclivered on demand．A proper depositation ls one where a apeclal subject is de－ poalted，to be reatored without alteratlon．An iniproper depositation is one where money or other funglibles are de－ posited，to be returned in klind．Also deporit．
depositing－dock（dẹ̄－poz＇i－ting－dok），n．See dock ${ }^{3}$ ．
deposition（dep－ō－zish＇on），u．［＜OF．deposi－ tion，F．déposition $=$ Sp．＇deposicion $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．deposi－ cao＝It．deposizione，$\langle$ LL．depositio（ $n$－），a lay－ ing down，＜L．deponere，pp．dejositus，lay down， deposit：see deposit，depose，depone．］1．The act of depositing；a laying down；lodgment or precipitation：as，the deposilion of stonos by a moving glacier，or of sediment by a river；the deposition of a metallic coating by galvanism．

A benefactress to the convent，happening to die，was destrous of being buried in the cloister．．The aociety consmerel the deposition of their beneisctress among

The aediment brought down from the land would only prevent the growth of the coral In the line of tita deposi－
tion． The deporition of a delta is the work of tens of thou． sanda of years．H．Spencer，social statice，p． 378. 2．That which is deposited or placed；a de－ posit．［Rare．］－3t．The act of laying down or bringing to notice；presentation．

The Influeace of princes upon the dlapositions of their courta needs not the deporilion of their examples，since it hath the authority of a known principle．

Montague，Devoute Essays，1．Ix．\＆ 2.
4．Declaration；assertion；specifically，in lau， testimony taken under interrogatories，written or oral，before an authorized officer，to be used as a substitute for the production of the witness in open court．The term ta sometmes loosely used to incincle affidavita，which are ex－parte statements in writ－ ing，aworn to，but not taken judicially or quasi．judleinlly， as are depositions strictly a collied．In a deposition there may have been cross－examination；In an atfidavit，none．

If you will examine the veracity of the fathers hy those circumstancea uaually conakdered in depasitions，you will
find them atrong on their alde．
Sir K．Digby．
5．In eivil and common law：（a）A deposit；a naked bailment of goods，to be kept for the bailor without reward，and to be returned when he shall require it，or delivered according to the object or purpose of the original trust． Story，Bailments，iv．41．（b）The thing so de－ posited．－6．The act of deposing a person from an office，or of depriving him of a dignity；spe－ cifically，the act of dethroniug，or of removing from some important office or trust．
After his deposition by the comncil of Lyous，the affalrs of Frederic II．went raptdly Into decay

Lallam，Middle Ages，vil． 2
7ヶ．In surg．，the depression of the lens of the eye in the operation of couching．－8．The burial of a saint＇s body，or the act of transferring his remains or relics to a new resting－place or shrine；the festival commemorating such buri－ al or translation ：as，the Deposition of St．Mar－
tin．－Deposition from the cross，the taking down of Christ＇a body irom the cross，or the representation of that depositive（deê－poz＇i－tiv），$a$ ．$[=0 F$ ，depositif； as deposit + －ive．］Depositing；tending to de－ posit：in pathol．，applied to inflammation of the corium when the effusion of lymph into that membrane gives rise to small，hard elevations or pimples on the surface．
depositor（dệ－poz＇i－tor），n．［＝F．dépositeur，＜ LL．depositor，＜L．deponerc，pp．depositus，de－ posit：see deposit．］One who makes a deposit ； specifically，one who deposits money in a bank．

It is ordained by the sages of Hindustan that a depasi－ tor shall carefully emquire into the character of his in－
tended depositary；who，if he undertale to keep the goods， ahall preserve them with care and attention．

Sir W．Jones，Law of Ballmentio

Savings Banks，where the smaliest sums are placed in periect saiety.. and gre paid．．．the moment they gre
denaanded by the depositors．
Mculloch，Com．Dict． depository（dē－poz＇i－tọ－ri），n．；pl．depositories （－riz）．［ $<\mathrm{ML}. .{ }^{*}$ depositorium，a place of de－ posit，＜L．depositus，pp．of deponerc，deposit．］ 1．A place where anything is lodged for safe－ keeping：as，a warehouse is a depository for goods．

It may be said ．．．that the Conatitutional Monarch is only a depository of power，as an armory is a depository oi constitute the true governing suthority，

Gladstone，Might of Right，p． 169. 2．［Prop．llepositary．］A person to whom a thing is intrusted for safe－keeping；a deposi－ tary．［Rare．］
If I am s vain man，my gratification lies within a nar－ row circle．I am the sole

Junius，Letters，Ded．
One who was the director of the nstional financea，and the depository of the gravest secrets of atate，might ren－
der inestimable servicea．
Macaulay，Hist．Eng．，xxii． deposit－receipt（dẹ̀－poz＇it－rệ－sēt＂），n．A note or an acknowledgment for money lodged with a banker for a stipulated time，on which a higher rate of iuterest is allowed than on the balance of a current account．
depostt，$n$ ．An obsolete form of deposit．
depot（de－pō or dé $\left.{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{po}\right), n$ ．［＜F．dépôt，a de－ posit，a place of deposit，a storehouse，depot OF．depost，a deposit，pledge，〈L．depositum， a deposit：see deposit，n．］1．A place of de posit；a depository；a warehouse or store house for receiving goods for storage，sale，or transfer，as on a railroad or other line of trans－ portation．
The isiands of Guernsey and Jergey are at present the Specifically－2．A railroad－station；a building for the accommodation and shelter of passen－ gers and the receipt and transfer of freight by railroad．［U．S．］－3．Milit．：（a）A military magazine，as a fort，where stores，ammunition， etc．，are deposited；or a statiou where recruits for different regiments are received and drilled， and where soldiers who cannot accompany their regiments remain．（b）The headquarters of a regiment，where all supplies are received and whence they are distributed．（c）In Great Brit－ ain，that portion of a battalion，generally con－ sisting of two companies，which remains at home when the rest are ordered on foreign ser－ vice．－4．In fort．，a particular place at the tail of the trenches，out of the reach of the cannon of the place，where the troops generally assem－ ble who are ordered to attack the outworks．
Sometimes written with the French accents， dépót or depót．
＝Syn．2．Devot，Station，Freight－house．In the United States， ，first the places ior landing railroad－paasengers depots；but the use of station for the landing－place of pas－ sengers is gradualiy increasing，while freight－house is the most common word ior a separate storage－place．
depotentiate（dē－pō－ten＇shi－āt），v．$t_{.} ;$pret．and pp．depotentiated，ppr．depotentiating．［ $<$ L．de－ priv．+ potentia，power：seo potency．］To de－ prive of potency or power．
The gospel of Christ himself we may therefore expect to see greatly depotentiated．Bibliotheca Sacra，XLV． 175.
depravate（dep＇ra－vāt），v．t．；pret．and pp． depravated，ppr．depravating．［＜L．depravatus， pp．of depravare，deprave：see deprave．］1 $\dagger$ ． defame ；vilify．

Whereat the rest，in depth of acorne and hate，
His Diuine Truth with taunts doe deprauate．
Davies，Holy Roode，p． 7.
2．To render depraved．［Rare．］
With natures depravated，and sffinities slready disten－ pered by the sin oid progenitora．
ushnell，Nat．and the Supernat．，p． 178.
depravation（dep－ra－vā＇shon），n．［＝F．dépra－ vation $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．depraväcion $=$＂Pg．depravação $=\mathrm{It}$ ． depravazione，＜L．depravatio（ $n-)$, 〈 depravare， deprave：see deprave．］1t．The act of pervert－ ing or distorting；perversion；vilification．

> Do not give advantage ics, apt, without a theme,

To atubborn critics，apt，without a theme，
For depravation．
Shak．，T．snd C．，v． 2 That learning should undermine the reverence of laws and government．．is assuredly s mere depravation and
calumny．
Bacon，Advancentent of Learning，i． 23 ． 2．The act of making or becoming bad or worse； the act or process of debasement；deteriora－ tion．
It is to these．．［circumstances］that the depravation of anctent polite learning is principally to be ascribed．
Goldsmith，

3．Depraved or corrupt quality or character； degencracy；depravity．
Notwithstandiug this universai depravation of manners， behoid how untouched he［Noah］atood，and what a char－ 4．A depraved tendency；inclination toward evil or corruption．［Rare．］
What beiell Asdrubal or Cessar Borgia is as much an il－ ustration of the mind＇a powers and depravations as what has befallen us．
＝Syn．Depravity，Depravation，deterioration，corruption， vitiation，contamination，debasement．Depravation ia especially the act of depraving or the process of becoming depraved；depravity，the state resulting from the act on process．The use of depravation ior depravity is uncom－ mon．
Its coarseness［that oi Dryden＇s day］was not external， like that of Elizabeth＇s day，but the out ward mark of an in－ ward depravity．Lowell，Among my Books，1st ger．，p． 32. I do not believe there ever was put upon record more
depravation of Mzn and more despicable frivolity of depravation of M8n and more despicable frivoity
thourght and aim in Woman，than in the novels which pu thought and aini in Woman，than in the novels which
port to give the picture of English fashionable life．
port to give the picture of English iashionable hife．
at．，p． 139.
deprave（dệ－prāv＇），v．t．；pret．and pp．depraved， ppr．depraving．［＜ME．depraven，＜OF．depra－ ver，pervert，calumniate，accuse，F．depraver $=$ Sp．Pg．depravar＝It．depravare，く L．depra－ vare，pervert，distort，corrupt，＜de－＋pravus， crooked，misshapen，wicked，depraved．］1 $\dagger$ ．To pervert；distort；speak evil of ；misreport；ca－ Iumniate；vilify．

See！how the stubborne damzell doth deprave
My simple meaning with disdannfull scornc
My simple meaning with disdaynfull scornc．
Spenser，Sonnets，xxix． Gone about to deprave and caiumniate the peraon and writing of Quintus Horatius Flaccus．

Unjustly thou depravest it with the name
Of aervitude，to gerve whom God ordains．
Milton，P．L．，vi． 174.
2．To make bad or worse；pervert；vitiate； corrupt：as，to deprave the heart，mind，under－ standing，will，tastes，etc．；to deprave the mor－ als，government，laws，etc．

## Whose pryde depraves each other better part． Spenser，Sonnets， <br> penser，Sonnets，xxxi．

All things proceed，and up to him return，
The ingenuity once a conspicuously displayed in every department of physical snd moral acience has heen de－ praved into a timid and servile cunning．

Macaulay，Moore＇s Byron．
The ceremony of kneeling at the Sacrament was included among the rest：but the free and glad acknowledgment of that ceremony was not to be expected from one who had notoriously depraved it．

R．WV．Dixon，Hist．Church of Eng．，xx．
depraved（dē－prāvd＇），p．a．1．Perverted；vi－ tiated：as，a depravca appetite．
Their taste in time became so depraved，that what was at hrst a poetical Swift，Improving the English Tongue． 2．Morally bad；destitute of moral principle； corrupt；wicked：as，a depraved nature．＝Syn 2．Illegal＇，Iniquitous，etc．（see criminal），base，profligate，
depravedly（dệ－prā＇ved－li），adv．In a depraved manner；with corrupt motive or intent．
The writings of both depravedly，anticipatively，coun－ terieitly imprinted．
depravedness（dè－prä＇ved－nes），n．The state of being depraved or vitiated；corruption； taint．
Our orisinal depravedness，and proneness of our eternal part to all evil．

Hammond．
depravement（dè－prāv＇ment），n．［＜deprave＋ －ment．］Perversion；vitiation．［Rare．］
He maketh men believe that apparitions ．．．sre either deceptions of sight，or melancholy depravements of fancy．
depraver（dệ－prā＇vér），n．1t．One who per－ verts or distorts the character of a person；a traducer；a vilifier．
Do you think I urge any comparison against you？no，I am not so ill－bred as to be a depraver of your worthiness．
2．A corrupter；one who vitiates．
For depravers of the Prayer－Book it was ten pounda fine or three months for the first offence．

R．W．Dixon，Hist．Church of Eng．，xv．，note．
depravingly（dẹ－－prā＇ving－li），adv．In a deprav－
ing manner．
depravity（dệ－prav＇i－ti），n．［Irreg．＜de－＋ pravity，q．v．；as if＜E．deprave＋－ity．］ 1. The state of being depraved or corrupt；cor－ or morals．
Succeeding generstions change the iashion of their morals，．．．wonder at the depravity of their ancestors．

## deprecative

To remove the offender，to preserve society frons those dangers which are to be apprehended from his incorrigi－ bie depravity，is often one of the ends of punishment．
Macaulay，Hallam＇s Const．Hist． Specifically－2．In theol．，the hereditary ten－ dency of mankind，derived from Adam through his descendants，to commit sin；original sin．By many theologtans depravity iz distinguished from sctual gin，which they legard 85 consisting wholly in voluntary action．－Total depravity，in theol．，the total unfitiless of man ior the moral purposes or his being until born again by the influence of the spirit oi God．In deffining the nature of this unfitness theologians aisagree．Some consider man as utteriy indisposed，ash and wholiy inclined to evil and that is spiritually，（West，Conf．of Faith）．Others con－ cede to man certsin natural traits of character which are innocent，amiable，or even conmendaile，but hold that the moral character is determined by the controling energy and digposition，which ia by nature totaliy indi－ ferent or averse to the law oi God．$=$ Syn． 1 and 2．De－ pravity，Depravation．See depravation．－2．Profligacy， basseness，degeneracy，w，1）
deprecable（dep＇rē－kă－bl），a．［＝It．depreca－ bile，〈 LL．dcprecabilïs，that may be entreated， ＜L．deprecari，pray against，pray for：see dep－ recate．］That is to be deprecated．

I look upon the temporsi deatruction of the greategt king as far leas deprecable than the eternsl damnation of
the meanest subject．
Eikon Basilike．
deprecate（dep＇rê－kāt），v．$t$. ；pret．and pp． deprecated，ppr．deprecating．［＜L L．deprecatus， pp．of deprecar gainst（a preseb imprecate，$\langle d e$ ，off，+ precari，pray：see pray．］ 1．To pray against；pray or entreat the re－ moval or prevention of ；pray or desire deliver－ ance from．
We are met here to acknowledge our $\sin$ ，to express our public deteatation of it，and to deprecate the vengeance the sccount of it．Bp．Alterbury，Sermons，II．xiii． The judgments which we would deprecate are not re－
2．To plead or argue earnestly against；urge reasons against；express disapproval of：said of a scheme，purpose，and the like．
His purpose was deprecated by all around him，and he The seli－dependence which wss honored in me is dep－ reated a

Marg．Fuller，Woman in 19th Cent．，p． 40.
0 ，still as ever，friends are they
Who，in the intereat of outraged truth，
Deprecate such rough handling of a lie！
Brouning，Ring and Book，II． 227.

## 3t．To imprecate；invoke．

Upon the heads oi these very mischievous men they deprecated no vengesnce，though that oi the whole nation
wranklin，Autobiog．，p． 442 ．
deprecatingly（dep＇rḕ－kā－ting－li），adv．By dep－ recation；with expressions or indications of protest or disapproval．
deprecation（dep－rệ－k $\bar{a} ' s h o n), ~ n . ~[=O F . ~ d e-~$ precation，F．déprécation $=$ Sp．deprecacion $=$ Pg ．deprecaşão＝It．deprecazione，＜L depre－ catio（n－），＜deprecari，deprecate：see depre－ cate．］1．The act of deprecating something， as harm or disapproval；counter－prayer or pe－ tition；earnest desire for exemption or deliv－ erance．

1，with leave of speech implored，
And humble deprecation，thus repiled． Milton，P．L．，viil． 378.
Sternutation they generaily conceived to be a good sign， or a bad one；and so，upon this motion，they commonly used a gratulation for the one，snd a deprecation Browne．

They use no deprecations nor complaints，
Nor suit ior mercy．
hapman，Byron＇s Tragedy，iv． 1.
Specifically－2．In litanies，a petition to be delivered from some evil，temporal or spiritual． In Latin litanies esch gingle deprecation is usually fol－ lowed by the response，＂Libers nos，Domine＂sinver us， ＂Lord）．In the Anglican litany the deprecstions begin， ＂From all evil and mischief，＂and end，Cromandment，＂ of heart，and contempt oi thy word and conmand comes
gnd are collected in groups，aiter each of which cone snd are collected in groups，aiver us．＂The obsecrations， wilich succeed，have the same response．See litany．
3．A praying for removal or prevention；en－ treaty or earnest desire for an averting or delaying：as，to urge reasons in deprecation of war or of a severe judgment；＂deprecation of death，＂Dornc．－4 4 ．An imprecation；a curse．
We may，with too much justice，apply to hin the Scrip－ tural deprecation－＂lle that withholdeth his corn，the
people shafl curse him．＂W．Gilpin，Sermons，III．xi．
deprecative（dep＇rè－kā－tiv），$a$ ．［＝OF depre－ catif，F．déprécatif $=$ Sp．Pg．It．deprecativo，＜

## deprecative

LL．deprecativus，＜L．deprecari：s Serving to deprecate ；deprecatory．
The form itseif is very ancient，consisting ．．．of two intreating for pardion，the other diapensing it Comber，Cempanion to the Templc，I． 752, deprecator（dep＇rę̣－kā－tor），n．［＜L．deprecator， ＜deprecari，deprecate：sco deprceate．］One who deprecates．
deprecatory（dep＇rḕ－kā－tọ̀－ri），a．and \％．［ $=\mathrm{OF}$ ． deprccatoire， $\mathrm{F}_{\cdot}$ deprcatoire $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．It．de－ precatorio，＜LL．deprceatorius，＜L．deprceari， deprecate：sco deprecator，deprecatc．］I．a． Scrving or intended to deprecate or avert some threatened evil or action；characterized by en－ treaty or protest intended to avort something evil or painful．
Humble and deprecatory letters to the Scettiah king．
The eycs of his little meaial turned upon him that dep catory glance of inquiry so common to slave childrea．
II．t n．A deprecating speech or act．
There the author strutted like an Ilector，now he is passive，full of deprecatories and apologetica． Roger Jorth，Examen，p． 343.
deprecet，$v, t$ ．Sce depress．
depreciate（dē－prē＇shi－āt），$v$. ；pret．and pp．de－ preciated，ppr．depreciuting．［＜LL．depreciatus， pp．of depreciare，prop．depretiare（＞F．dépré－ cier $=$ Sp．despreciar $=$ Pg．deprcciar $;$ ef．，with equiv．prefix dis－，It．dispregiarc $=$ OF desprei－ ser，despriser，$>$ F．dispraise，disprize），lower the price of，undervalue，$\left\langle\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{L}}\right.$ ．de，down，+ pretium， price：see price，prize ${ }^{2}$ ，precious，etc．，and cf． disprize．Cf．also appreciate．］I．trans．1．To lessen the value of；bring down in value or rate： as，to depreciate goods or prices；to depreciate railroad stocks．
The disturbances in question are the sane in character as have always accompanied the use of a deprecuated，flue tuating currency．
2．To undervalue or underrate；represent as of little value or merit，or of less than is com－ monly supposed；belittle．
It is very natural fer such as have net succeeded to de preciate the work of those who have．

Spectator．
To prove the Americana ought not to be free，we are abliged to depreciate the value of freedom itself．Burke．
We are all inclined to depreciate whatever we bave over－
praised，and，on the other hand，to show nndne ind nigence where we have shewn undue rigeur．

Macrulay，Warren IIastings．
Another injurious consequence，resulting，in a great measure，from asceticism，was a tendency to depreciate extremely the character and the position of women．

Lecky，Furop．Morals，II． 357.
$=$ \＄yn．1．Te lower．－2．Disparage，Detract from，etc．（see
II．intrans．To fall in value；become of less Worth：as，a paper currency will depreciate un－ less it is convertible into specie；real estate is depreciating．
The weaithy inhsbitants opposed ．．．all paper cur－ rency，frome Few England．Franilin，Autohiog pil depreciation（dệ－prē－shi－$\overline{\mathrm{a}}$＇shon），$n . \quad\left[=\mathbf{F} \cdot d \hat{c}^{-}\right.$ préciation $=\mathbf{P g}$ ．depreciação，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．as if＊depre－ tiatio（ $n$－），＜depretiare，depreciate：see depreci－ ate．］1．The act of lessening or bringing down price or value．－2．A fall in value；reduction of worth．

## Thls depreciafion of their funds．

Burke．
Paper continues to be jasued without limit，and theo 3．A belittling or running down of value or merit ；conscious undervaluation or underesti－ mation of the merits of a person，action，or thing；unfavorable judgment or scant praise： as，he is much given to the depreciation of even． his best friends．
I have recejved from some a degree of credit for haviag kept silence，and from others some depreciation

Lincoln，in Raymond，p． 83. A atatue of llaudel by Roubiliac was erected in Vaux－ nation of his music there can be no denbt．

Lecky，Eng．in 18th Cent．，iv．
depreciative（dē－prē＇shi－g̣－tiv），a．［＜depreci－ ate＋－ive．］Tending to deprecisto or under－ value；undervaluing or underrating．
depreciator（dē－prē＇shi－ā－tor），n．［＝F．dépre． clateur $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．despreciador $\ddot{=} \mathrm{Pg}$ ．depreeiador $=$ depreciato：see ates．

No doabt，in times past，kjugs hava heen the most no－ torious false coiners and depreciators of the currency，but there is no danger of the like being done in modern times．

1547
epreciatory（dē－prè＇shi－ă－tō－ri），a．［＜depre－ ciate + －ory．］lending to depreciato
depredable（dcy＇rẹ̃－da－bl），a．［＜LI．as if ＊deprudabilis，＜depradiri，plunder：see depre－ date．］Liable to depredstion．
The two precedent intend this，That the spirits and aire in their sctions nay be the lesse depredstory；and the twe latter that the biood and Juice of the body misy be the
iesae derredable．Bacon，IIst．Life and Death．

## depredate（dep＇rē－dāt），t＇．；pret．and pp．depre－

 dated，ppr．depredating．［र LL．depradatus， dépréder $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．depredar $=\mathbf{I t}$ ．depredare），plun－ der，＜L．de－＋pradari，rob，plunder，＜prada， prey：sco prey．］I．trans．To prey upon，cither by consumption or destruction，or by plunder and pillago；despoil；lay waste．

It maketh the ．．．body mere solld and compact，and so less apt to be consumed and depredated by the apirits． That kiod of war which depredates and distressea in． II．intrans．To take plunder or prey；com－ mit wasto：as，wild animals depredate upon the corn；thieves have depredated on my prop－ erty．
depredation（dep－rē－dä＇shon），n．［＝F．dépre－ dation $=$ Sp．depredacion $\stackrel{=}{=} \mathrm{Pg}$ ．depredação $=$ It．depredazione，＜L L．depradatio（ $n$－），く depre－ dari，plunder：see depredate．］1．The act of plundering；a robbing；a pillaging．

I have now a plentiful estate，external affnence；what If at thifs moment I were bereit of all，elther by fire or
depredation？
Sir M．IJale，Affictions，
To guard against the depredations of birds or mice．
D．G．Mitchell，Wet Days．
2．Wasto；consumption．－3．In Scots law，the offeuse of driving away numbers of cattle or other beasts by the masterful force of armed persons：otherwiso called hership．
depredator（dep＇rẹ̃－dā－tor），n．${ }^{[ }=$F．dépré－ dateur $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．dëpredador $=\mathrm{It}$ ．$\overline{\text { epredatore }}$ ＜LL．depredator，＜depradari，plunder：see depredate．］One who plunders or pillages；\＆ spoiler；a waster．
They［briony and colewort］be both great depredator： of the earth，and one of them starveth the other．

Bacon，Nat． 11 ist．，\＆ 402
depredatory（dep＇rệ－dä－tō－ri），$a$ ．［く LL．as if ＂depradatorius，$\langle$ depredari，plunder：see dep－ redator and depredate．］Plundering；spoiling； consisting in or involving pillage．

They are a stont，well－made，bold，warlike race of peo－ ple，redonbtable neighbours to both bationa of the Korlacs， who often feel the effects of their depredatory incursiens． deprehend $\dagger$（dep－rē－hend＇），v．$t$ ．［＜OF depre－ hender，deprendre，catch，seize（cf．OF despren－ dre，with prefix des－priv．，let go，F．déprendre， separate，detach $),=\mathrm{Sp}_{\mathrm{s}}$ ．deprender $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．depre hender＝It．deprendere，〈L．deprehendere，contr． deprendere，seize upon，catch，find out，$\langle d e$－+ prchendere，seize，take：see prehend，apprehend， comprehend，reprehend．］1．To estch；take un－ awares or by surprise；seize，as a person com－ mitting an unlawful act．

As if thou wert persude，
Fuen to the act of aome light sinne，and deprehended so，
Chapman， $1 \mathrm{itad,v}$
Before the law was thorougbly estabished，when Moses came down from God，and deprehended the peopie in that idelatry to the call．
He is one that sneaks from a good actien，as one tbat had pilferd and dare not fustifie it，and is
ly deprehended in thia thea others in ain．

Bp．Earle Micro
For it were fitting you did see how I live when I sm by myselfe，．．．deprehending me（as you did）at a tyme when I was to gratiffe so macy curiens persons．

Evelyn，To Dr．Jeremy Taylor．
2．To apprehend；learn．
But yet they［motions of minute parts of bodies］are to
deprehensiblet（dep－rē－hen＇si－bl），$a$ ．［くL． deprehens－us，pp．of deprehendere（see depre－ hend），＋E．－ible．］Capable of being discov－ ered，apprehended，or understood．Also de－ prensible．E．Phillips．
deprehensibleness $\dagger$（dep－rę－hen＇si－bl－nes），$\pi_{0}$ Capableness of being caught or discovered Bailey．
deprehensiont（dep－rē－hen＇shon），$n .[=$ Pg．de－ seize：see deprelend unawares；a discovering．E．Phillips．

Iler deprehenvion is made an aggravation of her shame： bles not man，but to be taken in doing it．

## depressed

We must conceal unr actions from the surprises and dejrehensions of auspicion．

Jer．Tayter，Works（ed．I835），1． 278

## deprensiblet，$a$ ．Same as deprehensible．

Snch［qualities］as are not discernible by sense，or de－ prensible by certain experiments．

Sir $\mathrm{H}^{\prime}$ ．D＇ettie，Advice to llartlib（1G48），p． 15.
depress（dệ－pres＇），v．t．［＜ME．depressen，de－ presen，deprecen，$\langle$ OF．depresser，press down wer，＜L．depressus，pp．of deprimere（ $>\mathrm{F}$ ．dé－ mimer $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg．deprimir $=\mathrm{It}$ ，deprimere），press down，＜de，down，＋premerc，press：sce pressl． Cf．compress，express，etc．］1．To press or move downward；make lower；bring to a lower level： as，to depress the muzzle of a gun；to depress the eye．

Unless an age too late，or cold
Cimate，or years，damp my intended wiag

2．To force or keep down；cause to fall to or remain in a low or lower condition；lower in vicor，amount，estimation，etc．：as，to depress stocks or the price of merchandise；business is depressed．

In aay other man this had been boldness，
And no rewarded．Pray depress your spirlt．
Benu and Ev vialitinisn，1． 3
Slow rises worth hy poverty depressed．
Johnson，Vanity of If uman Wjain
a found that the best way to dejress an hated character was to turn it into ridicule．

Burke，Hints for Fss．on the Drama．
Revolutions of opinion sud feeling ．．．during the last two centurics lisve alternately raised and depressed the
3．To weigh upon；lower in feeling；make dull or languid；deject．

If the heart of man is depress＇d with cares，
The miat is dispelid when a woman appears． Gay，Beggar＇s Opera，t． 1.
Ha ．．．sdmitted that his spirits were depressed． But it was only nstural．．．［that they］should be s］－ ernately elated and depressed as the plot went on disclos－ ing itself to them．Macaulay，Sir J．Mackintesh．
4 4 ．To depreciate；rate meanly；belittle．
For confidence，it is the last hnt aurest remedy；name－ not to depres and seem to desplse whatsoerceing il can 5 $\dagger$ ．To repress．

I swim upon their angera to allay em，
Fretcher，Loyal Subject，it． 1.
6．In alg．，to reduce to $a$ lower degrec，as an equation．－7t．To reduce to subjection；over－ power．

Hit watz Ennias the athej，do his highe kynde
That sithen depreced prouinces，\＆pstrounes bicovine
Welneze of al the wele in the west iles．
8ł．To pardon；release；let go．
Bot welde ze，lady lonely，then Jeue me grante．
\＆deprece yonr prysoun（prisoner），\＆pray hym to ryse，
To depress the pole（naut．），to csuse the pole（that is， the polar star）to appear lower or nearer the hortzon，as cast down，disconrage，dishearten，dispirit，chili，dampes． depresst（dē－pres＇），a．［＜ $\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{L}}$ depressus，pp．：see depress，v．］Pressed down；hollow in the cen－ ter；concave．
If the seal be deprese or hollow，＇tis lawful to wear，but
IIammond，Works，I． 259 ．
Depressa（dê－pres＇大），n．pl．［NL．，neut．pl．of L．depressus，pp．，depressed：see depress，r．］In Latreille＇s system of classification，the fousth section of brachelytrous pentamerous Coleop－ tera，containing such genera as Aleochara，etc． depressant（dē－pres＇ant），n．［＜depress tantl．］ In med．，a sedative．
The bromides have been considered deflbrinstors and depressants．Alien．and Neural．，VI． 530.
Depressaria（dep－re－sā＇ri－ğ．），n．［NL．，$<\mathrm{L}_{\text {．}}$ depressus，pp．，depressed：see depress，v．］A genus of moths，fsmily Tineide，whose cater－ pillars do great mischief to various umbellifer－ ous plants，as carrots and parsnips，when left for seed，by eating off the flowers snd capsules． sometimes also bering into the stems．
depressed（dē－prest＇），p．a．［Pp，of depress，$r_{0}$ ］ 1．Pressed down；lowered；put on a level with or below the surface：as，a depressed railroad． Specifically－2．In anat．and zool．，pressed downward，or flattened from above，and there－ foro broader than high ：as，a depressed fish－ for example，the skate；the depressed bill of a bird，as that of the swallow：opposed to com－ pressed．－3．In bot．，flattened vertically；sunk below the surrounding margin：as，a depressed

## depressed

lant（one whose growth is lateral rather than upward）．－4．Iu her．，surmounted or debruised． See debruised．［Rare．］
depressible（dè－pres＇i－bl），a．［＜depress + －ible．］ Capable of being depressed．
They［hinged teeth］sre，however，depressible in one di－ rection only．

Encyc．Brit，XII． 654.
depressingly（dệ́－pres＇ing－li），$a d v$ ．In a de－ pressing manner．
depression（deep－presh＇on），n．［＜ME．depres－ sioun，$\langle\mathrm{OF}$ ．dejpression，F．dépression $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．de－ presion $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．depressã̃o $=\mathrm{It}$ ．depressione，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ． depressio（ $n$－），＜depressus， pp ．of deprimere，press down：see depress．］1．The act of pressing down，or the state of being pressed down．Spe－ cifically－2．In astron．：（a）The sinking of the polar star toward the horizon，as the observer recedes from the pole toward the equator．（b） The angular distance of a star below the horizon， which is measured by an arc of the vertical cir－ cle passing through the star and intercepted between the star and the horizon．
And than is the depressioun of the pole sntartik：that is same quantite of space，neither mor ne lasse．

Chaucer，Astrolabe，ii． 25.
3．In gun．，the lowering of the muzzle of a gun， corresponding to the raising of the breech．－ 4．In surg．，a kind of couching．－5．In musie， the lowering or flatting of a tone：denoted in printed music by a $b$ ，or，after a $\#$ ，by a $\ddagger-6$ ． A hollow；a sinking or falling in of a surface； a forcing inward：as，roughness consisting in little protuberances and depressions；the de－ pression of the skull．
Should he［one born blind draw his hand over s picture where all is amooth and uniform，he would never be able o imagine how the several prominences snd depressions vas，that has in it no unevenness or irregularity．

Spectator，No． 416.
7．Figuratively，the act of lowering or abasing： as，the depression of pride．
Another very important moral result to which asceticism mogt the extinction of the civic virtues．

Lecky，Europ．Morals，II． 148.
8．A sinking of the spirits；dejection；a state of sadness；want of courage or animation：as， depression of the mind．
Lambert，in great depression of apinit，twice pray＇d him to let him eacape，but when he zaw he could not prevail， Baker，Charies II．，an． 1660 9．A low state of strength；physical exhaus－ tion．

It tends to reduce the patient＇s strength very much，and if persistent for any considerable time，almost invariably occasions ratal dewression．

I＇est，Diseases of Intancy and Childhood，xxy．
10．A state of dullness or inactivity：as，de－ pression of trade ；commercial depression．－An－ gle of depression，the sugle by which a straight line See dip．－Barometric depression a relatively low state of the barometer，due to diminished stmospheric pressure －Depression of an equation，in alg，the rednction of it to a lower degree，by dividing both sides of it by a com． mon factor．$=$ Syn．6．Cavity，indentation，dent．-7 ．IIn－ miliation，fall．－8．Melancholy，despondency．
depressive（dê－pres＇iv），a．［＝OF．depressif， F. dépressif；as depress + －ive．］Able or tend ing to depress or cast down．

Even where the keen depressive North descenda，
Even where the keen depressive North descends， depressiveness（dệ－pres＇iv－nes），$n$ ．The qual－ ity of being depressive；tendency to depress．

To sll his．．troubles，moreover，nust be sdded this continual one of ill－health，and its concomitant depressive－ ness．
depressor（dê－pres＇or），n．［＝Sp．depresor $=$ Pg．depressor，＜NL．depressor，く L．depressus，pp． of deprimere，press down：see depress．］ 1 One who presses down；an oppressor．
The greatest depressors of God＇s grsce，and the advancers of men＇s abiities，were Peiagius and Cclestius．

Abp．Usider，Religion of the Anc．Itish，it．
2．Pl．depressores（dep－re－sō＇rēz）．In anat．， a muscle that depresses or draws down：as， the depressor anguli oris（the muscle which draws down the corner of the mouth）．－3．In surg．，an instrumont like a curved spatula used for reducing or pushing a protruding part into place．－Depressor alænasi，s muscle of the face which eriangularis menti，s muscle of the face whlch drsws down the corner of the mouth．－Depressor labii inferloris， or quadratus menti，a muscle of the face wbich drawa down the fower 1 ip，－Depressor mandibulw，the depreasor of the nandible，a muace which depreases the lower jaw and
thus assista in opening the mouth in many vertebratea，as
birds and reptilcs．It resembies the humsn digastric in afferent luranch of the vagus，running to the cardiac plexus， which when atimulated lowers the vasomotor tone．－De－ pressor palpebra inferioris，the depressor of the low er eyelid，a muscle which many mils，but not in man aerves to pull down the lower eyid
lepreter（dep＇re－tér），n．［Origin unknown．］ Plastering made to imitate tooled ashler－work． It is first pricked up and floated，as for set or stneco， E．$I$ ． E．II．Knight
epriment（dep＇ri－ment），a．［＜L＿deprimen $(t$－）$s$ ， ppr．of deprimere，press down：see depress．］ Serving to depress：specifically applied to cer－ tain muscles which pull downward，as the rec－ tus inferior oculi，which draws down the eye－ ball．［Rare or obsolete．］
deprisuret（dẹ̃－prī＇zür），n．［＜F．dépriser，un－ dervalue（see disprize），+ －ure．］Low esteem； contempt；disdain．
deprivable（dē－prívan－b］），a．［＜deprive + －able．］Liable to be deprived，dispossessed，o deposed．

Upon surmise ．．they gather that the persons that enjoy them cerd are grants and tolerationg possess them wrong Hooker，Eccles．Polity，y．\＆ 81. Or else make kings as reaistable，censurable，deprivable， and liable to all kinds of punishments．Prynne
deprival（dē－prī＇val），$n$ ．［＜deprive $+-a l$. Deprivation．［Rare．］

The deprival of＇s slght does render him incspable
Of future aovereignty．
保，Revenge for Honour，iii． 2
deprivation（dep－ri－vā＇shon），n．［＜ML．de－ privatio（ $n$－），deprivare，deprive：see deprive． 1．The act of depriving；a taking away．
Deprivation of civil rights is a apecies of penal inflic． tion．Sir G．C．Levis，Authority in Matters of Opinion． 2．The state of being deprived；loss；want； bereavement．

## Fools

3．Degradation from office，rank，or position； deposition：now used chiefly of the deposition of a bishop or other elergyman．This is of two kinds：deprication a beneficio，or deprivation of living or preferment；sud deprivation ab officio，or deprivation of order，otherwise called deposition or degradation
Hence haply it was that Assuerus would needs make sliew of Vashti the Queene in his magnificent feast，which occasioned her depriuation and Esters succession．

Purchas，Pilgrimage，p． 374.
The deprivation，death，and destruction of the queen＇s majesty． State Trials，Duke of Norfolk，an． 1571.
There had been recent instances of the deprivation of bishops by a sentence of the Witan；and though we have
no record of such a step，we may gather that Robert was no recond of such a step，we may gather that Robert was himself deprived of his see．

J．R．Green，Conq．of Eug．，p． 519.
They［the civil courts］would enforce the deprivation of a Wesleyan minister by the authorits of his own communion for preaching in an Anglican pulpit．
．N．Oxenham，Short Studies，p． 397.
deprivative（dep＇ri－vā－tiv），$a$ ．［＜deprive + －ative．Cf．privative．］Depriving or tending to deprive or divest of property，office，etc．［Rare．］ deprive（dē－priv＇），v．$t$ ；pret．and pp．deprived， ppr．depriving．［ $\langle\mathrm{ME}$ depriven，$\langle\mathrm{OF}$ ．depriver $\zeta$ ML．deprivare，deprive of office，depose，く L． de－＋privare，deprive，pp．privatus，separate， private：see private，privation．］1t．To take away；end；injure or destroy．

## Tis honour to deprive dishonour＇d life．

Shak．，Lucrece，I． 1186.
llelancholy hath deprived their judgmenta．
Reginald Scot．
2．To divest；strip；bereave：as，to deprive one of pain，of sight，of property，of children， etc．

In his［William 1．＇a］Time，Stigand，Archbishop of Can－ terbury，was for divers Causes deprived of his Dignity，
and kept private all his Life sfter in the Castle of Win－ chester．
Brivate all his Lite siter in
Basicles，p． 28. ．

Most happy he
Whose lesat delight sufficeth to deprive
Remembrance of ail pains which him opprest．
Spenser．
As he［the prime minister］comes into power withont any formal election or nomination，so he can be deprived of power without sny formai depoaition．
Hence－3．To divest of office；degrade．See deprivation， 3.
A minister，deprived for inconformity，said that if they deprived him，it should cost an hundred men＇a livea．Bacon．
IIe［Heath of Worcester］was called before the council Februsry 8，and after a month committed to the Fleet where he remained to the end of the reign；and before the reign came to an end he was deprived．

R．W．Dixon，Hist．Church of Eng．，xvil．

He［Robert South］was ordained by one of the deprined
Whipple，Ess．and Rev．，II． 75. 4．To hinder from possessing or enjoying；de－ bar；withhold．

God hath deprived her of wisdom．Job xxxjx． 17.
The short time that I spent there deprived me of the opportunity．

From his face 1 shall be hid，deprived
His bleased countenance．Milion，P．L．，xi． 316. ＝Syn．2．To disposgess，strip，rob，despoil．
deprivementt（dē－priv＇ment），n．［＜deprive＋ －ment．］The act of depriving，or the state of being deprived；deprivation．

Our Levites，undergoing no such law of deprivement， can have no right to any auch compensation．
Milton，Means to Remove Hirelings out of the Church．
The widower msy lament and condole the unhappiness of so many deprivements．

Sir P．Ryeaut，Pres．State of Greek and Armenisn Churches，p． 306.
depriver（dệ－pri＇vèr），$n$ ．One who or that which deprives，takes away，divests，or bereaves．

Depriver of those aolid joys
Which sack creates．
Cleaveland，Poems，etc．，p． 38.
de profundis（dē prō－fun＇dis）．［ $L_{\text {．，out of the }}$ depths：de，of；profundis，abl．pl．of profundum． depth：see profound，n．］Out of the depths： the first two words of the Latin version of the 130 th Psalm，which in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches is one of the seven peui tential psalms：often used（with capitals）as a name for this psalm．
deproperationt（dē－prop－e－rā＇shon），n．［＜L．as if＂deproperatio（ $n-)$, ＜deproperare，make haste， ＜de－＋properare，hasten：see properate．］A making haste or speed．Bailey， 1727.
deprostrate $\dagger$（dē－pros＇trāt），a．［＜de－＋pros－ trate．］Extremely prostrate；very low；mean． How may weak mortai ever hope to file His unsmooth tongue，snd his deprosirate style？
G．Fletcher
deprovincialize（dē－prō－vin＇shal－īz），v．t．；pret． and pp．deprovincialized，ppr．deprovincializing． ［८de－priv．＋provincialize．］To divest of pro－ vincial characteristics；expand the views or in－ terests of．
The camp is deprovincializing us very fast．
W．W．Holmes，Old Voi．of Life，p． 10
The country had grown rich，its commerce was large and wealth did its natural work in making life softer and nore worldiy，commere in of those engaged in it．

## Lovell，Among my Books， traction of department．

dept．A contraction of department． depth（depth），n．［く ME．depthe（not in AS．） $=$ D．diepte $=$ Icel．dypt $=$ Dan．$d y b d e=$ Goth diupitha，depth：with formative－th，＜ME．dep， E．deep：see deep，$a_{0}$ ，and cf．deep，n．］1．Deep ness；distance or extension，as measured－（a） From the surface or top downward：opposed to height：as，the depth of the ocean，of a mine，a diteh，etc．
As for men，they had buildings in many places higher Her［the ship＇s］Depth from the Bresdth is 19 Feet and （b）Upward or forward from the point of view： as，the depth of the sky．（c）From without inward，or from the front to the rear：as，the depth of a wound；the depth of a building．－ 2．A deep place，literally or figuratively；an abyss；the sea．

$$
\text { The depth closed me round abont. Jonah il. } 5 .
$$

Wolsey，that once trod the ways of glory，
And sounded sll the depths shak．，Hen．VIII．，iii． 2
The false tides skim o＇er the cover＇d land，
And seamen with dissembled depths betray．
3．The deepest，innermost，or most contral part of anything；the part most remote from the boundary or outer limits：as，the depth of wiu－ ter or of night；in the depths of a jungle or a forest．
The Earl of Newcastle，in the depth of winter，resened the city of York from the rebels． larendon，Great Rebellion
4．Abstruseness；obscurity；that which is not easily explored：as，the depth of a science．
There are grcater depths and obscurities in an elaborate and well－written piece of nonsense，than in the most ab－
atruse tract of school divinity．Addison，Whig Examiner．
5．Immensity；infinity；intensity．
0 the depth of the riches both of the wladom and know
Tears from the depth of some divine despair．
Tennyson，Princess，iv
depth
6．Profoundness；profundity；extent of pene－ tration，or of the capacity of penetrating：as， depth of understanding；depth of skill．
He was a man that God entued with $n$ clear and wonl－ lerfil depth：$n$ discerner of otirers spitits，and very much

The splendid colouring of the Flemind arists covers but does not conecal the entire want of deph，of imagination， of spiritual vision．

7．In painting darkness and richness of tone it great depth of color．－8．In logie，the quan ribut comprehension；the totality of those at解 which an idea involves in itself，and which cannot be taken away from it without destroying it．This use of the word was bor－ rewed by Hamilton from certain late Greek writers．
By the informed depth of a term， 1 mean all the real characters（in cont radiction to mele names）which can be predieated of it（with logieal truti on the whole）in a supposed state ot information；no character belng count－ eif twice over knowingly in the supposed state of infor－ mation．The depth，like the breadth，may be certain or doubtinl，actual or potentlal．By the essentisl depth of of＇it＇in its defluition．Sulhstantial depth is the resl con－ crete form which helongs to everythlug of whleh \＆term is prediesble with absolnte truth．C．S．Peirce Beyond one＇s depth，in water too deep for safety；hence， eyond oues ability or means．

I hsve ventar＇d，
Ljke little wanton boys thnt awim onaddera，
This many smmmera in a eea of glory；
Shak．，Hen．VIII．，iil． 2
Be sure yourself and your own reach to know；
How far your genlus，taste，and learning go；
Launch not beyond your depth，bnt he disereet．
Pope，Essay on Criticlem，1． 50
Depth of a sall，the size of a ssil between the head and of the hold，in ship－building，the depth Ironit the upper of the hold，in ship－buiding，the depth from the apper
slde of the lower deek－beams to the upper side of the floor situe of the lower deek beams to the upper side of the floor－ －thst is，the vertical range throngh which the parts of an object，a scene，etc．，vlewed by the jens sre seen with sat－ istactory distinetness．
depthen（dep＇thn），v．t．［＜depth + en $\left.{ }^{\text {I．}}\right]$ To inerease tho depth of ；deepen．－Depthening tool．（a）A comutersink used to make a hole deeper．（b） pivot－holes in movement－plates．
depthless（depth＇les），a．［＜depth＋－less．］ Wanting depth；shallow．

Notions，the depthless abstractions of fleeting phenom．
depucelatet（dọ̄－pū＇se－lāt），v．t．［＜F．dépuceler （く to－priv．＋pueelle，a maid：seo pueel，pu celle）+ E．－ate $e^{2}$ ．］To deflower；rob of virgin－ ity．Cotgrave；Bailey．
depudicatet（dệ－pu＇di－kāt），v．$t . ;$ pret．and pp ． depudieated，ppr．depudicating．［＜LL．depudi－ catus，pp．of depudieare，＜L．de－priv．+ mudieus， chaste，modest．］To deflower；ravish．For． depudoratet（dē－pū＇dō－rāt），v．$t_{\text {．}}$［＜L．de． priv．+ pudor，shame，+ E．－ate 2.$]$ To render void of shame．
Partly depudorated or become so vold of shame as that， though they do derceive，yet they will obstinately and
liputly deny the plainest things．
depulper（dẹ̄－pul＇pér），n．［＜de－priv．＋pulp $+e r^{1}$ ．］An apparatus for frecing from pulpy matter．See the extract．
The term depulper has been appiled to a class of appa－ rstus rendered neeessary by the fuability of the ordiusr the juice（of beets）．Spons Encyc．Jfanuf．，p． 1839 ．
depulsationt（dē－pul－sā＇shon），n．［＜L．as if ＊depulsation（ $n$－），＜depulsare，pp．depulsatus， drive or thrust away，＜de，away，＋pulsare drive，thrust：see pulsate．Cf．depulse．］A thrusting or driving away；a repelling．Bailey， 1727.
depulset（dē－puls＇），v．ו．［＜L．depulsus，pp，of depcllere，drive away：see depel and pulse．］ To drive away．Cockeram．
depulsiont（dệ－pul＇shon），n．［＜L．depulsio（ $n$－），
a driving away，＜depellere，depulsus，drive awar：sce depulse．］A driving or thrusting away；expulsion．
The erronr or weaknesse of the Burgundian Dutchesse nit her Perkin，suffering their enemy in this sort to puruey for his owne security and their depulsion．
depulsorył（dę̄－pul＇sō－ri），a．［＜L．depulsorins， serving to avert，＜depulsor，one who drives away，＜depellere，drive away：see depulse．］ Driving or thrusting away；averting．Vares．
Making supplication and prayer unto the gods by the mesnes of certaine depulsorie sserffiees．

1549
deputy
2．The person or persons authorized to repre－ sent or act for another or others：as，the local societies were represented by largo deputations． －3．In Eug．forestry law，formerly，a license conferring the rights of a gamekeeper．See the extracts．
lie ．．．had luquired about the manor ；would be giad of the deputation，certalnly，but made no great point of it ；sald he sometímes took out a gun，but never killed．

Jane Austen，l＇ersuasion，lif．
The gamekeeprer was a man sppointed by a documen， granted by a ford of a manor under talutory anthority， kill game within the maner，and exercise the statutory kill game within the manor，and exercise the statutory powers of a gamekeeper under the Actu for the premerva．
ion of game：but fi．was necessary that his namie ahould be entered with the elerk of the peace of the eounty or be entered with the elerk of the peace of the eounty or
division where the manor was，who，on paynient of Is． gave him a certincate of registration．

## S．Dourll，Taxes

deputatort（dep＇ü－tā－tor），$n$ ．［＜ML．as if＂de－ putator，く L．deputare，pp．deputatus，select，de－ pute：see depute．］One who deputes；one who grants deputation．Locke．
depute（dệ－putt＇），v．t．；pret．and pp．deputed， ppr．dерuting．［＜ME．deputen，impute，$=\mathbf{D}$ ． deputeren $=$ G．deputiren $=$ Dan．deputere $=\mathrm{Sw}$ ． deputera，$\langle\mathrm{OF}$ ．deputer， F ．députer $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．di－ putar $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．deputar $=$ It．deputare，depute，$\langle$ L．deputare，cut off，prune down，count among， LL．also destine，allot，ML．also select，ap－ point，＜de，off，＋putarc，cleanse，prune，also cstimate，think．Cf．compute，eountI，repute．］ 1．To appoint as a substituto or agent；appoint and send with a special commission or author－ ity to act in the name of a principal．

## There is no masn deputed of the king to hear thee．

2 sam．xy． 3.
The bishop may depute a priest to administer the saera． ment．Ayliffe，Parergon． $2 \dagger$ ．To set aside or apart ；assign．
The most conspieuous pisees in citles are usuaily de－ 3．To assign to a depuly；transfer：as，he de－ puted his authority to a substitute．
If legislative suthority is deputed，it follows that those Prom whom it proceeds are the masters us those on whom
it is conferred．
II．Spencer，Social Staties，p． 233 ． 4ヶ．To impute．
The apostil．．shewith neftihir thurz his ristruinesse hane this deserued，but al what entere to be depute to the
if＇yclif，Jroi．Wo Romans．
grace of God．
depute（dep＇ūt），n．［＜depute，$v$ ．Cf．deputy．］ A deputy：as，a sheriff depute or an advocate depute．［Scotch．］
The fashion of every depute carrying his own sitell on his back in the form or his own earriage is a piece of very modern dignity． 1 myself rode cireuits，when I was aivo－ －lepue，bor

Lord Cockburn，Memotrs．
deputize（dep＇ū－tiz），v．；pret．and pp．deputized， ppr．deputizing．［ clepute or deputy $+-i z e$ ；an unnecessary substitute for depnute．］I，trans． To appoint as deputy；enpower to act for another，as a sheriff；depute．［U．S．］
It is only learned foreiguers，who desire to study our institntions，that suppose the affairb of the nistion are in the town meeting and working upwsrd．CXXXIX． 105.

II．intrans，To act as a deputy．［U．S．］ deputy（dep＇ū－ti），n．and a．［Early nod．E． deputie，debyte，＜OF．depute， $\mathbf{F}$ ．député $=\mathbf{S p}$ ．
diputado $=$ Po．deputado $=\mathrm{It}$ ．deputato，$<\mathrm{ML}$ ． deputatus，a deputy，nrop．pp．of deputare，de－ pute：see deputc．］I．n．；pl．deputies（－tiz）． 1．A person appointed or clected to act for an－ other or others；one who exercises an office in another＇s right；a lieutenant or substitute．
The vicar and debyte of Christ．
J．Udall，On Revelations xuli
He hath committed this other oflee of preserving in healthrul constitntion the inner－man，which may be term＇d the spirit of the soul，to his spiritusil deputy，the minister
Specifically－2．One deputed to represent a body of electors；one elceted to the office of representative：as，the deputies to the French Chamber of Deputies．
Fach district has now its respective depuiy to tbe genl－ eral diet，although the canton has but one rote，and con－ sequently loses its voice if the two depulies are of different opinions．
That certain men have been chosen as deynties of the people－that there is a plece of paper stating sueh dephe ies to possess certain powers－these circumstances in themsel ves constitnte no security for good governmeet．

Hfacaulay，Utilitarian Theory of Government．
3．In lave，one who by anthority exercises an－
deputy
name or place of the principal，but has no in－ terest in the office．A deputy may in generad perform all the functions of his principal，or those speciatiy deput－ ed to him，but cannot again cepute his powers．specin－ cally－（a）A snbordnate omcer authorized act in piace If ane principat to exercise for the time betng the whole power of his principal，he is a general deputy，and may usually act in his own name with his official addition of deputy，etc．（b）A subordinate officer authorized to act in a particular matter or service，as，for instance，to serve a writ，or to ald in keeping the peace on a particular occa－ sion．In such case he is a special deputy．－Chamber of Deputfes，the（Engish）title of the second house of the Portugai，and Rumania．In France it consists of nearly 600 members，chosen by universal suffrage，each depart－ ment constituting an electoral district，and sending depu－ ties in the ratio of one deputy for each 70，000 inhabitants． The number of members is 508 in Itaiy， 173 in Portuga， 178 in Rumania，and one for each 50,000 inhabttants in Spain．The chamber is the popular branch of the legis－ lative assembly，and is in general the branch in which financiai measures originate，＝Syn．Substitute，repr．
II．a．Serving as a deputy；deputed：as， deputy sheriff．
dequacet，v．$t$ ．See dequass．
dequantitatet（dē－kwon＇ti－tāt），v．$i$ ．［＜L．de， from，＋quantita（t－）s，quantity：see quantity．］ To diminish the quantity of．

Brown has words still more extraordinary，as ferlatton， for keeping holiday，．．dequantitate，for diminish． Beattie，Elem，of Mor，Science，v．
dequasst，v．t．［MF．＊dequassen，dequaeen，$\langle\mathrm{OF}$ ． dequasser，decasser，decacier，desquasser，shat－ ter，throw down，overthrow，＜ML．dequassare， lit．shake down，＜L．de，down，＋quassare， shake，shatter，quash：see quash．］To shake down．
deracinate（dē－ras＇i－nāt），v． ．$^{\prime}$ ；pret．and pp． deracinated，ppr．deracinating．［＜F．déraei－ ner，OF．desraeiner，desraeener，uproot，＜des－ priv．+ racine $=$ Pr．racina，a root，$<$ L．as if ＊radicina，＜radix（radie－），a root：see radix， radieal，and cf．eradieate．］To pluck up by the roots；eradicate；extirpate：as，to deraei－ nate hair．

That should deracinate conlter rusts
Shak．，llen．V．，v． 2. Disemboweling mountains and deracinating pines！${ }_{\text {The Century，XXVII．} 188}$
deræum（de－rē＇um），n．［NL．，SGr．סє́puiov，a collar，〈 $\delta \varepsilon \rho \eta$ ，the neck．］In ornith．，the root of the neck．Illiger， 1811.
deraign ${ }^{1}+$ ，derain $\dagger\left(\right.$ dê－rān $\left.{ }^{\prime}\right), v, t$ ．［Also writ－ ten，esp．in second sense，darraigh，darrain， the most correct spelling being derain；＜ME． derainen，deraynen，dereymen，sometimes der－ reynen，darreynen，〈 OF．deraisnier，deresnier，de－ rainier，deraigner，derenier，etc．，desrainier，des－ resner，ete．，＜MI．derationare，disrationare，jus－ tify or vindicate，esp．by arms，$\langle$ de－，dis－，＋ratio－ nare，discourse，contend in law，＜L．ratio（n－）， reason：see reason，ratio．Cf．arraign¹．］1．In old Eng．law，to prove；justify；vindicate，as an assertion；clear one＇s self，either by proving one＇s own case or by refuting that of an adver－ sary：sometimes used of an abstract or chrono－ logio tracing of a chain of title to real estate．

There was no buerne with that bold the batell to take， The right to dcrayne with the ranke duke．

Destruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），i． 13084. Desrener［F．］，to dereine；to justifle，or make good，the deniall of an act，or fact

Cotgrave．
When it is deraigned，then shali the plea pass in the court christian，as far forth as it is deraigned in the king＇s 2．To claim and try to win by battle or com－ bat；fight for．

Philip ．．．brodes in haste

## For to lache as lorde，the fond for to haue， <br> Or deraine it with dintes \＆deedes of ammes

Alisaunder of Macedoine（E．E．T．S．），1． 124.
3．To arrange（an army）；draw up in order of battle．［This sense may have arisen from con－ fusion with arrange．］

And thus was Solyman victorious and happle，other． where victorious and vnhappie，when he was forced to darreine battaite against his owne bowels．

Purchas，Pilgrimage，p．285．
Darraign your battle，for they are at hand．
Shak．， 3 Hen．VI
deraign² ${ }^{\dagger}\left(\right.$ dề－rān＇$\left.^{\prime}\right)$ ，v．t．［＜OF．desraigner，des－ regner，erroneous form of desrenger，desranger， derange，overthrow：see derange．］To derange； disorder；disarrange．E．Phillips．
deraignment ${ }^{1} \dagger$ ，derainment（ dḕ－rān＇ment），$n$ ． ［ $\langle\mathrm{OH}$ ．deraisnement，derainement，desrainement， ctc．，＜deraisnier，deraign：see deraign¹．］In old Eng．law，the act of deraigning；proof；justifi－ cation．
deraignment²（dē－rãn＇ment），$n$ ．［＜deraign ${ }^{2}$ arranging 1．The act of disordering or dis－ nuncia，a turning out of course． 2 ．A re derail（don，as of religious or monastic vows． I，trans．To cause to leave the rails or run off the track，as a railroad－train：as，the engine was derailed at the crossing．

## II．intrans．To run off the track or rails．

The train，near Lake Ivanhoe，derailed on Tuesday
Times（London），Sept．15，1887，quoted in N．and Q．，
derailment（dē－rall＇ment），n．［＜derail + －ment．］ The act of derailing，or causing to leave the rails， as a railroad－train or－car．
Preventing them［the cars］from separating in case of
Sci．Amer．，N．S．，LIV． 307. deraint，derainmentt．Seo deraign $I$ ，deraign ment 1 ．
derange（dē－rānj＇），v．t．；pret．and pp．deranged， ppr．deranging．［＜F．déranger，OF．desren－ gier，desrangier，desranger $=$ Pr．desrengar，des－ renear，desrancar，put out of order，＜des－priv． ＋rengier，renger，ranger，put in order，range： see range．］1．To disturb the regular order of ；throw into confusion；disconcert；disar－ range：as，to derange plans or affairs．
The republic of regicide ．．．has actualiy conquered the finest parts of Europe；has distressed，disunited，de ranged，broke to pieces afi the rest．

Burke，A Reyicide Peace
Time and tide are strangely changed，
Emerson，The Initiai Love．
Self－reguating as is a currency when let alone，laws cannot improve its arrangements，althougin they may，and ontinually do，derange them．

II．Spencer，Social Statics，p． 434.
2．To disturb the state，action，or functions of ； put out of proper order or condition；disorder； unsettle：as，to derange a machine；his health is much deranged；to derange one＇s mind or reason．
A casual how，or a sudden fall，deranges some of our tfe is distress and misery．
Blair，Sermons，IV．xviii．
All ofd philosophers knew that the fabric of the State rested altimately upon a way of thinking，a finblt of opin－ easily deranged that in the opinion of some of them new tunes coming into vogue might be enough to cause a revo－
lution．
3．To disorder the mind of；unsettle the rea－ son of，as a person．＝Syn．1．To disarrange，dispiace， derangeablo able．${ }^{\text {a }}$ ， －able．J Susceptible of being deranged；liable
to derangement：as，derangeable health．Syd－ ney Smith．
deranged（dē－rānjd＇），p．a．Unsettled in mind； insane．

It is the story of a poor deranged parish lad．
amb，To Wordsworth．
derangement（dệ－rānj＇ment），n．［＜F．dérange－ ment，＜déranger，derange：see derange and －ment．］1．The act of deranging，or the state of being deranged；a putting out of order；dis－ turbance of regularity or regular course ；dis－ order．
From the complexity of tits mechanism ．．．liable to
2．Disorder of the intellect or reason ；insanity．
In all forms of mental derangement there are two un－ derlying pathological conditions：the one dynamical，being res thition dissociation or severance of the nerve cen－ fily have been organized to act together physiologi－ aly，whence naturally for the time being an incoherence other staticaj，consisting in a structural change in the nerve cells or in their uniting fibre，whence a permanent disintegration of the substance of ideas．

Maudsley，Body and Wiil，p． 264
$=$ Syn．1．Irregularity，confusion．－2．Lunacy，madness， derayt（dệ－rā＇），
［＜ME．
drayen，＜OF．desreer，despeier，desroeier des rayer，derroier，derange，disorder，confuse，trou－ ble，refl，go wild，quarrel，＜des－priv．＋rei，roi， rai，order：see array，v．，and ef．disarray，v．］ I．trans．To derange；disorder；reflexively，to go wild；rage．

He deraied him as a deuel \＆dede him out a－zeine．
William of Palerne（E．E．T．S．），1． 2061.
Thus despitusly the duk drayed him．
William of Palerne（E．E．T．S．），1． 1210.
II．intrans．To rage
Nectanahus anon right with his nices werkes
Too begile the gome graithes hym soone，
Alisaunder of Macedoine（E．E．T．S．），1． 883.
deray（dệ－rä＇），n．［＜ME．deray，derai，and contr．dray；also disray，＜OF．＊desrei，desroy derei（＝Pr．desrey），＜desreer，desreier，desroier derange，disorder：see deray，v．，and cf．array， disarray，n．］Tumult；disorder．

Was neuir in Scotland hard nor sene
Sic dansing nor deray．
Chr．$K$
So have wo lound wed o have found wed dings celebrated with an outburst of trimmph and deray at which the elderly shook their

Derbe（dèr＇bë），n．［NL．（Fabricius，1803），く（\％） Gr．$\Delta \varepsilon ́ \rho \beta \eta$ ，a city in Lycaonia．］The typical genus of the family Derbidee．
derbend（dèr＇bend），n．［Turk．，＝Ar．darbend， Pers．darband，a narrow mountain pass，＜dar， a door，gate，＋band，confinement，band．］A wayside guard－house in Turkey，especially on mountain roads．
Derbian（dér＇bi－an），a．Relating or dedicated to an earl of Derby．Also Derby．－Derbian fly－ catcher，Pitangus derbianus，a large stout bird of the Pitangus．－Derbian pheasant，Oreophasis derbianus， Centrai American bird of the fanily Cracidoe，the only representative of the subfamily Oreophasinoe（which see）．
Derbida（dér＇bi－dä），n．pl．［NL．，＜Derbe＋
－ida．］The Derbide rated as a subfamily of Fulgoride．The regular form would be Derbi－ ner．
Derbidæ（dér＇bi－dē），n．pl．［NL．，＜Derbe + －idee．］A family of homopterous hemipterous insects，typified by the genus Derbe．
derboun（dér＇bön），$n$ ．$\AA$ variety of black wolf of Arabia and Syria．
Derby（dèr＇bi or där＇bi），$n$ ．and $a$ ．［The race is named after the twelfth Earl of Derby．The earldom takes its name from the county and town of Derby，＜ME．Dereby，Derebi，＜AS．Deor－ $b \bar{y}$, Dcóra $b \bar{y}$ ，a name of Scand．origin（the AS． name having bcen Northworthig），lit．appar． habitation of deer（wild beasts），＜AS．deora， gen．pl．of deor＝Dan．dyr，a dcer，wild beast，＋ gen．pl．of deor＝Dan．dyr，a dcer，widd beast，＋
AS．（ONorth．） $\bar{b} \bar{y}, b \bar{u}$, a habitation（see deer and $b^{2}$ ）；but the first element is perhaps of oth－ er origin．］I．n．；pl．Derbies（－biz）．1．The most important annual horse－race of England， founded in 1780 by the twelfth Earl of Derby， and run at Epsom，Surrey，on the Wednesday before Whitsuntide．－2．［l．c．］A masons＇two－ handled float．
A derby or darby，witich is a long two－handled float for forming the floated coat of lime or hair．

Encyc．Brit．，IV， 504. 3．［l．e．］A stiff felt hat with rounded crown and more or less narrow brim，worn by men， and sometimes also by women，for walking or riding．It came in as a fashionable novelty in the year 1874，and is now（1888）commonly worn in England and America．－Derby day，the day on which the Derby sweep－ stakes is run．－Derby dog，something that＂turns up＂ without fall，as the proverblal dog on the race－course on Derly day，after the track is otherwise cleared for the
races．［Locai，Eng．］
An eccentric，Quaker－sort of person who scts as a kind of anmual Derby－dog to the German diet，and may be met moting International Arbitration．

II．a．Same as Derbian．
Derbyshire drop．Same as blue－john．
Derb＞shire neck，spar．See the nouns．
Dercetidæ（dèr－set＇i－dē），n．pl．＂［NL．，くDercetis + －ide．］A family of extinct fishes，typified by the geuus Dercetis：a synonym of Hoplopleuri－ de（which see）．
Dercetis（dèr＇se－tis），n．［NL．，く L．Dercetis， Dercete，く Gr．$\Delta \varepsilon р к і т \iota \varsigma, ~ \Delta є \rho к \varepsilon т ь, ~ a ~ S y r i a n ~ g o d-~$ dess，also called Atargatis．］A genus of fossil ganoid fishes from the Chalk formation of Eng－ land，having an elongated eel－like body，and commonly called petrified eels．
Dercetum（dér＇se－tum），n．［N］．；cf．Dereetis．］
A genus of myriapods：same as Heterostoma．
derdoingt，$a$ ．See daredoing．
dere ${ }^{I} t, v . t_{*}$［ME．deren，derien，＜AS．derian， hurt，injure，$=\mathrm{OS}$. derian $=$ OFries．dera $=\mathrm{D}$ ． deren $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．terian，terran，hurt．Cf．dare ${ }^{2}$ ．］ To hurt；injure；wound．

No thyng here sall the be derand，
In this blis sail be zhour heeldyng．
York Plays，p． 2.
And the duke with a dynt derit hym agayn，
That the viser \＆the ventaile voidet hym fro．
Destruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．）， .7030.
And ye shut bothe anon unto me swere，
That neveremo ye shul my corowne dere．
That neveremo ye shul my corowne dere．
dere ${ }^{1}$ ，$n$ ．［ME．，＜AS．daru（＝OHG．tara），in－
jury：see derel，r．］IIurt；hain．

## dere

Tbey dreza him up to the drys, and he ua dere aufld. King Alisaumder, 1. 180. Here fadir, lyff is full swete, Fork J'lays, p. 05. dere ${ }^{2}$ t, $\alpha$. and $u$. A Middle English form of dear1.
dere ${ }^{3} \uparrow$, n. A Middle English form of decr.
derecho (Sn. pron. dā-1rî́chō), $n$. [Sp., right, justice, <ML. derectum, right, justice: see direct and choit.] In Moxican and Spanish law: (a) Right; justice; just claim. (b) pl. Imposts; taxes; customs-duties.-Derecho comun, cemmen law.
dereignmentt, $u$. Same as deraignment ${ }^{1}$.
dereinet, $v, t$. See deraign ${ }^{1}$.
derelict' (der' $\mathrm{e}-\mathrm{likt}$ ), $a$. and $n . \quad[=\mathrm{Pg}$. derclicto $=\mathrm{It}$. derelitto, $\langle\mathrm{L}$. develictus, pp . of derelinquore, forsake utterly, < de- + relinquere, forsake, abandon: scorclict, relinquent, relinquish.] I. a. I. Loft; abandoned by the owner or guardian. [Now rare except in law.]
Taklug out a patent in Charlea the Second's time for erelict land.. Sir 8 . Pett, Letters, To A. Wood, I. 6 tt.
The affectione which these expeaed or derelict chlldren bear to their mothers have no grounds of nature or as-
siduity, but clvility and opinien. siduity, but clvility and opinion.
2. Unfaithful; neglectful of requirement or responsibility: as, derelict in duty.
The vacant, nooccapled, and derelict minds of hia friends. Burke, American Taxation. It was generally admitted that Mr. Grant was hopelessly
derelict, and neglectul of his aoctal dutlea. II. n. 1. That which is abandoned; in law, an artlcle of goods or any commodity thrown away, relinquished, or abandoned by the owner; specifically, a vessel abaudoned at sca.
When 1 am a little dispesed to a gay turn of thinking, i consider, as I was a deretic from my cradle, I lave the Savage, Wanderer, v., nete. Tha crown [of Jeruaslem] became a derelict the title was borne after Conrad by his halfobrether Henry, the of ruling houses.

Siubbs, Medieval and Medern IHat., p. 176.
The cruiaer Atlanta towed into the Capes of Delaware a dangerous derelict which had been drifting about off the
coast for waeks. New York Tribune, Nov. $20,1887$.
2. Land left dry by a change of the water-line. dereliction (der-e-lik'shon), n. $[=P g$. dere lieçâo, < L. derelictio ( $n-$ ), än abandoning, $\langle$ derelictus, pp. of derelinquere, abandon: see derelict.] 1. The act of leaving with an intention not to reclaim or resume; an utter forsaking; abandonment. [Now rare except in law.]
When the man repenta, he is abaolved before God, beere the senteace of the church, up 2. The state of being forsaken or abandoned.

Iladat then not been thus forsaken, we lad perished;
thy dereliction is our aafcty. 3. The gaining of land from the wator by a change of the water-line.-4. The land so gained. - 5. Unfaithfulness or remissness; neglect: as, a dereliction of duty.
The pretence was the Persian war, which Arrea dethe help of spartan emlssarles, hatred and contempt. J. Adams, Works, IV. 511.
=Syn. I. Deaertion, relinquishment.-5. Fallure, uofaith-
dereligionize (dē-rẹ̄-lij'ou-iz), v.t.; pret. and pp. dercligionized, ppr. dercligionizing. [<de-priv. + religionize.] To make irreligious ; oppose or discourage religion in or among. [Rare.] lle would dereligionize men beyend all athers.

De Quincey.
derelingt, $n$. An obsolete form of darling.
dereynet, $v$. $t$. A Fariant form of deraign ${ }^{1}$
derft, $a$. [MFF., also darf, prob. (the AS. "deorf, ONorth. *dearf, not being authenticated) \&Icel. djarfr $=$ Sw. djerf $=\mathrm{Dan}^{\text {. djert, bold, daring, }}$ $=$ (with additional suffix) OS. derbhi $=$ OFries. derve, bold, fierce.] Bold; brave; strong; mighty; terrible.
"Do way," queth that derf mon, "my dere, that speche. For that durst 1 not do, lest I denayed were."
Sir Gavoume and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1492.

Doughty of dedia, derfa of his hondes,
None wighter in werre, ne of wllte bettur
derflyt, alv. [ME., also derfliche, derflikc, etc. (= Icel. djarjliga); < derf $+-l^{2}$.] Boldly; bravely; sorely; greatly.

I dare loke no man th the face,
Derfely for dole why ne were I dede.
Fork I'lays, p. 107.

1551
derham (der'am), n. [Also dirhem; Ar. derham, dirhem, Turk. dirhem, Pers. dirham, diram, \& Gr. ঠ $\rho a \chi \mu \dot{\eta}$, a drachma: seedraehma, drachm, dram.] An A rabian weight and silver coin, intended originally to be two thirds of an Attic drachma ( 44.4 grains troy); a dram. Ita volus was fixed, not by reference to a prototype, but by the rule that to part of a derham ahould welgh as much as 70 average gralus of tary and ponderal (Arable keil) derham. The former, by


Derbam of Haroun-al-Raschid, struck in A. H. 177 ( $=$ A. D. 993 ),
in the British Muscum. (Size of the original.)
welghings of numerous early celna, has been found equal to 43.7 graina troy, making the value of the coln about $\theta$ In tha ratlo of 10 to 9 , o that it would be 48 cratus is atill approximately the mass of the derham (weicht) in most lecalitiea; though in soms placea it sinks nearly to in and in ethers rises almost to fo graina, and in Abyssinia In even asid to be only 40 or 41 grains. There was in early times a dcrinam of halt tha naual welght, and two units of thla name now empleyed In Persia are equal to nearly 150 and 300 graina respectively. The storocco coln, the der deric (der'ik), a. [<Gr. dépos, skin, + -ic.] In embryol., of or pertaining to the ectoderm, or outer germ-layer: the opposite of cnteric.
The Fungi which apread in tha deric tisauea of the higher animala. De Bary, Fuagi (traus.), p. 360
deride (dē-rīd'), t. t.; pret. and pp. derided, ppr. deriding. [=OF. devider, derire, F. dial. dérire $=$ It.deridere, diridere, < L. deridere, mock, laugh at, < de- + ridere, laugh: see ridicule, risicle. Cf. arride.] To laugh at in contempt; turn to ridicule or make sport of ; mock; treat with scorn by laughter.

The Pharinees alse . . . derided him. Luke xvl. 14.
Men have rather aeught by wit to deride and traducs much to diacover and aever that which la cormpt. and asver that which ia corrupt.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 281.
=Syn. Ridicule, etc. (see taunt), banter, rally, jeer, gtbe, derider ( $\mathrm{dē}-\mathrm{r}^{\prime}$ 'dér
mocker; a scoffer , n. One who derides; a mocker; a scoffer.
Execrable blaspheralea, asd like eentempts offered by
IJooker, Ecclea. Pollity.
Ierider of religion. deridingly (dê-rī'ding-li), adr. By way of derision or mockery.
Hia parasite was wont deridingly to advise him.
$D_{1} \cdot$. Reyolds, On the Passiena, xxxvil.
derisible (dē-riz'i-bl), a. [=It. derisibile, < L. as if "derisibilis, < deridere, pp. derisus, laugh as, deride: see deride.] Subject to derision; at, deride: see derid
worthy of derision.
In every point of Intellectual character I was his hope-
less and derisibla inferior. los and dersibla inierior.
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 71.
derision (dê-rizh'on), n. $[=F \cdot$ dérision $=\operatorname{Pr}$. derrizio $=$ 'It. derisione, dirisionc, < LL. deri derrizio $=1 t$. derisione, dirisionc, < LL. deri-
sio $(n-), \leqslant$. deridere, pp. derisus, langh at, desio( $n-)$, < L. deridere, pp. derisus, langh at, de-
ride: see deridc.] 1. The act of deriding; subjection to ridicule or mockery; contempt manifested by laughtor; scorn.
He that aitteth in the heavena ahall laugh; the Lord ain have them in derision.
Britiah poltcy is brought luto derision In those natiens that a while ago trembled at the power of our arina.

Burke, Present Discoatents
2. An object of derision or contempt; a laugh-ing-stock.

I was a derision to all my people. Lam. III. 14.
siyn. 1. Ridicule, mockery, gibes, scoffing, taupts, in-
derisionary (dē-rizh'on-ğ-ri), a. [< derision + -ary1.] Derisive. [Rare.]
There was a club that ate a calfa head on January 80 , In risicule of the commemoration of Charlea 1 .'s death. Tem Eroven, Worka, II. 215.
derisive (dē-risiv), a. $[=O F$. derisif $=\mathrm{It}$. denisiro, < L. as if "derisivus, < derisus, pp. of deridere, laugh at, deride: see deride.] Expressing or characterized by derision ; mocking; ridiculing.

Hia [Christ's] head harrowed with the thorms, and his derisiva purple stalaed, yea drenched, with hlood.

By. Gauden, On the Sacrament, p. 98 .

## derivation

Meantime, eier all the dme they quaff, they feast, IVerisive tannts were apreal from guest to guest, And each in jovial mood his mate addreat. Odyasey, II.
derisively (dô-ri'siv-li), ade. With derision or mockery.
The Perslane . [Were] thence called Magusseel derf-
vively by other ethiles. sively by other ethnieks.

Sir T. Iferbert, Travels lo Alrica, p. 243. derisiveness (dē-ri'siv-nes), $n$. The state of being derisive. Imp. Dict.
derisory (dē-ri'sō̈-ri), $a_{0}[=\mathrm{F}$. dérisoire $=\mathrm{P}$ r. derisori $=\mathrm{It}$. derisorio, $\langle\mathrm{LL}$. derisorius, serving for langhter, < L. deridere, pp. derisus, deride: see deride.] Characterized by derision; mocking; ridiculing.
The cemiek or derinory mauner is further stlll trom maklug ahew of method,

Shafleabury, Advice to an Author, ii. 12.
derivability (dē-ri-vą-bil'i-ti), n. [< derivable: see -bilily.] The chäracter of being derivable.

A derivability of the one from the other.
Amer. Jour. Sci, 31 ser., XXXII. 360.
dexivable (dē-ri'va-bl), $a . \quad[=\mathrm{F}$. dériwable $=$
Sp. derivable; as तlerive + able.] Capable of Sp. derivable; as derve + able.] Capable of being derived, recelved, or obtained. (a) ontain. money, or stock; an estate derivable from an ancestor.
lle here confounds the pleasurs derivable from sweet lle here confounds the pleasure derivable
someda with the capaclty for creating them.
'oe, Talea, 1. 360.
Having diaregarded tha warning derivable fronı common experience, he was anawerable tor the consequences.
I. spencer, Man v\%. State, p. 47.
(b) Traceable, an to a aourca; obtalnable by derivation :
as, a word derivable from the Oreek. (c) Deducible, as as, a word deri
The aecond sort of arguments. . . are derivable from
triulins.
some of these heads. derivably (dē-ri'va-bli), ade. By derivation. derivant (der'i - vant), $n$. [< L. derivan( $t$ ) $s$, ppr. of derivare, derive: see derive.] In math., a homogencous and isobaric function of $f_{i}$ which is a covariant of $f$, where $f_{i}$ denotes

## $\frac{(n-i)!}{u!} \mathrm{D}_{x}^{i} f$

derivate (der'i-vāt), a. and $n$. $[=\Gamma$. dérivé $=$ Sp. Pg. derivado $=I t$. derivato $(=G$. Dan. Sw. derivatum, Sw. also devirat, n.), < L. derivatus (nent. (leritatum, in NL. as a noun), pp. of derivare, derive: see the verb.] I. (l. Derived, rivare,
[Rare.]

Putting trist halm
From whom the rights of ktngs are derivate,
In its own blood to trample treason ont.
II. 2. A word derived from another; a derivative. [Rare.]
derivation (der-i-va'shon), $n$. $[=\mathrm{OF}$. derivaison, derivoison, diriveson, 1 . déritalion $=$ Sp. derivacion $=P \mathrm{P}$. derivaçao $=\mathrm{It}$. derivatione $=$ G. Dan. Sw. derivation, < I. derivatio $(n-)$, derivation, < deritare, pp. clerivatus, derive: see deriee.] 1. A drawing from or turning aside, as a stream of water or other fluid from a natural course or channel; a stream so diverted. [Obsoleto or archaic.]
These tsaues and derivations being once made, and aupplied with new waters puining them forwarda, would conrivers do. An artffctal derivation of that river. Gibbon. Specifically - (a) In med., revnlalon, or the drawing away of tha fluida of an Inflamed part, by applying blisters, ete., over it or at a distance frem It. (b) In leleg., a diverston
of the electric current.
In telegraphy, derivations generally arise from the wire touching another conductor.
R. S, Cuiley, Pract. Teleg., P. 43.
2. The act or fact of deriving, drawing, or receiving from a source: as, the derivation of being; the deriration of an estate from ancestors, or of profits from capital.

My derivation was from ancestors
Whe atood equivaleat whith nilghty kings.
hak., Pericles, v. 1.
Shribs and flowers, Indigeneus or of distant derivation.
3. In philol., the drawing or tracing of a word in its development or formation from its more original root or stem; a statement of the origin or formativo history of a word. See etymology. Derivation, in its broadeat aense, includea all proceases by which new words are formed trom given roots.
G. P. Marsh, Lecta. on Eng. Lang., p. 103. 4. In math.: (a) The operation of finding the derivative, or differential coefficient ; differentiation. (b) Tho operation of passing from any point on a enbic curve to that point at which the

## derivation

tangent at the first point cuts the curve. (c) The operation of passing from any function to any related function which may in the context be termed its derivative. The word derivation, in Its first nathematical sense, was invented by Lagrange, Who thought it possible to develop the calculus without 5. In biol., descent with modification of an organism from antecedent organisms; evolution: as, the derivation of man; the doctrine of deriva-tion-that is, the derivative theory (which see, under derivalive).
According to the doctrine of derivation, the nore comdants of less complex plants and animala, and these in turn were the slowly modified deacendants of still less complex plants and animals, and ao on until wo converge to those primitive organisms which are not definable either as animal or as vegetal, but which in their lowest forms are
mere ahreds of jelly-11ke protoplasm.
6. In gun., the peculiar constant deviation of an elongated projectile from a rifled gun, due to its angular rotation about its longer axis and to the resistance of the air. Sometimes called drift.-7. The thing derived or deduced; a derivative; a deduction. [Rare or obsolete.]
Most of them are the genuine derivations of the hypothesis they lay claim to.

Glanville.
Arbogast's calculus of derivations [named for the French analyst L. F. A. Arbogast, 1759-18031, a method of expanding and otherwise dealing with functions of functions expressible as series in ascending powers of one
or more variables. or more
derivational (der-i-va'shon-al), .
derivationist (der-i-và'shon-ist), $n$. [<derivation + -ist.] Same as derivatist.
We have sometimes in the preceding pages used the words evolutionist or derivationist.
Le Conte, Pop.
derivatist (dē-riv'a-tist), n. [< derivative + -ist.] A believer in the doctrine of derivation or evolution; an evolutionist. [Rare.]
Tbe doctrine of evolution of organfc types is sometimes appropriately called the doctrine of derivation, and its supporters derivatists.
D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 21.
derivative (dē-riv'a-tiv), a. and $n$. $[=$ F. dérivatif $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. It. ̈̈lerivativo, くLL. derivativus, derivative (in grammatical sense), < L. derivare, derive: see derive.] I.a. 1. Derived; taken or having proceeded from another or something preceding; secondary: as, a derivative word; a derivative conveyance.
As it is a derivative perfection, 80 it is a diatinct kind of
perfection from that which is in God. Exclusive soveroignty of ownership of the soil is a derivative right. Story, Salen, Sept. 18, 1828 . Making the authority of law derivative, and not original.
II. Spencer, Data of Ethica, 819. 2. In biol., relatiug to derivation, or to the doctrine of derivation: as, the derivative theory:3. In med., having a tendoney to lessen inflammation or reduce a morbid process.

It [a hot-air bath] is stimulating, derivative, depurative. Derivative certainty, See certainty.-Derivative character See character. - Derivative chord, in mu-
sic, a chord derived from a fundamental chord; specif. sic, a chord derived from a fundamental chord; specif.
cally, a chord derived from another by inversion; an in-version.-Derivative conveyance. See conveyance.-Defunction expressing the rate of change of the value of another
 function relatively to that of the variable.-Derivative course of time by virtue of their inherent change in the by natural selection.
II. n. 1. In med., a therapeutic method or agent employed to lessen a morbid process in one part by producing a flow of blood or lymph to another part, as cupping, leeching, blisters, eatharsis, ete.-2. That which is derived; that which is deduced or comes by derivation from another.

## For honour,

 hak., W. T., 3H. 2. Specifically-3. A word derived or formed either immediately from another, or remotely from a primitive or root: thus, 'verb,' 'verbal,' 'verbose' are derivatives of the Latin verbum 'duke,' 'duct,' 'adduce,' 'conduce,' 'conduct,' 'conduit,' etc., are derivatives of the Latin ducere; 'feeder' is a derivative of 'feed,' and 'feed' a derivative of 'food.' See derivation, 3 . -4. In music: ( $\alpha$ ) The root or generator from which a chord is derived. (b) Same as derivative chord (which see, above).-5. In math.: (a) A derivative function; a differential coefficient. (b) The slope of a scalar fuuction; a vectorfunction whose direction is that of most rapid increase of a scalar function (of which it is said to be the derivative), and whose magnitude is equal to the increase in this direction of the scalar function per unit of distance. (c) More generally, any function derived from another. Derivative of a manifold of points, the aggregate of all pointa having a number of points of the naniffold ed distance, however amall.- Rational derivative of a point on a plane cubic curve, a point whose trilinear coordinates are rational integral functions of those of the former polut- - Schwartzian derivative of any function $y$ of $x$, the function

$$
\frac{y^{\prime \prime \prime}}{y^{\prime}}-\frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{y^{\prime \prime}}{y^{\prime}}\right)^{2},
$$

where the accenta signify differentiations relative to $x$. derivatively (dệriv'a-tiv-li), adv. In a deriva tive manner; by derivation.
The character which essentially and inherently belongs only to him [Christ] will derivatively belong to them [his
Horne, On Ps . xv,
derivativeness (dē-riv'a-tiv-nes), $n$. The state of being derivative. Imp. Dict.
derive (dệ-riv'), v.; pret. and pp. derivcd, ppr. deriving. ${ }^{[ }$MME. deriven, $\langle\mathrm{OF}$. deviver, F . dériver $=\mathbf{S p}$. Pg. derivar $=\mathbf{I t}$. derivare $=G$. deriviren $=$ Dan. derivere $=$ Sw. derivera, $<L_{\text {. }}$ de-
rivare, lead, turn, or draw off (a liquid), draw off, derive (one word from another, in last sense for earlier ducere), くde, away, + rivus, a stream: see rival.] I. trans. 1t. To turn aside or divert, as waterorother fluid, from its natural course or channel: as, to derive water from the main channel or current into lateral rivulets.
The solemn and right manner of deriving the water.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 100
Molland, tr. of Livy, p. 190 . is derived towarda this font is but little.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 36
2t. Figuratively, to turn aside; divert.
And her dew loves deryv'd to that vile witchea ahayre. Spenser, F.
That saving grace which Christ originally is or hath for the general good of his whole Church, by ascraments he
severally deriveth into every member thereof.
The Siamites are the sinke of the Easterne Superstitions,
which they derive to many Nations.
If Purchas, Pilgrimage, D. 460 If we take cara that the sickness of the body derive not
itself into the soul, nor the paina of one procure impa. tience of the other, we shall alleviate the burden.
3. To draw or receive, as from a source or origin, or by regular transmission: as, to derive ideas from the senses; to derive instruction from a book; his estate is derived from his ancestors.

## For by ny mother I derived am

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., 31. 5.
Elizabeth clearly discerned the advantages which were to be derived from a close connection between the monarchy and the priesthood. Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist. It is from Rome and Germany that we derive our do-
nestic law. Specifically - 4. To draw or receive (a word) from a more original root or stem: as, the word 'rule' is derived from the Latin; 'feed' is derived from 'food.' See derivation, 3.-5. To deduce, as from premises; trace, as from a source or origin: involving a personal subject. A sound mind will derive its principlea from insight.
These men derive all religion from myths.
Dawsom, Nature and the Bible, p. 202 I should be much obliged if any of your readers could help me in deriving the name of the village of Allonley,
in Cumberland. 6. To communicate or transfer from one to another, as by descent. [Rare.]

His [Bathurst's] learning, and untainted manners, too,
We find, Athenians, are derived to you.
Dryden, Epilogue spoken at Oxford, 1.22 Our language has received innumerable elegancies and derived to it out of the passages of Holy Writ. Addison The plaintiff could not prove the place in question to patent itself to Mr. Rigby. An excellent disposition is derived to your lordahip from
Felton.
Derived conductors in elect the two or more bres reumiting iurther into then a times divided.- Derived current, in elect., a current fowing through a derived conductor.-Derived group. II. intrans. To come, proceed, or be derived. [Rare.]
It were but reasonable to admire Him, from whom really all perfections do derive.
Jer. Tanlor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 2.2

## Dermaptera

Pow'r from heav'n
Derives, and monarcha rule by gods appointed.
Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus.
The wish, that of the livtng whole
No life may fafl beyond the grave,
Derives it not from what we have
The likeat God within the soul?
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lv. The new achool derives from Hawthorne and George
derivement (dē-riv'ment), $\quad$ [ $<\mathrm{OF}$. derivement, derivation (in lit. sense), < deriver, derive: see derive and -ment.] An inference or a deduction.
I offer these derivements from these subjects, to ratse our affections upward.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. iv. 4.
deriver (dẹ̄-rívèr), n. 1. One who derives or deduces from a source.-2. One who diverts a thing from its natural course to or upon something else. [Rare.]
Snch a one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's stng, but also a deriver of the whole entire gullt ot derkt, a., n., and v. An obsolete form of dark ${ }^{1}$. Chaucer.
derlingt, n. A Middle English form of darling. derm (dérm), n. [<NJ. derma, q. v.] Same as derma.
derma (dèr'mäi), $n$. [NL., < Gr. סépuc, the skin, hide (of beasts, later of man), dépe flay, $=$ E. tearl, q. v.] 1. The true skin, or cutis vers; the corium. -2. Skin; the skin iu general: synonymous with integument or tegumentum.

Also derm, dermis.
dermad (dèr'mad), adv, [< Gr. déppa, skin, + L. $a d$, to: see-ads.] Toward the skin-that is, from within outward in any direction; ectad. Barclay.

## dermahemal, d mal.

dermal (dèr'mal), $a$. [<derma + -al.] 1. In zooll., pertaining to skin, or the external covering of the body; consisting of skin; cutaneous; tegumentary. The word properly relates to the derma or corium: as, the dermal layer of the skin; but it has also acquired a more general sense: as, dermal appendageathat is, hair, feathera, etc. ; the dermal akeleton.
2. In bot., pertaining to the epidermis.-Dermal bone, an ossification in the derma or cutis.-Dermal defenses, in ichth., the placold exoskcleton; the shagreen, ichthyodorulites, etc., of elasmobranchtate fighes.-Dermal denticle. See denticle.-Dermal muscle, a cutaneous or subcutaneous muscle, a muscle developed in, proper, as the platyama myoides of man.
As we regard the dermal muscles as primitively forming a common complex with those whtch belong to the to the integument as such.
Dermal musogenbaur, Comp. Anst. (trana.), p. 492 clea as a wholo; cutaneous musclea, collectively conaidered.
The dermal musculature ia more highly developed in manmalia. Gegcnbaur, Comp. Anat. (trana.), p. 493. Dermal skeieton, the exoskeletoll of anamimal, or those hard parts which cover the body, as the integument of an insect or a cruatacean.
dermalgia (dér-mal'ji-ai.), n. [NT., < Gr. $\delta \varepsilon \rho \rho$ $\mu \alpha$, skin, $+\alpha \lambda \gamma o s$, pain. $]$ In pathol., a painful condition of the skin arising from nervous disease; neuralgia of the skin. Also dermatalgia. Dermalichus (dèr-mạ-lī'kus), n. [NL., irreg.
 Gr. de $\rho \mu a$, skin. $+\lambda \varepsilon i \chi \varepsilon \tau v$, lick.]
A genus of parasitic mites or acarids, of the family Sarcoptidar, or itchinsects, founded by Koch, 1843: synonyges. The species are mainly parasitic on are hexapod, the Dermalichoss myzilaspidis (highly mag- male is larger than exaggerated legs, especially the third pair. The species here figured feeds upon the oyater-shell bark-louse of the depple. Also Dermaleichus.
dermaneural, a. See dermoneurul.
ermaptera (dèr-map'te-rí), n. pl. [NL., prop. Dermoptera (which is in use in another application), neut. pl. of dermopterus, < Gr. фєpú$\pi \tau \varepsilon \rho \circ s$, with membranous wings, as a bat: see derwopterous.] 1t. An old and disused group of insects; in De Geer's system, one of three groups (the others beiug Hemiptera and Cole-

Dermaptera
optera）of his Vaginate．－2．The earwigs，For－ ficulde，as an order of Insecta：now usually ealled Eiuplexoptera（which soo）．Kírby．
Also Dermatoptera
dermapteran（dèr－map＇toran），$a$ ．and n．I．$a$ ． Of or portaining to the Dermaptera

II．$n$ ．One of tho Dermaptera．
dermapterous（dér－map＇tê－rus），$a$ ．Of or per－ taining to the Dermaptera．
dermatalgia（dér－mą－tal＇ji－u．），n．Same as der－ malgia．
Dermatemydidæ（dèr mą－te－mid＇i－dē），n．$p l$ ．
［NL．，＜Dermatemys（－temyä－）＋－ide．］In Gray＇s classifieation，a family of eryptodirous tortoises， typilied by tho genus Dermatemys．In includes mounted by \＆trlangular ridge parsllel to the proper edro of the jaw，aul $n$ ahert transverse ridge sttached in the middte in front and aeparated from the front ly a deep plt；the lower jaw with 3 or 5 strong teeth in front fitting into a pit in the upper jaw；and the alveolar aurface Hat， with a subcentral groove sleng eacin stde．The toes are fresh－wster tortolses of Central sind South Amertce and same foasil specles havo also been（croulnaly）refere to th Iy most chelonologists the gronp is referred to tho tamilly Emydide．Also Dernatenyda．
Dermatemydinæ（dèr－mą－tem－i－di＇nē），n．pl． ［NL．，＜Dermatemys（－lemiyd－）＋－ince．］A sub－ family of emydoid tortoises．Also Dermatemy－ ina
Dermatemys（dèr－mat＇o－mis），n．［NL．（J．E．
 the fresh－water tortoise．］The typical genus of Dermatemydida．
dermatic（dèr－mat＇ik），a．［＜Gr．ঠعристькós，＜ бе́p $\mu a(\tau-)$ ，skin：see derma．］Dermal；cutane－ ous；pertaining to tho skin．Also dermatine． dermatin，dermatine ${ }^{2}$（der＇ma－tin），$\mu$ ．［ $\langle$ Gr．
 green variety of hydrophyto，of a resinous lus－ ter，found in Saxony：so called because it fre－ quently occurs as a skin or erust upon serpen－

## tine．It also occurs in reniform masses．

 dépue（r－），skin．］Same as dermatic．
dermatine ${ }^{2}$ ，$n$ ．See dermatin
dermatitis＇dèr－ma－tì＇tis），n．［NL．，＜Gr．dé $\rho$ $\mu \mathbb{(}(-)$ ，skin，+ －itis．］In pathol．，inflammation of the skin．Also called cytitis．
Dermatobranchia，Dermatobranchiata（der＂ ma－tộ－braug＇ki－ä，－brang－ki－ā＇tạ̈），n．pl．［NL．， ＜Ĝr．dépua（r－），sikin，＋$\beta$ pá $\gamma x i c$ ，gills．］Same as Dermobranchis．
dermatogen（dèr－mat＇ô－jen），$u$ ．［＜Gr．סfp $\mu(\tau-)$ ， skin，$+-\gamma \varepsilon$ vis，producing：see－gen．］In bot．，the primitive or nascent epidermis ；the primordial cellular layer from which tho epidermis is de veloped．
dermatography（der－ma－tog＇ra－fi），$n$, ［ Gr dépua（r－），skin，＋－ypaqia＂，＜ypó申iv，write．］The anatomical description of the skin．Also der－ mography．
dermatold（der＇man－toid）$a$ ．［＜Gr．＊\＆гриато
 skin，
dermatological（dêr＂mą－tọ－loj＇i－kå），a．Hav－ ing to do with dermatology；pertaining or de－ voted to dermatology．
The case is one to which wo precedent has been found
after a careful aearch of derinatological literature．
Nien．and Neuro．，VIII． 484.
dermatologist（der－mą－tol＇ö－jist），$n_{\text {．}}$［＜der－ matology
dermatology（dèr－ma－tol＇ $\bar{o}-\mathrm{ji}$ ），n．［く Gr．ס́ $\rho-$ $\mu a(\tau-)$ ，skin，+ －－oyia，$\langle\lambda \ell \varepsilon \varepsilon w$ ，speak：see－ology．］ The science of the skin；knowledge concerning the skin and its diseases．Also dermology．
 $\mu a(r-)$ ，skin，$+\lambda i a_{i}$, solution，dissolution， niver，looso．］In pathol．：（a）A relaxed and pendulous condition of the skin．（b）Pachy－ dermia．
dermatomycosis（dèr／mạ－tō－mī－kō＇sis），$n$ ．［＜
Gr．dépue（ $(-)$ ，skin $+\mu ย \hat{n}$ ，fungus，+ osis：see Gr．ов $\rho \mu \varepsilon(\tau-)$, skin，$+\mu v \kappa \eta s, ~ f u n g u s, ~$
mycosis．］In pathol．，any disease of the skin caused by a vegetable parasite．
dermatonosis（der－man－ton＇ö－sis），n．［NL．， Gr．dep $\mu \mathrm{c}(\mathrm{r}-)$ ，skin，+ roros，disease．］In pathol．，
Dermatophili（dér－matofofi－lī），n．nl．［NL．，＜ Gr．deppec（r－），skin，＋＂申izos，loving．］A group of minute parasitic arachnids or follicle mites， corresponding to the family Demodicida．
Dermatophysa（dér＇mă－tô－fi＇së̆），n．pl．［NL． ＜Gr．dধpua（ $\tau-$ ），skin，+ фioa，a bellows．］In
Owen＇s system of classification，an order of Owen＇s system of classification，an order of
Arachnida，including the Aretisca or water－

Demors，the Podosomata，and certain mites，as tinet respiratory organs．Also Dermophysa．
dermatophyte（der＇mą－tō－fit），n．［＜Gr．dép $\mu a(\tau-)$ ，skin，$+\phi u \delta \delta$, a growth，plant．］A plant that grows upon tho skin；a fungus of a low type which is parasitic upon the skin of men and other animals，causing various diseases． The best－known specles are Achorion Schoonleinii，the fun． gus of favua；Trichozhyton tensurens，the fungus of ring． worm；and Microsporon furfur．
dermatophytic（dėr／mạ－tọ̄－fit＇ik），a．［くderma－ tophyte $+-i c$.$] Of or pertaining to，or caused$ by，dermatophytos：as，dernatophytic diseases． Dermatopnoa（dèr－ma－top＇nọ̄－ï），n．pl．［NL．， ＜Gr．ofpla（r－），skin，$+\pi \nu 0 \eta$, a blowing，く $\pi \nu e i v$, blow，breatho．］A group of gastropodous mol－ lusks with rudimentary gills or none．It conalsts of such genera ss Limapontia，Jhyllirhoe，sud Elyzia． Also calied Pellibrenchiata，Altrenchiata，Saccoglosen，and Apmerala．
Dermatoptera（dêr－mą－top＇te－rịi），n．pl．［NL． neut．pl．of dermatoptervs，＜Gr．depue（ $\tau-$ ），skir， $+\pi \tau \varepsilon \rho 0$ ，a wing．Cf．Dermoptera，dermopter－ ous．］1．In entom．，same as Dermaptera．－2． In mammal．，same as Dermoptera．
dermatorrhea，dermatorrhœa（deer må－tō－ rë＇iê），n．［NL．dermatorrhexa，＜Gr．ס\＆$\rho \mu \mathrm{e}(\mathrm{r}-$ ）， skin，+ poia，a flowing，＜peiv，How．］In pathol．， a morbidly inereased secretion from the skin．
dermatosclerosis（dêr＇mă－tō－sklë－rō＇sis），$n$ ．［＜
 sclerosis．］Same as selerodermia．
dermatosis（dẻr－mą－tō＇sis），n．［NL．，くGr．סép $\mu a(\tau-)$ ，skin，$\left.+-0 s i{ }^{2}.\right]$ 1．The state or condi－ tion of having a bony integument，or osseous exoskeleton，as exemplified by a sturgeon，tur－ tle，or armadillo．－2．In patiol．，any disease of the skin．
dermatoskeletal（dèr／man－tō－skel＇e－tal），u．［く tal．
dermatoskeleton（dèr＂ma－tō－skel＇ $\mathrm{e}-\mathrm{ton}$ ），$n$ ．
 hetov，skeleton．］Same as dermnskeleton．
dermatoxerasia（dèr－mă－tok－sộ－rà＇si－ă），$n$ ． ［NL．，＜Gr．dép $\mu(\tau-)$ ，skiin，$+\xi \eta \rho \in \sigma i a$, dryness，〈 $\ddagger \eta \rho$ civeıv，dry，pareh，〈 $\xi \eta \rho o ́ s, ~ d r y.] ~ I n ~ p a t h o l ., ~, ~$ same as xerodermia．
Dermestes（dér－mes＇tēz），n．［NL．，〈 Gir．dépuc， skin，＋（irreg．）$\dot{\sigma} 0$ fist，eat．］A genus of cole－ opterous insects，the type of the family Dermes－ tidne．The tarve deveur dead boites，akloa，leather，and other animat aubstances．One apeciea，D．Lardarius，is knewn by the name of bacon－beetle；another，D．or An． threnus muscorn nm，is peculiarly destructive in museuma
dermestid（dêr－mes＇tid），a．and n．I．a．Of or pertaining to the Dermestide．
II．n．A member of the Dermestide
Dermestidæ（dêr－mes＇ti－dē），n．pl．［NL．（Leach， 1817），＜Dermestes＋－idc．］A family of clavi－ corn Coleoptera．The dorat segrucits of the abdomen are partly membraneus；the ventral segments are free； is moderate or amall；＇the palpi are approximate at the is mederate or amail；the palpi are alyproximste at the
hase ；the anterlor coxe sre large，conlcal，snd prominent： the posterior coxe are not prominent；the antenne are moderate in length，and capitate；the posterlion coxe are sulcste for the thlyhs；and the body fa ususlly scsily or pulescent．
dermestoid（der－mes＇toid），$a^{\text {．}}$［ $<$ Dermestes + －oid．］lesembling the genus Dermestes；of or pertaining to the Dermestida．
dermic（dèr＇mik），a．［く derm or derma + －ic．］ 1．In anat．，dermal；enderonie；of or pertain－ ing to the dermis：as，the dermic layer of the skin．
When the dermic process la paplliform，and aunk $\ln$ s pit of the dermia，the conical cap of modified epidermla Which coats it ta elther a hair or a feather．

Ifuxley，Anat．Vert．，p． 40.
2．In med．，cutaneous；pertaining to the skin： as，a dermic disease．－Dermic remedies，remedies which act through the skin．
dermis（dèr＇mis），n．［NL．，く Gr．סধ́p $\mu a$ ，con－ formed in term，to epidermis．］Same as derma． Dermobranchia（dèr－mō－brang＇ki－í）n．pl． ［NL．，＜Gr．dধ́pua，skin，$+\beta \rho a ́ \gamma x a$ ，gills．］A group of marine opisthobranchiate gastropo－ dous mollusks．They respire by means of externsl gills in the form of dersal membranous layera，tufts，or hitaments，sud there ta no mantle or shell in the adult． It is an extenglve and boris（which see），is an exanple． the opisthebranchiate astroporm group concalimg all branchiata．It ts subdivided lute the Abranehiate and the Nudibrenchiata or Notolranchiata，the largest and typi－ also divided aynonym of Dermobranchia itsel，when gobranchia．Also Dermatobranchia，Dermatobranchiata， Dermobranchiata．

## dermoosssify

Dermobranchiata（dèr－mō－brang－ki－ā＇th），$n$ pl．［NL．，neut．pl．of dermobranchiahe：see ilermobranchiate．］Same as Dermobranchia． dermobranchiate（der－mō－brang＇ki－āt），$a_{\text {．}}$［ NL．dermobranchiatus，＜Dermobranchia，q． $\mathrm{w}_{6}$ ］ Pertaining to the Dermobranehia；nudibran－ chiate．
Dermochelydidæ（dér＂mō－ke－lid＇i－dē），n．pl， ［NL．，（ Dermochelys（－clelyd－）＋－ide．］A fam－ ily of soft－shelled turtles，named from the ge－ nus Dermochelys：usually ealled Sjphargidide （which see）．
Dermochelys（dêr－mok＇e－lis），n．［NL．，＜Gr． dép $a$, skin，$+\chi$ रौ．vc，$九$ tortoise．］The typical genus of Dermochclydida：samo as Sphargis， and of prior date．
dermogastric（dèr－mō－gas＇trik），a．［〈Gr．סદ $\rho \mu c$, skin，+ jaotip，stomach．］Pertaining to the skin and to the stomach；connecting the ali－ mentary canal with the integument ；furnish－ ing communication between tho intestinal tube and the exterior of the body：as，a dermogas－ tric pore．
The number of the pore－canals（termo－gastric pores）， Wheh have consequent． getherally very great．

Gegenbeur，Cemp．Anat．（trans，），p． 111.
dermography（dèr－mog＇re－fi），n．Same as der－
dermohemal，dermahemal（dèr－mō－，dér－ma－ hē＇mal），a．［Improper forms for＂iermemàt， ＂dervicemal，or＂dermathroual，く Gr．dépда（r－）， skin，+ ci $\mu$ ，blood．］Pertaining to the skin on the hemal or ventral aspeet of the body： specifically applied to dermoskeletal elements of the median ventral fins of fishes，as the bones supporting the rays of these fins：contrasted with dermonewral．Also spelled dermohemal， dermahomal．
dermohemia，dermohæmia（dèr－mō－hē＇mi－ä）， 3．［NL．dermohamia，improp．for＂dermania or＂lermathemia，＜Gr．defpua（r－），skin，＋cipa， blood．］In pathol．，hyperemia of the skin． dermohumeral（dèr－mó－lıū＇me－ral），$a$ ．［ $\langle\mathrm{NL}$ dermohumeralis，（ Gr．deppa，the skin，＋L．hu－ merus，prop．нmerus，humerus．］Connecting the humerus with the skin；specifically，per－ taining to the dermohumeralis．
dermohumeralis（dèr＂mō－hū－me－rā＇lis），n．；pl． dermohumerales（－lëz）．［NL．：see dermohtmer－ al．］That part of the panniculus carnosus，or fleshy panniele，by which the humerus is indi－ rectly attaehed to the skin：a musele in many animals，not represented in man．
dermoid（dêr＇moid），a．［＜Gr．ঠ\＆́p $\mu a$ ，skin，＋ عifos，form．More accurately dermatoid，q．v．］ Same as clermal．－Dermotd cyst，a cyattc tumor of cengenital oright，foumd th the ovary，the teaticle，the re gion of the mouth，neck，and orbit，and rarely elaewhere skln，and inay develop haira and leeth．
dermology（der－mol＇ọ－ji），n．Same as derma－ tology．
dermomuscular（dér－mō－mus＇kū－lệr），a．［＜Gr depur，the skin，＋L．wusculus，miiscle．］Per－ taining to skin and musele；consisting of der－ mal and museular tissue：as，the dermomuscular tube of a worm．
The snckers Ieund in the Tremstola，Cestoda，and M1－ rudnea are special differentlations of the dermo－muscu．
lar tube．
Gegenbaut，Comp．Anat．（trans．） dermoneural（dér－mō－nū＇ral），a．［ $\left\langle\mathrm{Gr}, \delta \ell \rho \mu \epsilon_{\text {，}}\right.$ the skin，＋veüpov，a nerve．］Pertaining to the skin on the neural or dorsal aspect of the body： specifically applied to the dermoskeletal ele－ ments of the median dorsal fins of fishes，as the bones supporting the rays of these fins：con－ trasted with dermohemal．Also dermaneural， dermatonenral．
dermoōsseous（dèr－mō－os＇ê－us），$a$ ．［८ Gr．¿\＆$\rho \mu a$, skin，＋L．os（oss－），bone．］Having the char－ acter of ossified integument or bony tissue de－ veloped in the skin；bony，as the dermal skele－ ton；exoskeletal．
The gaseona，Hquld，sod solld melecular conditions，be－ ing characters distliguishing otherwise allted substancea in the same way morphologically（we can nol say yet de－ velopmentaliy，as the cartilaginous，osseeus，and exos－
tosed or dermoösseous characters distinguish otherwise tosed ar dermoösseoue
nearly sllied gevera．

E．D．Cope，Origin of the Fittest，p． 40 dermoőssiffcation（dêr－mö－os＂i－fi－kā＇shon），$n$ ［＜Gr．dধ $\rho \mu a$ ，the skin，+ E．ossification．］Der－ mal ossiffcation；formation of bony tissue in the integument as a part of the dermoskeleton， or a bony cxoskeletal element：as，＂dermoós－ sification of the cranium，＂E．D．Cope，Origin of the Fittest，p． 48.
dermoössify（dér－mō－os＇i－fī），$x$ i．；pret．and pp． dermoössified，ppr．dermoössíying．［〈Gr．dép pa，

## dermoössify

the skin，+ ossify．］To ossify dermally；be－ come dermoosseous，form a dermoössification or a dermoskeleton．E．D．Cope．
dermopathic（dèr－mộ－path＇ik），a．［＜dermopa－ thy $+-i e$.$] Relating or pertaining to dermop－$ athy．
dermopathy（dèr－mop＇${ }^{\text {a－thi }}$ ），n．［＜Gr．dép $\mu a$ ， skin，$+\pi$ átos，suffering．］Surgical treatment of the skin．
Dermophysa（dér－mệ－fi＇sị̈̀），n．pl．［NL．］Same as Dermatophysa．
Dermoptera（der－mop＇te－rḯ），n．pl．［NL．，neut． pl．of dermopterus：see＂dermopterous．］A sub－ order of Insectivora，containing the single fami－ ly Galcopitheeidee（which see）．Also Dermatop－ tera，Pterophora．
dermoptere（dèr＇mop－tēr），$n$ ．A vertebrate of the group Dernopieri．
Dermopteri（der－mop＇ter－ni），n．pl．［NL．，pl． of dermopterus：see derimopterous．］In Owen＇s system of classification，the lowest of five sub－ classes of the class Pisees，characterized by a vermiform limbless body，a notochordal mem－ brano－cartilaginous endoskeleton，and no skull， or a skull with no lower jaw．It thus covered the acraulal，Icptocardian，cirrostomous．or pharyngorranchi－ ate vertelrates，as the lancelets；snd the monorhine，cy－
clostonous，or marsipolranchiate vertehrates，as the hags clostonous，or marsipoliranchiate vertelrates，as the hags
and iampreys．It was divided into two orders，Cirrastomi and iampreys．It was divided into two orders，Cirrastomai
and Cyclostomi，respectively containtng the lanceleta and and Cyclostomi，respectively containing the laneetete and
the hags and lampreys．These groups are very ulatinct the hags and lampreys．These g1oups are very uistunct ent classes of Dertebrata．Also called Dermopterygii．［Not in use．］
dermopterous（dèr－mop＇te－rus），a．［＜NL．der－ mopterus，＜Gr．ঠعр $\mu \dot{\pi} \pi \tau \varepsilon \rho o s$, ，having membranous wings，as a bat（Aristotle），＜dépua，the skin，+ $\pi \tau \varepsilon p \delta \nu$, wing．］Having the characters of the Dermopteri．
dermopterygian（dér－mop－tè－rij＇i－an），a．［As Dermoplerygii + an．］Same as dermopterous． Dermopterygii（dér－mop－tê－rij＇i－ī），n．pl．［NL．， ＜Gr．dє́pua，skin，＋$\pi \tau \varepsilon p u \gamma t o v$ or $\pi \tau \varepsilon \rho v \xi(\pi \tau \varepsilon \rho v \gamma-)$ ，
wing，fin，＜$\pi \tau \varepsilon \rho o ́ v, ~ w i n g.] ~ S a m e ~ a s ~ D e r m o p t e r i . ~$ Dermorhynchi（dèr－mọ̄－ring＇kī），n．pl．［NL．， pl．of dermorhynchus：see dermorhynehous．］The lamellirostral birds；the duck tribe：so called from the soft－skinned bill．
dermorhynchous（dè－mō－ring＇kus），$a$ ．［＜NL． dernorhynchus，＜Gr．d＇́pua，skin + ṕvरos， snout．］Having a skinny bill，as a duck；spe－ cifically，pertaining to the Dermorhymehi．
dermosclerite（dèr－mō－sklē＇rīt），$n$ ．［＜Gr．d $\varepsilon p \mu a$, skin，+ бкinpós，hard：see selerotic．］A mass of spicules occurring in the tissues of some of the Aetinazoa．
dermoskeletal（dèr－mō－skel＇e－tall），a．［く der－ moskeleton + －al．］Pertaining to the dermo－ skeleton；exoskeletal．
dermoskeleton（dèr－mō－skel＇e－tonn），n．［NL．， ＜Gr． dép $_{\rho} \mu a$, skin，$+\sigma \kappa \varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon \tau o ́ v$, skeleton．］The coriaceous，crustaceous，testaceous，or bony integument，such as covers many invertebrate and some vertebrate animals．It serves more or less completely the offices of protecting the soft parts of the hody and as a fixed point of attachmeent to the organs of movement．In fishes and reptiles the dermoskeleton
is the skin with the seales；in turtles it is the shell united is the skin with the seales；in turtles it is the shell unted
with parts of the endoskeleton，such as the verteljre and ribs；insects and crustaceans have a dermoskeleton only． See exoskceleton．Also derm－skeleton，dermatoskeleton．
dermotensor（dèr－mō－ten＇sor），$n$ ；pl．dermoten－ sores（－ten－sō＇rēz）．［NL．，̌＇Gr．סépua，skin，＋ NL．tensor，stretcher：sce tensor．］A tensor muscle of the skin．－Dermotensor patagit，the ten－ sor of the skin of the patagium，a propatagial muscle of Shufeldt．
dermotomy（dėr－mot＇$\overline{-m i}$ ），n．［ $<\mathrm{Gr}$ ．дє́p $\mu a$ ， skin，+ －то $\mu i a$, ＜то $\mu$ б́，eutting：see anatony．］ The anatomy or dissection of the skin．
derm－skeleton（dérm＇skel＂e－ton），$n$ ．Same as dermoskeleton．
dern¹ ${ }^{1}$（deern），$a$ ．［Also written deara and darn； ＜ME．derne，dern，derne，durne，く AS．dyrne， rarely derne，secret，$=$ OS．derni $=$ OFries．dern， dren（in comp．）$=0 \mathrm{HGG}$ ．tarni，hidden，$>$ F．terne， dull，＞ternir，tarnish，＞E．tarnish：see tarnish．］ Hidden；secret；private．

That ilke derne dede do noman ne sholde noman ne sholde． Now with their backs to the den＇s mouth they sit， Yet shoulder not all light from the dern pit．
Dr．H．More，Inmortal．of the
Through dreary beds of tangled fern，
Through groves of nightshade dark and dern．
In dern，in secret．

My dule in dern bot gif thow dill， Doutles bot dreid I dé．<br>Robene and Makyne（Child＇s Ballads，IV．246）．

1554
dern ${ }^{1}$（dèrn），$v . \quad$［＜ME．dernen，darnen，＜AS． dyrnan $=$ OS．dernian $=$ OHG．＊tamjan，tarnen， MHG．ternen，hide；from the adj．］I．trans． To hide；secrete，as in a hole．［Obsolete or prev．Eng．and Scotch．］
Ile at length escaped them by derning himself in a fox－
II．intrans．To hide one＇s self；skulk．
But look how soon they heard of Holoferne
Their courage qual＇d，and they began to derne．
T．II udson，tr．of Dn Eartas，in England＇s Parnassus．
$\operatorname{dern}^{2}$（dèrn），$n$ ．Same as dearn ${ }^{2}$ ．
of damn．Also written durn．［Vulgar，U．S．］ of damn．Also Written durn．［Vulgar，U．S．］
dernfult（dèrn＇fúl），a．［Irreg．（dern＇1 +- ful．$\left.^{2}\right]$ Solitary；hence，sad；mournful．
The birds of ill presage this lucklesse chance foretold By dernfull noise．

L．Brysketl（Arber＇s Eng．Garner，I．268）． dernier（dèr＇ni－èr or，as F＇，der－nyā＇），a．［F． dernier \＆ML．as if＂deretranarius（cf．OF．der－ rain，＞E．darrein，q．v．），（＊deretranus，＜L．de， down，＋retro，back：see rear ${ }^{2}$ ，retro－．］Last； final；ultimate：now used only as French，as in the phrase dernier ressort，last resort，final resource．
After the dernier prool of him in this manuer ．．．he dernly $\dagger$（dèrn＇li），adv．［Also written dearnly； （ ME．dernly，derneliche，secretly，〈 derne，se－ cret，$+-l y$ ，－liehe：see dern1，a．，and－ly2．］ 1. Secretly．

Hit watz tho ladd，loflyest to be－holde，
That droz the dor after hir ful derniy \＆stylle．
Gawayne and the Green Knight
2．Solitarily；hence，sadly；mournfully．
They heard a ruefull voice，that dearnly cride．
derodontid（der－ō－don＇tid），$a$ ．and $n$ ．I．a．Per－ taining to or having the characters of the Dero－

## ontida． <br> II．$n$ ．One of the Derodentide．

Derodontidæ（der－ō－don＇ti－dē），n．pl．［NL．， Derodontus + －ida．］A family of clavicorn beetles．The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous the ventral segments are pree；the tarsi are 5．jointed，at least in one parr：the mentum to maderate or suall，the palpil are approximate at base ；and the an－ Derodontus（der－ō－don＇tus），n．［NL．（Le Conte，1861），（ Gr．dep $\quad$ ，the neck，＋odoir（ódovr－） $=$ E．tooth．］The typical genus of the family Derodontide．They are moderately smatl beetles，two species of which，D．maculatus and D．trisignatus，are North American．
derogant（der＇ō－gant），a．［＜F．derogant，dero－ geant，now dérogeant $=\mathrm{It}$ ．derogante，$\langle\mathrm{L}$. de rogan（ $t$－）s，ppr．of derogare，derogate：see dero－ gate，v．］Derogatory；disrespectiul．［Obsolete or rare．］
The other is both arrogant in man，and derogment to God． Rev．T．＇Adams，Works，I． 12
derogate（der＇ō－gāt），$\varepsilon . ;$ pret．and pp．dero－ gated，ppr．derogating．［＜I．derogatus，pp．of derogare（ $>\mathrm{It}$ ．derogare $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg} . \mathrm{Pr}$ ．derogar $=\mathrm{F}$ ．déroger），repeal part of a law，take away， detract from，＜de，from，＋rogare，propese a law，ask：see rogation．Cf．abrogate．］I．trans． 1t．To destroy or impair the force and effect of；lessen the extent，authority，etc．，of．
Neither willeth he，nor may not do，any thing fneluding repugnance，inmperfection，or that should derogote，mino－ Tyndale，Ans．to Sir＇T．More，etc．（Parker Soc．，1850），p． 232. By several contrary customs ．．many of those civil and canon laws are controuled and derogated．Sir M．Hate．
2．To detract from；abate；disparage．［Rare．］ There ts none so much carried with a corrupt mind so worthy an enterprise． 3．To take away；retrench；remove（from）． ［Rare．］
Just so much respect as a woman derogates from her Whn ex，in whatever condition placed，．．．she deserves thave diminished from herself on that score． Lamb，Modera Gallantry．
II．intrans．1．To take away a part；de－ tract；make an improper or injurious abate－ ment：with from．［The word is generally used in this sense．］
We should be injurious unto virtue itself，if we did derogate from them whom their induatry hath，made great．
Hooker，Eccles．Pollty，Pref．，ii． The conteniplation of second causes doth deroyale from our dependance upon God．

Bacon，Advancement of Learning，i．7．
Queen Elizabeth answer＇d，That tho ahe would no way ger her own security．
Baker，Chronicles，p． 331

2．To fall away in character or conduct；do－ generate．［Rare．］
Would Charles X．derogate front his ancestors？Would he be the degenerate acion of that royal line？Hazlitt． Shall ．．．man
Derogate，live for the low tastes alone，
Mean creeping cares about the animal life？ Browning，ling and Book，II． 80.
$=$ Syn．1．Depreciate，Derogate from，etc．See decry．
derogate（der＇ọ－gāt），a．［＜L．derogatus，pp． of derogare：see the verb．］Lessened in ex－ tent，estimation，character，etc．；invalidated； degenerate；degraded；damaged．［Rare．］
The chlef ruler beyng in presence，the authoritie of the ubstitute was derely derojate Hall，Hen．YI．，an． 10. From her derogate body never spring
Shak $k$ ，Lear，
A babe to honour her！Shak．，Lear，i． 4.
derogately（der oop－yāt－li），adv．In a manner to lessen or take from；disparagingly．

That I should
Once name you derogately，when to sound your name
It not concern＇d me． erogation（der－ō－gā＇shon），n．［＝F．déroga－ tion $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．derogacion $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．derogação $=\mathrm{It}$ ． derogazione，＜L．derogatio（n－），a partial abro－ gation of a law，＜derogare，repeal a part of a law，derogate：see derogate，$v$.$] 1．The act of$ impairing effect in whole or in part；limitation as to extent，or restraint as to operation：as，a statute in derogation of the common law must not be enlarged by construction．
Such a demand may not，in strictness，he in derogation of puble law．Linceln，in Raymond，p． 420. 2．The act of impairing or seeking to impair merit，reputation，er honor；a lessening of value or estimation；detraction；disparagement．
What dishonor is this to God？Or what derogation is this to heaven？Latimer，Sernon of the Plough． The derogations therefore，which grow to learning from the fortune or conditton of learned men，are either in re－ spect of searcity of means，or in respect of privateness of IIe counted tt no derogation of his manhood to be seen to weep．
derogative（dē－rog＇a－tiv），$a$ ．［＜L．as if＊de－ rogativus，＜derogare，derogate：see derogate，v．］ Lessening；belittling；derogatory．

Absurdly derogative to all true nolility．
State Trials，Marguls of Argyle，an．1661．
derogatively（dē－rog＇a－tiv－li），$a d v$ ．In a derog－ ative manner；derogatorily．
derogatorily（dệ－rog＇a－tō－ri－li），$a d v$ ．In a de－ tracting manner．
It is the petition of a people：I should act derogatorily derogatoriness（dệ－rog＇fol－tọ－ri－nes），n。 The quality of being derogatory．Bailey， 1727.
derogatory（dẹ－rog＇${ }^{2}$－tō－ri），a．and $n$ ．［ $=$ OF． derogatoire， $\mathbf{F}$ ．dérogutoire $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg．It．deroga－ torio，＜LL．derogatorius，＜L．derogare：see dero－ gate，$v_{:}$．I．a．Detracting or tending to lessen by taking something away；that lessens extent， effect，estimation，etc．：with to，sometimes from． Derogatory from the wisdom and power of the Author
His lansuage was severely censured by some of his brother peers as derogatory to their order．

Macaulay，Hist．Eng．，x．
Derogatory clause in a testament．See clause $=$ Syn． Depreciative，discreditable，disgrace ful．
II．$\dagger$ ．A derogatory act or statement；a dis－ paragement．Cotgrave．
Deroptyus（de－rop＇ti－us），n．［NL．（Wagler）， Gr．$\delta \varepsilon ́ \rho \eta$ ，neck，$+\pi \tau$ tov，a winnowing－shovel


South American Hawk－parrot（Devopeyus fan，＜$\pi$ rí cu，spew out， cast out，＝ E．spew，q．v．］ A genus of South Amer－ can short－ tailed parrots， rectile nu－ chal crest．$D$ ． coronatus is the crested hawk－parret， al so called hia． Derostomidæ

idec．A family of rhabdoccelous turbellari－ ans，having the mouth auterior and a dilated pharynx．
Derostomum（de－ros＇tō－mum），n．［NL．，くGr． Dép $\eta_{t}$ neck，$+\sigma r \delta \mu \sigma_{\text {，mouth }}$ ］The typical ge－

## Derostomum

nus of tho family Derostomida．D． Derotremata（ller－ö－trémg－tii），$n_{0}, p l$ ． ［NL．，
 ＊Tpa），boro．］A group of urodele batrachians．
 branclual ajertures．The maxiliary and vonerine teeth are in alugie aurivs．T＇lie group is distinguished on the one hand hrom Siren，protenc，and xecturus，and on the other fron the salanaudrice proper． and corresponda to the lamilics Cryptobranchide and $A m$ ． phiumidre．Alse leralicma．
Other［then nerennibranchite］Urodela are devoid of ex－ ternal gilla，hit（as is the case fin Menopomi sud Amphi． the neck，and are thence calleti Derofremata．

I／uxiey，Annt．Vert．，p． 102
derotrematous（dcr－ō－trem＇$\bigcap$－tus），$a$ ．$[<$ Dero－
tremata + －ons．］Pertaining to or having the characters of the Derotrcmata．
derotreme（der＇ọ－trēm），$a$ ，and $n$ ．［ $\langle$ Gr．dépn， neek，＋тpijuc，hole．］I，a．In Amphibia，having holes in the neck in which gills are conceal－ ed；cryptobranchiate，as an amphibian；dero－ trematous．
II．$n$ ．One of the Derotremata．
derrick（der＇ik），$n$ ．［Formerly sometimes spell－ ed dervic ；from Derrick，also written Dcrick，a hangman employed at Tyburn，London，at the beginning of the 17 th ceutury，and often men－ tioned iu contemporary plays：c．g．，
The theele that dyes ni Tyburne．．Is not halie bo dangerous De ns the Pultitek Bankrupt．I wonld there ick to hang him up too．
Dekker，Seven Deadly
IIe rldea circult with the devil，sud Derrick mast be his host，nul Tyborne the fin at whill he will light．
The name was applied to a gallows，and then to a sort of crane．The name Derrick is S D． Dicrrijk，contr．Dirl，carlier Dicderih，also（af－ ter G．）Dictrick＝OHG．Diotrich，MHG．G． Dictrich $=$ AS．Theodric $=$ Goth．＂Thimlareiks （Latinized Theodoricus，Thcodericus），lit．chief of the people，＜thiude（ $=$ AS．theod，etc．）， pcople，+ rcihs $=$ AS．risce，chief，mighty，rich： seo Dutch and rich．The same term．－rich appears in the proper name Frelerich，and dis－ gnised in Henry．］An apparatus for lifting and moving heavy weights．It is similis to the crave，hut difers from it in havlug the boom，whith cor－ reaponds to the jib of the crane，pivoted at the lower end so that it may take differcnt inclimations from the perpendicular．The weight is suspencted from the end of the end of the boom bind thence directly to the crab，$n$ whelng－apparatus or motor at the foot of the post．An． other rope connects the top of the boom with a block at the top of the post，and thence passes to the motor the－ low．The motions of the derrick area direct lifit，$n$ circm－ lar motion round the axia of the post，and a radlul motion within the circle described by the point of the boons． hend steadted by guys and the heel by on end，with the Ing one or uore purchases depending from tit to raise heavy weights，－Floating derrick，a movable derrick erectell on a speclal boat or vessel．Such derricks heve a single central pust or support，find a herizontal bonns sup． ported aisome ele vatlou on the posi and carrylug a trav． elling carringe which bears the block from whicle the load 18 auspended．The boom is supported by stays from the top of the post，ond is miso connterlalanced by meanis of stays run from the opposite end of the hom to the deck derrick nsed ly the Department of Docks in New York has a lifting capacity of 100 tons，and a ciear hift of 50 feet．
derrick－car（der＇ik－kär），n．A railroad－ca upon which a small derrick is mounted，used especially for clearing the line of wrecks or other obstructions．
derrick－crane（der＇ik－krān），$n$ ．A crane in which tho post is supported by fixed stays in the rear and the jib is pivoted like derrick．It has the radiai motion of a derrick without
its
Ireedom of clircn－ lar motion，the trav． ef of the load being limilied by the fixed ${ }^{8}$ tnys．
derries（der＇iz）， n．pt［Prob．a the Indian fab－ rics knowuin the ricsknowuin the
West by that name．］A cot－

ly of blue and brown，or of either of these colors， with white，made in very simple designs，such as stripes．
derring－dot，n．Sce daring－do．
derring－doert，$n$ ．See daring－docr
derringer（der＇in－jer），n．［After tho inventor， an American gunsmith．］A short－barreled pis－ tol of large caliber，very efticient at short range． derry（der＇i）．［IRepr．Ir．doirc，an oak－wood， ＜ddir（gen．darach），daur（gen．daro），an oak， $=$ W．dar and deric，an oak，$=$ Gr．ipús，an oak， orig．tree，$=$ Goth． triu $=$ AS．trcóre，E．trec，q． v．］A frequent element in Irish place－names： as，Derry，Derrybrian，Londonderry．
The anclent name of Londonderry was Derrycsigagh， menastery ther Cultrach．After st．Columber erected his until Jamea 1．granted it to a company of London mer chanta，who named it Londenderry．
derryt，derry－downt．A meaningless refrain or chorus in old songs．
dertht，$n$ ．An obsolete form of dearth．
dertra，$n$ ．Plural of dertrum．
dertron（dér＇tron），n．Samo as dertrum． dertrotheca（der－trơo－thē ${ }^{\prime}$ käß），n．［NL．，＜Gr． бќртроv，a vulture＇s beak（seo dertrum），+ өíkn， a sheath．］In ornith．，the integument of the dertrum，howover distinguished from the rest of the covering of the beak．It is quite dis－ tinct in some birds，as petrels．
dertrum（dér＇trum），$n$ ．；pl．dertra（－tril）．［NL．， also dertron，〈 Gr．deptpov，the caul or membrane enveloping the bowels（ L ．omentum），also later used of a vulture＇s beak，＜déperv，skin，flay，$=$ E．tcar $\left.{ }^{\mathrm{I}}, \mathrm{q} . \mathrm{V}.\right]$ In ornith．，the extremity of the upper mandible of a bird，in any way distin－ guished from the rest of the bill，as by the hook in a bird of prey or a petrel，the hard part in a pigeon，or the nail in a duck．
dervish（dêr＇vish），u．［Also formerly dervis，der－ vise，dervissc，derviche，darvisc，etc．；$=\mathrm{F}$ ．der－ viche，dervis $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. derviche $=\mathrm{It}$ ．dervis $=$ G．derwisch，〈 Turk．dervish，Ar．darwish，＜Pers． darrish or daricish，a dervish，so called from his profession of extreme poverty，lit．poor，indi－ gent，being equiv．to Ar．faqir，a fakir，lit． poor，indigent：see fahir．］A Mohammedan monk，professing poverty，humility，and chas－ tity；a Mohammedan fakir．There are thirty－six or－ ders of reguiar dervlshes，who for the mesi part ohserve ceilloacy，and live in convents of not more than forty per． sons，natier the bupervislon of a shelk or elider．Some， however，are permitted to marry and live with their fami－ lica，hut are retuired to spend at least two nights of each rules of the orders are airict．They are generally divilded Into iwo classes viz：apiuning or whirling dervishes（yed levis）and hoocling dervishea（Rufais），To the violent cir－ cular danees and plronetting of the splunlug dervishes the latter add voclferons shonting and crles to Allah．The mosit Imporiant order of dervishea is that of the JI evlevla， whose nonasteries（Turkliah fekye）are found at Kouleh in Asia Minor，at Constanifnople，and clacwhere．
And many of these Daruises there maintained，to look to his Sepuicire，and to recelue the offerlngs of such as come．Purchas，Pilgrimage，p． 308.
A sman dothic chapel is．is now converted into a there la only one derviehe．
l＇ococke，Description of the East，II．1．23．
There were dervishea wilh beards atained of a flery－red color，and wearing queer comoa hists，who，if they did not most dectdedly ghowed themselves rualifled for admisilon to it by the fashion in which they yefled，acreamed，snd the Abass，and many other holy people，to give them eharity．
Desargues＇s theorem．See theorem．
desartt，$a$ and $n$ ．An obsoleto form of deser $\mathbf{1}^{1}$ ． descant（des＇kant），n．［Also discant；＜OF． descant，descaunt，usually deschant，F．déchant （as a historical term），descant，$=\mathrm{Pr}$ ，deschans， descant，$=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．discante $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．descante $=\mathrm{G}$. Dan． Sw．diskant，descant，く ML．discantus，a part－ song，refrain，descant，＜L．dis－，away，apart，＋ cantus，song，a concert（see cant ${ }^{2}$ and chant）； or rather from the verb，ML．discantare，sing， descant：see descant，$v$ ．The word has also been explained as a variant（with dis－，Gr．dis－，$\delta t-$ ， for L．bis－）of an assumed ML．＂biscantus；＇dou－ ble－song，＇＜L．bis－，bi－，two－，+ cantus，song．］ 1t．In music：（ $\alpha$ ）A counterpoint added to a given melody or cantus firmus，and usually written above it．（b）The art of contriving such a counterpoint，or，in general，of compos－ ing part－music．Descant was the first stage in the development of counterpoint；it began about 1100 ．（c）In part－music，the upper part or voice，especially the soprano or air．
He that alwayes singeth one note without deskant breed－ eth no dellght．Lyfy，Enphues，Anst．of Wit，p．137．

The merry Latke hir matilns singa nloff；
The Thrush replyes；the Mavis descant playes．

## descend

Hie ．．a ahould hear，as I have very of ten，the clear airs， the sweet dexcants．I．Halton，Conpicte Angler，p． 26 ． After the angel had told hia message in plain song，the wholo chorus joined in desernt．
2．A varied song；a song or tune with various modulations．

Tate in an cuen，I walked ont nione，
T＇o heare the descant of the Nightingale
G＇avcoigne，Phlloment（ed．Arljer），p． 87. Wee must have the deacant you made upon our names，
re you depart．Mardon，Antonio and Mellida，I．，11．1． I hear the wood－thrush piping one mellow descant more． oryant，Waiting liy the Gate． The descant of the watch，relieved by violent cock－crowa，
Iarper
Mag．LXIV． 643 ． 3．A continued discourse or series of comments upon a subject；a disquisition；comment；re－ mark．

And look you，get a prayer－book in your hand，
And stand between two churchmen，good my lord
For on that ground I＇li make $n$ holy dexcant
Shak．，Hich．III．，11L． 7.
Upon this occaston．．．the disclplea of Jeaua in affer－ ages have pleased themiselvea with fanclea and imperfect descanfu，as that he eursed this tre lin mysiery and secret intendment．Jer．Taytor，Works（ed．18 35 ），1．280．
But books of Jesis leing shown her，she coull read them well enongh，and have cluning des．
cants npon them．C．Jiather，Mag．Chris．，vi． 7.
Descant clef，the soprano or treble clef－that is，the C clel when placed on the flrst line of the（ ataff，－Plain，florid，double descant．See Descans cornterpoint．
descant（des－kant＇），v．i．$[=$ OF．descanter， deschantcr，dechanter，later sometimes discanter， sing，descant，also recant， F ．déchanter，change one＇s note $=$ Pr．dcschantar $=$ Sp．discantar $=$ ones note，$=\mathrm{Pr}$ ，dcschantar $=$ Sp．discantar $=$
Pg ．descantar，chant，sing，compose or recite verses，quaver upon an air，discourse copiously， $<$ ML．discantare，sing，clescant，＜L．dis－，apart， ＋cantare，sing：sce cant2，chemt，and cf．des－ cant， 11. Cf．MI．discantarc（ $>$ It．discantare $=$ OF．descanter，deschanter），disenchant，＜L．dis－ priv．+ cantare，sing．Cf．also dccantate ${ }^{2}$ ．］ 1 t． In music，to run a division or variety with the voice，on a musical ground in true measure； sing．

Come，Phllomel，that sling＇si of ravigiment，
For hurden－wise 1 ＇il hom on Taryuin silif，
Whllo then on Terens descan＇al letter akill
Shak．，Lucrece，1． 1184.
2．To make copions and varied comments； discourse；remark again and again in varicd phrase；enlarge or dwell oul a matter in a va－ riety of remarks or comments about it：usu－ ally with on or upon before the subject of re－ mark：as，to descant ujon the beauties of a scene，or the shortness of life．
Aftirming that he chased him from him，of which aonve descant whether it［he］by exile or excolmmunication，or
some other punishment．Itirchas，Pllgrimage，p．J5． Thus old and young still descant on her name． Dekker and II＇ebster，Sir Thomaa Wyat（ed．Hazlitt），p． 2 ． A virtnous man should be pleased to find people descant－ descanter（des－kan＇ter），$n$ ．Ono who descants descant－viol（des＇kant－viºl），n．The smallest or treble viol；a violin：so called because it is fitted to play tho descant or upper part in

## part－music． <br> Descartes＇s rule．Seo rule．

descemetitis（de－sem－e－ti＇tis），n．［NL．，＜Dc－ scemet + －itis．］Inflammation of the membrane of Descomet（which sec，under membrane）．
descend（dē－send＇），$v . \quad[<$ ME．deccndcn，＜OF descendre， $\mathbf{F}$ ．descendrc $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．deissendre，dissen－ dre $=$ Sp．Pg．descender $=\mathrm{It}$ ．descenderc，discen－ dere，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ，descenderc，pp．descensus，come down， go down，fall，sink，＜dc，down，$t$ scandere， climb：see scan，scaudent．Cf．ascend，conde－ climb：see scan，scaudent．Cf．aseend，conde－
scend，transcend．］I．intrans．1．To move or pass from a higher to a lower place；move， come，or go downward；fall；sink：as，he de－ sccuded from the tower；the sun is descending．

The rain descended，and the flooda came．Mat．vil． 25.
Thy glorlea now have tonch＇d the hlgbeat point，
And must descend．
Fletcher（and another），False One，v． 2 From Cambrlan wood and moss
Druida descend，auxlliars of the Crons．
Jiordscorth，Eccles．Sonnets，i． 10 ［He］，with hollesi areditatlons fed，
Into himself deacended．
2．To come or go down in a hostile manner； invade，as an enemy；fall violently：with on．

The Grecian fleet descending on the town．Dryden． Pope，Odyssey．
3．To proceed from a source or original；be de－ rived lineally or by transmission；come or pass
descend
downward，as offspring in the line of genera－ tion，or as property from owner to heir．
From these our Henry lineally descends．
Shak．， 3 Hen，Y1．，1ii． 3
Another was Cardinal Pool，of a Dignity not much ferior to Kinga，alld by his Mother descended from Kinga baker，Chroncles，p． 31
To heirs unknown descenas the unguarded atore，
Or wanders，heaven－directea，to the poor．
Pope，Moral Essays，ii． 149
4．To pass，as from gencral to particular state－ ments：as，having explained the gencral sub－ ject，we will descend to particulars．
Omitting ．．．Introdnctions，will descend to the dc acription of this thrise worthy citie［Venice］．

Coryat，Crudities，I． 199
Historians rarely descend to those details from which can be collected．

5．To come down from a certain moral or so ial standard；lower or abase one＇s self morall socially：as to descend to aets of meanmess to descend to an inferior position；heuce，to condescend；stoop．
That your Orace would descend to conmand me in any thing that might conduce to your Contentment and Ser
Howell，Lettera，I．Iv． 14
His birth and hringing $Y p$ will not auffer him to descend to the meanes to get wealth．

Bp．Earle，Micro－coamographle，A Younger Brother． 6．In astron．，to move to the southward，or to－ ward the south，as a star．
II．trans．To move or pass downward upon or along；come or go down upon；pass from the top to the hottom of：as，to descerd a hill； to descend an inclined plane．

But never tears his cheek descended
Byron，Parisina，at． 20
descendable（dē－sen＇da－bl），a．［＜OF．descen－ dable，＜descendrc，descend：see descend and －able．$]$ Same as descendible．
descendant（dē－sen＇dant），a．and n．［＜OF descendant，F．descendänt $=$ Sp．descendente，de－ scendiente $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．descendente $=\mathrm{It}$ ．descendente， discendente $=\mathrm{D} . \mathrm{G}$. Dan．Sw．descendent，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ． descenden $(t-) s$, ppr．of descenderc，descend ：see descend，descendent．The adj．，not common in either spelling，is usually spelled descendent， after the L．；but the noun is nearly always de－ scendant．Cf．ascentlant，ascendent，dependant， dependent，etc．］I．a．See descendent．

II．n．1．An individual proceeding from an ancestor in any degree；issue；offspring，near or remote．
It happeneth sometimes that the grandchild，or other Bleth the ancestor more than the aon． As we would have our descendants judge us，so ought do judge our fathers．Macaulay，sir J．Mackintoah Are not improved steam engines or clocks the lheal de scendrnts of some existing steam engine or clock？Is there ever a new creation in art or acience any more than
in nature？
A．
Betore a cocoa－nut tree has ripened its first cluater of nuts，the dercendants of a wheat plant，supposing then anough to occupy the whole aurface of the earth．
spencer Prin．of Biol．$\$ 339$
2．In astrol．，the descending or western hori－ zon or cusp of the seventh house．＝Syn．1．See off－ descendent（dẹ－sen＇dent），a．and $n$ ．［Thesame as descendant，conformed in spelling to the orig． L．descenden $(t-) s$ ，ppr．of descendere，descend： see descend，descendant．］I．a．1．Going or coming down；falling；sinking；descending．
There is a regress of the aap in planta from above down－
wards：and this descendent juice is that which principally wards；and this descendent juice is that which principally
nourishes both fruit and plant．Ray，Works of Creation． 2．In her．，flying downward and showing the back：said of a bird used as a bearing．－3． Proceeding or descending from an original，as an ancestor．

More than mortal grace
Speaks thee descendent ot ethereal race．
Descendent displayed，in her．，fiying downward with the wings displayed or TI wened widely．
II．n．See descendant

descendentalism（dē－sen－den＇
tal－izm），$n$ ．［＜descendent $+-a l+-i s m$ ，after transcendentalism．］A disposition or tendeucy to depreciate or lower；depreciation．
With all this Descendentalism，he continuea a Transcen－ dentalisin no leas auperlative；whereby if on the one hand Ge degrade man below most animala，except thoae jacketed heavena，almost to an equality with the goda．

Carlyle，Sartor Resartua，
scendent $+-a l+-i s t$ ．$]$ One given to descenden－ talism；a depreciator：as，＂a respectable de－ scendentalist，＂Harper＇s Mag．，LXV． 579.
descender（dê－sen＇der），n．1．One who de－ scends．－2．That which descends，as a de－ sceuding letter（which see，under descending）． descendibility（de - －sen－di－bil＇i－ti），$n$ ．$[\ll d e-$ scondible：see－bility．］The quality of heing from ancestors：as，the descendibility of an es－ fate or of a crown．
descendible（dẹ̄－sen＇di－bl），a．［＜descend＋ －ible．］1．Capable of being descended with safety or comparative ease；that permits of a safe downward passage：as，a descendible hill． －2．That can descend from an ancestor to a descendant；capable of being transmitted，as from father to son：as，a descendible estate．

There are some who $-\circ$ assert that）the Benefices， ble from fil
raine，Village Communitles，p． 132.

## Also spelled descendable．

descending（dee－sen＇ding），p．a．［Ppr．of de－ chara．］
He cleft his head with one descending blow．Dryden． Specifically－（a）In bot，turned downward：as，a descend－ ing ovule ；the descending axia of a plant，the root，in did－ tinction from the stem or ascending axia．（b）In entom．， aloping stceply from the surface behind；directed oblique－
ly downward or toward the ventral aurface of the body： ly downward or toward the ventral aurface of the body： as，the rostrum of a weevil with descending acrobes．（c） ln her．，having the head turned toward the
2．Characterized by descent or decrease as re－ gards the value or importance of its constituent members；indicating a continued lowering as regards position，value，or importance：as，a descending scale or series．－Descending axis．See axis1，8．－Descending letters，in type founding，letters with a long atem that descends below the line，as $g, j, p, q, y$ ． －Descending node，the point at which a planet passes from the north to the aouth alde of the ecliptic or of the
equator．－Descending rhythm，in pros．，a rliythm com－ posed or ry and commonly known as the thesis，follows the metrically accented part，commony known as the arsis：ao called falling on the aecond part of each foot．According to the ancient mode of pronunciation，however，the first part of such feet took the atresa，and the second not，regardless of pitch．The trochee（ $\mathcal{L} \cup$ ），dactyl（ $\mathcal{L} \cup \cup$ ），lonic a ma－
 （ $-2-v$ ）Porm cola or verses with deacending riythm，iu contrast with the lambua（ $\cup\llcorner$ ），anapest（ $\sim \sim \wedge$ ），lonic a （ $-\llcorner-$ ），which form eeries or lines with ascending rhythm． －Descending series，in math，a a aries in which each． term is numerically less than that preceding it；also，an infulte seriea in descending powers of the variable－that is，a series of the form $a+b x-1+c x-2+$ etc．
descenseł（dē－sens＇），n．［＜OF．descense，de－ scence，f．，descens，m．，$=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg．descenso，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ． descensus，a going down，descent，＜descendere， pp．descensus，descend：see descend．］Descent． A Reioynder to Doctor Hil concerning the Dexcense of A．Hume，Orthographie（E．E．T．S．），Pret．， 1 x ．
descension（dê－sen＇shon），n．［Formerly also descention；〈ME．descencioun，〈OF．descension， descention，F．descension $=\mathrm{Sp}$. descension $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ． descensão＝It．descensione，〈 L．descensio（ $n$－），＜ desccndere，pp．descensus，descend：see descend．］ 1．The act of going down or downward；de－ scent，either literal or figurative．
In Christ＇z descension，we are to consider hoth the place proceed．
2．A falling or precipitation；fall；declension． Whatzoever is dishonourable hath a base descention，and ainka beneath hell．

Mididleton，Sir R．Sherley Sent Ambassador．
$3+$ ．In old chem．，the deposition or precipitation of the essential juice dissolved from the dis－ tilled matter．See distillation by descent，un－ der descent．－4．In old astron．，negative ascen－ sion，the angular amount by which the projec－ tion of a star from the pole upon the equinoc－ tial is below some horizon．If this horizon passes through the poles and equinoctial points，the angle is called ripht descension；if the horizon passes through the equinoctial points but not through the poles，the angle is called oblique descension．
The lord of the assendent aey they that he is tortunat， Whan he is in god place $\Rightarrow$ and that he be nat retrograd， no planete in his descencioun．
descensional（dẹ̄－sen＇shon－al），a．［＜descen－ sion + al．］Of or pertaining to descension or descent．－Descensional differencet，in old astron．，the diffcrence hetween the right and the oblique deacenaion of
the aame atar or point of the heavens．

## descent

descensive（dề－sen＇siv），a．［＜ML．＂descensivus （adv．descensive），＜L．dcscensus，pp．of descen－ dere，desceud：see descent．］Descending；te ing downward；having power to descend．
descensoryt，n．$[M E .,=O F$ ．desconsoire，de scensoir，ML．＂descensorium，prop．neut．of LL．descensorius，descending，＜L．descensus，pp． of descendere，descend：see descend．］A vessel used in old chemistry in which distillation by descent was performed．Chaucer．
descent（dê－sent＇），$n$ ．［＜ME．descent，〈OF．do－ scente，f．，AF．also descent，m．，F．descente，de－ scente， L ．，Af．also dre，descend：see descend．Cf． ascent，ascend．］1．The act of descending；the act of passing from a higher to a lower place by any form of motion．
The descent of the monntaine I tound more wearysonte A downward slope or inclination；a de－ clivity．

I see no danger yet；for the descent，methinka，is thus ar green，even，and easy．Cotton，in Walton＇s Angler，ii． 231. Taught by the heavenly Muae to venture down The dark descent，and up to reaacend．

P．L，iii． 20 ．
3．A fall or decline from a higher to a lower state or station；declension；degradatiou．

O foul descent I that I，who erst contended
With gods to ait the highest，am now constrain＇d
Milton，P．L．，Ix．163
Into heast．
4．A sudden or hostile coming down upon a person，thing，or place；anincursion；an inva－ sion；a sudden attack．
They feared that the French and English fleets would make a descent upon their coasts．
ortin，Remarka on Eccles．Hist．
Ferdinand，who had alrcady completed hia preparations In sicily，made a descent on the zouthern extremity of Ca－
labria．
Prescott，Ferd．and Iaa．，ii． 2
In 1778 he［Paul Jonea］made a descent upon Whitehaven， In Scotland，aet fire to the shipping，［and］took two forts Lecky，Eng．in 18th Cent．，xiv
5．In law，the passing of real property to the heir or heirs of one who dies without disposing of it by will；transmission by succession or inheritance；the hereditary devolution of real property either to a single heir at law（com－ mon in England）or to the nearest relatives in the same degree，whether in a descending， ascending，or collateral line．See heir．
Jefferson．．had taken care for the equal descent of real estate，as well as other property，to children of both
Banes．
Bancrif，Hist．Const．，I． 113.
6．Genealogical extraction from an original or progenitor ；lineage；pedigree；specifically，in biol．，evolution；derivation：said of species， etc．，as well as of individuals．

Trust me，Clara Vere de Vere，
From yon blue heavens above us hent The gardener Adam and his wite

Tennyson，Lady Clara Vere de Vere．
The reaearches of Professor Marsh into the paleontology of the ho have Puble a five than a pig，and gomewhat resembling a tapir

J．F＇iske，Evolutionist，p． 366.
7t．A generation；a single degree in the scale of genealogy，traced from the common ancestor． himeelf．

IIooker，Ecelea．Polity．
From son to aon，some four or five descents．
Shak．，All＇g Well，iii． 7.
8†．Offspring；issue；descendants collectively．
If care of our descent perplex us most
Which must be born to certain woe．
Bilton，Y．L．，x． 979.
9才．A rank；a step or degree．
Infinite descents
Milton，P．L．，vili． 410.
There were about forty－three degrees of aeats，and eleven descents down from the top［of the theater］，which are two leet wide，and the uppermost are about fifty－five feet apart ；those descents are made by dividing each geat into
two steps．
Pococke，Description of the East，II．ii．78． 10ł．The lowest place．

From the extremest upward of thy head，
To the descent and dust bencath thy feet．
11．pl．In fort．，a hole，vault，or hollow place made by undermining the ground．－12．In music，a passing from a higher to a lower pitch． －13．In logic，an inference from a proposition containing a higher term to a proposition con－ taining a lower term．This in also called arguitive descent，in opposition to divisive descent，which ia a prop－
osition dividing a genus into its apecles．一 Angle of de－

## descent

scent．See ample3．－Collateral descent，deacent roma eollateral relative，$n s$ trum lirother or sister，unele or annt． －Descent cast，in lare，the devolutlon of an eatate in Jand bipon tho heir at the death of the ancestor er posaesaor； desecnt whinch has apparcoty taken elfect，The special ingheance of the terin，as contrasted with descen， ance clamed hy the heira of a wrongfu！posseasor．While the wrongful possessor lived，the rightifi owner could enter agalnst him．Altur his death，the rigit of entry was and to he tolled，or taken away，beeanse not aijowable after descent cast．－Descent of bodies，in mech．，thelr motion or tendency toward the center of the earth，efther direetly or obilinuely along inclined planea or curves．The curve of swiltest descent is the cyeloid．－Descent of souls，the sirpposed entrance of preexistent suma into vatlons made by means ot anps in the conntersearp heneath the eovered way．Hilhelm，MII．Dict．－Distillation by descent，in odd chem．，a mode of distiltation in which the fire was applied at the top and around the veasel，whoae orifee was at the bottom，by witch means the vapors were made to diatll downward．－In descent，in her．，in the act or attitule of deacendlug：thus，a lion in descent is one rep－ reachted with the hind legs in ene eorner of the chlet， corner of the hase．－Lineal descent，deseent from father to son through successive renerationa＝Syn 2 Gradient grade－3．Debasement．－4，Joray，rald．－6．Generatlou parentage，lerivation
descloizite（dā－cloi＇zìt），n．［Aftor A．L．O． Des Cloizcaux，a French mineralogist（born 1817）．］A rare vanadate of lead and zinc，oc－ curring in small black or dark－brown crystals． It is related in turm and ceminesition to the copper phos． plasto libethenite，snil is lound in the Argentine Repubile， lescribable（des－kri＇ba－bl）a［＜describe －able．］I＇hat may be described；eapable of description．
Kelih has reckoned up in the human body four hundred and forty－six musclea，dissectible and deacriballe
aley，Nst．Theol．，ix．
describe（des－krīb＇），$r$ ．；pret．and pp．described， ppr．describing．［Earlier descrive（the form describe being a reversion to the L．form），$\angle M E$ ． descriven，desereven（see descrive），＜OF．de－ scrivre，contr．descrire， F ．décrire $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．de－ scviure $=$ Sp．describir $=$ Pg．descrever $=\mathrm{It}$. de serivere，＜L．describere，copy off，transcribe， sketch off，describe in painting or writing，$\langle d e$ ， off，+ scribere，write：seo scribe and shrive．］ I．trans．1．To delineate or mark the form or figure of；trace ont；outline：as，to describe a circle with the compasses．
IVe that wonld haue a aight of these things，let hin re sort to Thonaso Poreacchi his Funersll Antlehi，where scribed in artificiall pletures．I＇urchas，Pilgrimage，p． 300 2．To form or trace by motion：as，a star de－ scribes an ellipse in the heaveus．
The bucket，which was a sulstltute for the earth，de acribing a cireular orblt round about the globular head and ruby visage of Irofessor Von Poldingeoft，which ormed no had representation of the alm．

Irving，Kulckerbocker，p． 30
3ł．To write down；inseribe．
His name was deacribel In the book of life
Ser．Taylor，Works（ed．1835），I． 202
4．To represent orally or by writing；portray in words；give an account of：as to describe a person or a scene；to describe a battle．

Slmiles are llke songs in love：
They much describe；they nothing preve．
rior，Alma，isl
There are no hooks which I more delight in than Addison，Frozen Words

5 f．To distribute into classes or divisions；di vide for representation．
The men went and passed through the land，and de cribed it by eltiea luto seven parts in a book．

Joah．xvill． 9.
＝Syn．4．Describe，Darrate，portray，explain．Describe appliea primarily to what exists－apace，and by extension o what oceurs－time，but narrate applies only to the lat er：as，to descrive a view，a race，or a siege；to narrat an experience or a history．Desicribe Implles often the lvihness of personal observation；narrate is more appli． cable to loug serles of events，A alagie narrative may
ontain many deacriptions of separate events．
He is described as a mighty warrior，wielding preter－
N．A．Rev．，CXL． 83. atural powers．
llustrating the eventa which they narrated by the philosopily of a more entightened age．

## Macaulay，IIlstory

II．intrans．To make deseriptions；use the wer of describius
describent（des－kri＇bent），n．［ $<\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{L}}$ ．describen $(t-) s$ ， ppr．of describere，dëscribe：see deseribc．］In geom．，the lino or surface from the motion of which a surface or a solid is supposed to be geu－ eratel or described．
describer（des－kri＇bér），$n$ ．One who describes or depiets by words or signs．

Seven of these stones of the burnt illiar）now remain， though an exact dewcriber of Constantinopte anya ther were eight．I＇ococke，Deaeription of tive liast，II．II． 131. Our chronteler［the author of the book of Genesis］doea not protess to be a zoologh

Boardman，Creatlve Week，p． 157
descrier（des－kri＇er），n．［＜descry + －er‥］ One who discovers or comes in sight of；a dis coveror：a detector．

Streana ciosely allding，erring in and out
But aeeming pleasant to the fond descrier
Quarles，Emblerns，Iv． 2
description（des－krip＇shon），$n$ ．［く ME．de－ cription descripcioun，＜OH．description，de seripeion，descrition，descrision， F ．description $=$ Sp．descripcion $=$ Pg．descripção $=\mathrm{It}$ ．descri aione，＜L．descriptio（ $n-)$ ，a marking out，de lineation，copy，transeript，ropresentation，de－ scription，＜describere，pp．descriptus，describo sce rlescribe．］1．The act of delineating or de－ picting；representation by visible lines，marks， colors，etc．
The description is either of the earth and water both together，and it is done liy clreles，or of the water con sidered by Itaell；and is net se much a description of that， as of the marlner＂a course upon It，or to show the way o
2．The act of representing a thing by words or signs，or the account or writing containing such representation；a statement designed to mako known the appearance，nature，attri－ butes，accidents，or incidents of anything：as butes，accidents，or incidents of anyth
a description of a bouse or of a battle．
The seventh speciea of Imperfect deflntton consists of a coacervaton or heaping up of clrcumstances and com－ mon adjuncta．And thils is properly a deacription；aj－ thongh use has now oltained that every huperfect defin－ tion be cailed a deacription．For example：Man ia a two－ looted animal uncovered with hair or feathers，of an ereet defintion isused by higerians hame：Which ormula of of persons，facts，jlaces，and the fike alngular things．

Burgersdicius，tr．by a Gentleman．
The poet makes a most excellent description of it．
hak．，Hen．V．，Hi． 6.
It heggar＇d all description．Shak．，A．and C．，li． 2. Milton has fine descriptions of morning．D．li＇eliter． Firdual＇s ．．great work abounds throughont in bold and anlmated descriptions，and in certain portons rises

3．The qualities expressed in a representation； the combination of qualitios which go to con－ the combination of qualities which go to con－ montioned in describing it；bence，a variety； sort；kind．

Double six thousand，and treble that，
Before a friend of this aescription
Shall lose a hair through Bassanio＇s fault
Shak．，31．of V．，H． 2
The platea were all of the meanest description． Macaulay．
He had recelved from Shelley，as a token of remem－ brance，the mannscript of three tales．．：＂They were $\begin{array}{ll}\text { of a } \\ \text { full of energy．＂} & \text { E．Dovden，Shelley，} \\ \text { I．} 94 .\end{array}$ The entertainment is sald by the press throughout the country to be of the most Interesting description．

Organic description of curves．See curve．＝Syn． 2. tion，wararue，etc．（see accomit），dellnestion，por－ trayal，sketch．－3．Sort，cast，uuality
descriptive（des－krip＇tiv），a．$[=\mathbf{F}$ ．descriptif
$=$ Sp．Pg．descrintito $=$ It．descrittico， deseriptivus，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．descriptus，pp．of describere， deseribe：see describe．J Containing descrip－ tion；serving or aiming to describe；having the quality of representing：as，a descripticc dia－ gram；a descriptive narration．
Descripfive namea of honour，．．．．arlaing during early militancy，hecome in seme cases official names．

H．Spencer，Prim．of Soclol．，\＄ 400.

## Descriptive anatomy，anthropology，astronomy．

 See the nouns．－Descriptive book（milit．）a record－book of a military company，containing deseriptive lista of its men，also generany a record of the oncers who have served tive definition in lomic．See defnition－D－Descriptive seography，geometry，etc．See the nouns．－Descrp－ tive list．（a）Naval，a report or return made out when men in the United States naval service are diacharged， or transferred from one shlp to another．In it are noted the previons aervice and persomal deacription of esch man．（b）Milit，a short military hiatory of each enlisted man，with a deacription of his person，and an abstract tive muster－roll See muster－roll．［U．S．］－Deecrip－ poaed to metrical）property or propositton in acop－ navally defined to bo a property or proposition which can be stated without Introduelng the idea of unagni－ tude．But it would be better to say that it is a property or propusitton which relates to the incidence or coinci－ general，or that it is one which does not depend upon the partlcular syatem of measurement adopted．Thua，theproposition that two trlangles are equal it a slite and two angles of the one are equal to the corresponding slde and angies of the other，may be regarded as lescriptive；while the proposiciol tiat throug any in indsputably met rical，not descriptive．
We have In the plane a spectal line，the line infinity； nad on this lino two special（imaginary）points，the circu． lar points at inthity．A geometrical theorem has elther descriptive；or it lias a relatlon to polnts，and it is then descriptive；or it lias a relation to them，and it is then
descriptively（des－krip＇tiv－li），adv．By de－ scription；so as to dolineate or represent．
descriptiveness（des－krip＇tiv－nes），$n$ ．The character or quality of being descriptive．
descrive（des－kriv＇），$t$ ．$t$ ．；pret．and pp．de－ scrived，ppr．descriving．［＜ME．descriven，de－ screven，〈OF．descrivre，＜L．describere，describe： see describe，which has taken the place in E．of tho older descrivc．］To describe．［Old Eng． and Scotch．］

Thenne cam Couetyse，Jch can nat hym diseryue，
So hongerliche and so lolwe．
＇iers Plownan（C），vil． 100.
How shall frayle pen descrice her hesvenly Isce？
lace descrive
Let me falr nsture＇s lace descrive．
Burn，To William Simpson．
descry（des－krí），v．t．；pret．and pp．descried， ppr．descrying．［＜ME．descryen，discryen， ，descrier，decryer，proclaim，announce，ery （des－，de－，＋crier，cry：see cry，and cf．decry． The word seems to have been partly confused in ME．with descrice，q．v．］1t．To proclaim； announce；make known．

IIarowtes（hersids）of armes than they went
For to dyserye thya turnament
In eche loniya 3ende．Sir Ejglamour，I． 1177.
And senne we on this wise
Schali his counsaile dixcrie
ltt nedlis we vs avise，
That we arye nozt aerely．
rork Plays，p． 468
Great treason to him weant to him descrie
Spenser，F．Q．，VI．vil． 12. Inis Purije Role he had thrown aaile，leat it should 2．To detect；find out；discover（anything con－ cealed）．
Of the king they got a sight after dinner in a gallery， and of the yucen－mother at iner own table：in neither place deseryed，no，not by Cadinet，who hal been lately
anlissador In England．
Si＇If olfon．

When ahe aaw herall descried，ahe wept．
Buifon，Anat．of Mel．，p． 447.
3中．Tospy ont ；explore ；examino by observa－ tion．

The honse of Joseph sent to descry Beth－el．Judgea 1． 23.
It is the soul that sues；the ontward eyea
Crabbe，Works，IV．211．
4．To discover by vision；get a sight of；make out by looking：as，tho lookout descried land．

Figures of men that crowch and creep unheard，
And bear away the dead．Bryant，The Fountaln． But，on the horizon＂s venge descried，
Hangs，toucin＇i with light，one snowy sali
M．Arnwfd，Stumzas composed at Carnac．
Cannot menory still descry the old aehool house and lts porch，somewiat hacked by jsek－knives，where you ajpun
topa and anspped marbles？Fmeraon，Works snd Days．
There are Athanisn or Dalmatian heights from wheh it is aaid that，in unisually favourable weather，the Garga－ dian peninsula nay be descried．Fireman，Venice，p．Sl6
E．A．Freman
descry $\ddagger$（des－kri’），$n$ ．［ $\langle$ descry，v．］Discovery； something discovered．［Rare．］

> Edg. But, by yont favour, How near'a the other army?

Gent．Near，and on speedy foot；the maln devery
Stands on the hourly thought．Shak．，Lear，iv． 6.
desecrate（des＇ę－krāt），v．t．；pret．and pp．dese－ crated，ppr．desecrating．［＜L．as jf＂desecratus， pp．of＂desecrare（＞It．dissacrare，dissagrare $=$ OF．F．dessacrer），deseerate，＜de－priv．+ sa－ crare，make sacred，＜sacer，sacred：seo sacred， formed as the opposito of consecrate．Tbere is a rare LL．desccrare，desacrare，with the posi－ tive sense＇consecrate，＇$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．de－intensive + sacrare，moke sacred．］To divest of sacred or hallowed character or office；divert from a sa－ cred purpose or appropriation；treat with sacri－ lege；profane；pollnte．
The Russlan elergy cannot suffer corporal puniahment thout being previously desecrated．Tooke．
Why should we desectate noble and beantilul souls by Intruding on them？Einerson，Essaya，lat ser．，P． 182

## desecrate <br> There is a great friars＇church on this slde too，the dese－ E．$A$ <br> As for the material universe，that has long been almost completely deseerated，so that sympathy，comminion with is generally supposed to be snl amiable madness int them． to be sull amiable madness in them． J．Ih．Seeley，Nat．Religion，p． 48 ． desecrater（des＇ē－krā－têr），n．One who dese－

 crates．Also desecrator．Man，the desecrater of the forest temple．
Harper＇s JIag．，LXV． 74. desecration（des－ē－krā＇shon），$n$ ．［＜desecrate： see－ation．］The act of diverting from a hal－ lowed purpose or use；deprivation of a sacred character or office；sacrilegious or profane treatment or use．
Various profanations of the Sabbath have of late years been evidently gaining ground among us so as to threaten a gradual deseeration of that holy day．

Bp．Porteous，Profanstion of the Lord＇s Dsy．
$=$ Syn．Sacrilege，etc．See profanation．
desecrator（des＇èे－krā－tor），n．Same as dese－ crater．

The tide at emotion［in Burke＇s bresst］．filled to the hrim the cup of prophetic sager sgainst the dese－ crators of the church and the monarchy of France．
desegmentation（dē－seg－men－tā＇shon），n．［＜ de－priv．+ segment + ation．］The process or result of uniting several segments of the body in one；the concrescence of several originally distinct metameric segments into one compo－ site segment；the state or quality of not being segmented．Thus，the thorax of an insect，or the cars－ pace of a lobster，or the cranium of a vertelorate，is a de－ A number
A number of metameres may be united to form larger segments in which the separste metameres lose their in－ dividuslity．
mentation ．This state of things results in a deseg． Gegenbaur，Comp．Anst．（trans．），p． 228. desegmented（dē－seg＇men－ted），a．［＜de－priv． + segment $+-e d^{2}$ ．］Exhibiting or characterized by desegmentation；coalesced，as two or more segments in one；reduced in number of seg－ ments，as the body or some part of the body． desert ${ }^{1}$（dē－zèrt＇），v．［ $\langle$ OF．deserter， F ．dé－ serter $=$ Pr．Sp．Pg．desertar $=$ It．desertare， disertare $=\mathrm{D}$ ．deserteren $=\mathrm{G}$ ．desertiven $=\mathrm{Dan}$ ． desertere $=\mathrm{S} w$ ．deserter,$<\mathrm{ML}$ ．desertare，descrt （also lay waste），freq．of L．deserere，pp．deser－ tus，desert，abandon，forsake，lit．undo one＇s connection with，＜de－priv．+ serere，join，bind： see series．］I．trans．1．To abandon，either in a good or a bad sense；forsake；hence，to cast off or prove recreant to：as，to desert a falling house；a deserted village；to desert a friend or a cause．

## Deserted at his utmost need <br> By those his former bounty fed

Dryden，Alexander＇s Feast，1． 80.
On one occesion he［Cervantes］attempted to escape by
and to Oran，a Spanish settlement on the coasi，but was land to Oran，a Spanish settlement on the coast
deserted by his guide snd conpelled to return．

Sumner，Orations，I． 238.

## Amidst an snclent cypress wood，

long－deserted ruined castle stood．
To leave without permission 1 se，I． 324. cape from，as the service in which one is es－ gaged，in violation of duty：as，to desert an army；to desert oue＇s colors；to desert a ship． Not one conmon soldier or common sailor is known to
have deserted his flag．
Lincolh，in Raymound，p． 149 ． To desert the diet，in Scots criminal lav，to ahsudon proceedings in the particular libel in virtue of which 8 panel has been brought into court．$=\mathbf{S y n}$ ．Desert，Aban－ don，etc．（see forsake）；to quil，vacate，depart from，run sway from．See list under abandon．
II．intrans．To quit a service or post without permission；run away：as，to desert from the army．
The poor fellow had deserted，and was now airaid of be－ ing overtaken sind carrled back．Goldsmith，Essays． While I must not touch minded soldier boy who deserts， While 1 must not touch a hair of s wily agitator who in－
duces him to desert？
Lineoln，in Raymond，p． 359.
desert ${ }^{I}$（dez＇ért），a．and $n$ ．［Earlier often de－ sart；＜ME．desert，deserte，（lezert，desart，deserd， diserd（only as noun），＜OF．desert，dessert，de－ zert， F ．désert，desert（as a noun，OF．desert， F．désert，m．，OF．deserte，f．，a desert），$=$ Pr． desert $=$ Sp．desierto $=\mathrm{Pg}$. deserto $=\mathrm{It}$ ．deserto， diserto，＜L．desertus，deserted，solitary，waste （neut．desertum，pl．deserta，a desert），pp．of de－ serere，desert，abandon，forsake：see desert I ，v．］ I．a．1．Deserted；uncultivated；waste；bar－ ren；uninhabited．
He found him in a desert lsnd，and in the waste howling wilderness．Dent．xxxii． 10 ．

## 1558

Stray all ye Flocks，and desart he ye Plains． Amidst tby desert walks the lapwing flies． Goldsmith，Des．Vil．，1． 45
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen，
And waste its sweetness on the descrt air．
Gray，Elegy．
2．Pertaining to or belonging to a desert；in－ hahiting a desert：as，the desert folk．－Desert lands，in the land law of the United States，lands which are sold on essy terms on condition of being made culti－ vable within a certain period．
II．n．A desert place or region ；a waste；a wilderness；specifically，in geog．，a region of considerable extent which is almost if not quite destitute of vegetation，and hence uninhab－ ited，chiefly on account of an insufficient sup－ ply of rain：as，the desert of Sahara；the Great American Desert．The presence of large quantilies of movable sand on the surfsce adds to the desert character of a region．The word is chiefly and almost exclusively used with teference to certain reglons in Arabia and northern Africa and others lying in central Asis．（See steppe．）The stie Great American Desert，a iract of commry south and west of Great Salt Lake，once occupied by the wsters of that ake when they extended over a much larger area than they now occupy．The nsme Great American Desert wss or tinslly given to the nnexplored region lying beyond the Inssissippi，without any special designation of its lim－ its．Colonel Dodge，U．S．A．，says in＂The Plains of the Great West＂（1877）：＂When I was a scloolboy my map of the United States showed between the Missouri River and he Rocky Mountains a long and broad white blotch，upon which was printed in small capitals＇17e Great American
Desert－Unexplored．＇．．What wss then regarded as a desert supports，in some portions，thriving populstions．＂ In Fremont＇s report the Greal Basin is frequently spoken of as＂the Desert．Its also called the Great Desert Basin． passe with the Desertes，toward Surrye［Syris］．

One simile that solitary shines
In the dry desert of a thousand lines．
epe，Imit．of Horace，II．I． 11 Oh ！that the desert were my dwelling－place， With one fair spirit for my minister Byron，Childe Harold，iv． 177. ＝Syn．Wildemess，Desert．Strictly，a wilderness is a wild， desert is largely uncultivable and uninhabitable whing tolack of moisture．A wilderness may be full of luxuriant vegetation．In agrest majority of the places where desert uccurs in the anthorized version of the bible，the revised ersion changes it to wildermess．

A pathless wilderness remains
Yet unsubdued by msn＇s reclaiming han
Shelley，Queen Msb，ix．
of buffaloes and wolves．Two centuries ago it was a wilderness A patch of sand is mpleasing；a desert has all the awe
desert ${ }^{2}$（dē－zèrt＇），$n$ ．［＜ME．deserte，desert，dis－ sert，くOF．deserte，desserte，merit，recompense， ＜deservir，desservir，deserve：see deserve．］ 1. A deserving；that which makes one deserving of reward or punishment；merit or demerit good conferred，or evil inflicted，which merits an equivalent return：as，to roward or punish men accolding to their deserts．［When used abso－ lutely，withont contrary indication，the word slways has good sense．］
A rare Exsmple，where Desert in the Subject，and Re ward in the Prince，strive which should be the greater． aker，Chronicles，p． 124
In squandering wealth was his peculiar art：
Nothing went unrewarded but desert．
Oryden，Abs．and Achit．，1． 560.
By what accident it matters not，nor upon what desert， but just then ．．．I Isd obtained a very considerable de－
gree of public conflence．
Burke，To a Noble Lord．
Materisl good has its tax，and if it came withont desert or swest，it has no root in me，and the next wind will blow
it away．
Enerson，Compensstion． 2．That which is deserved；reward or penalty merited．

God of his grace graunte ech mane his deserte；
But，for his love，s－mong your thoughtis sll
As think vp－on iny wofulle sorowe smerte
As think vp－on my wofulle sorowe smerte．
Render to them their desert．
ivall），p． 65.
Those that are sble of body snd mind he leaves to their
S．Sir ．．Brozone，Religio Medici，i． 18.
＝\＄yn．1．Desert，Merit，Worth．Desert expresses most Nons of them suggests anght or expectation of reward． of great worth of excellence；intellectual worth；moral worth ；the merits of the piece are small；he is not likely o get his deserts．
When I compare myself with other men，it seems as if I were more favored by the gods than they，beyond sny

A Roman soldier was allowed to plead the merit of his services for his dismission at such an age．

Dryden，King Arthur，Ded．
Old letters breathing of her worth．
Tennyson，Mariana in the South．
desert ${ }^{3}, n$ ．See dessert．
desert－chough（dez＇ert－chuf），n．A bird of the genus Porloces．
desertedness（dḕ－zier＇ted－nes），$n$ ．The state of being deserted，uniuhabited，or desolate．

It is this metaplysical desertedness and loneliness of the great works of architecture and sculdure that deposits a certain weight upon the heart．James，Jr．，Porirsits of Places，p． 62.
 serteur $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. desertor $=\mathrm{It}$ ．desertore，di－ sertore，〈 L．desertor，a deserter，く deserere，pp． desertus，desert：see desertl，$v$ ．］A persou who forsakes his cause，his duty，his party，or his friends；particularly，a soldier or seaman who absents himself from his position without leave， and without the intention of returning．
A deserter，who came out of the citadel，says the garri－
son is brought to the utmost capscity． Thou，false guardian of a charge too good，

Pope，Elegy oul an C＇nfortunate Lady，1．30．
desert－falcon（dez＇ert－fá kn ），$n$ ．One of sev－ eral large true falcons inhabiting deserts and prairies of various parts of the world，some－ times grouped in a subgenus Genzera．They are cllosely relested to the percerines，but share the dull tray－ Ish or lrownish caloration which characterizes many birds
of arid open regions．The well－known lanner of the old of arid open1 regions．The well．－known lanuer of the otd
world and the prairie－flccoul of western Noith A merica， world and the prsirie－filcon of western North A merica，

desertful（dê－zèrt＇full），$\alpha$ ．$\left[<\right.$ desert $^{2}$＋－ful，1．］
Of great desert；meritorious；deserving．［Rare．］ When any object of desertful pity Offers itsell．

Chapman，Revenge of Bussy d＇Ambols，iv． 1.

## He shows bimsell desertful of his herelingess，

desertfullyt（dệ－zèrt＇fùl－i），adv．Deservedly．
Upont this occasion，Aristotle（and very descrifully）call－ eth the common－wealth of the Massilians olifarclia nuld
not aristocrateia．
Time＇s Storehouse，$p$ ． 58 ． desertion（dệ－zér＇shọn），$n . \quad[=$ F．désertion $=$ Sp．desercion $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ． deserção $=\mathrm{It}$ ．deserzione $\overline{\text { 人 }}$ LL．desertio（ $n$－），＜L．desereve，pp．desertus，de－ sert：see desertl，v．］1．The act of forsaking or a bandoning，as a party，a friend，a cause，or the post of duty；the act of quitting without leave， and with an intention not to return．
In an evil hour for his fame and fortunes be［Fox］． abandoned his connection with Pitt，who never forgave
this desertion．
Maeaulay，Willam Pitt． 2．The state of being deserted or forsaken． ［Rare．］
The descrtion in which we lived，the simple benches， the unlewn raiters，the naked walls，all told me what it
was 1 had done．
Godwin，St．Leon，I． 211. 3．The state of being forsaken by God；spiri－ tual despondency．［Not now in use．］
Christ hears and sympathizes with the spiritnsl sgonies of a soul under desertion，or the pressures of some stiug．
ing smiction．
South． 4．In law，a wilful abandonment of an employ－ ment or a duty，in violation of a legal or moral obligation．Bigelore，Ch．J．In the law of divorce， the other，or the voluntary refusal of one to renew a sus． pended cohsbitation，withont justification in elther the consent or the wronglul conduct of the other．Bishop．－ Desertion of the diet，in Seots law，the abaindoning ju－ dicislly，in a criminal process，of proceedings on the par． ticular libel in virtte of which a panel has been brought lesertless
Wesertless（dē－zèrt＇les），a．$\left[<\right.$ desert ${ }^{2}+-$ less．$]$
Without merit or claim to favor Without merit or claim to favor or reward；un－ deserving．
I was only wond＇ring why Fools，Rascals，and desertless Wretches slon＇d still have the better of Men of Merit with all Women，as much as with their own common Mis－
tress，Fortune．
WVyeherley，Plain Dealer，iv． 1.
desertlessly（dë－zèrt＇les－li），$a d v$ ．Undeserv－ edly．［Rare．］
People will call you vsliant－desertlessly，I think；yet， for their satisfaction， 1 will have you fight with me． Beau．and Fl．，King and No King，iii．2．
desertness $\dagger$（dez＇èrt－nes），n．［ $\langle$ desert $1, a .,+$ －ness．］Desert stato or condition．
The desertness of the countrey lying waste \＆saluage did nothing feare them from coming to him．$\dot{J}$ dall，On Luke v．
desertricet（deè－zèr＇tris），n．［＜LLL．desertrix （desertric－），fem．of L．desertor，a deserter：see deserter．］A femalo who deserts．
Cleave to a wite snd let her be a wite，let her he a meet herp，a solace，not a nothing，not an adversary，not a de
sertric．
desert－snake（dez＇ért－snāk），n．A colubriform serpent of the family Psammophidee（or sub－
desert－snake
family Psanmophine of the fannily Colubrides）； a sand－suake．
deserve（lộ－zèrv＇），$\because$ ．；pret．and pp．descrved， perven，＜OF．descrvir，desservir，deserve，く L． deservir，serve devotedly，be devoted to，ML． deserve，＜dc－intensive + servirc，serve：see serve．Cf．disserve．］I．trans．1．To merit；be worthy of；incur，as something either destrable or undesirable，on account of good or bad quali－ ties or actions；more especially，to have a just claim or right to，in return for services or meri－ torious aetions；bo justly ontitled to，as wages or a prize．
We deaerve God＇s grace no more than the vessel doth deserve the water which is put into it．

```
                    Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.
```

God exacteth of thee less than thine iniquity deserveth．
＂Tis not in mortals to commsnd success；
But well do more，Semproulus；well dessrve it．
Addisen，Csto，i．
24．To serve or treat well；benefit．
A man that hath so well deserved me．Massinger．
3 ．To repay by service；return an equivalent for（servico rendered）．

That I Hemay it movere don for me， Chaucer，Troilus，lii． 387.
44．To require；demand the attention of．
I mention your nohle brother，who is gone to Cleave， not to return till towsirds Christmas，except the business
deverve him not ao long．Donne，Letters，Ixxxvi．
Des．
II．intruns．To merit；be worthy or deserv－ ing：as，he deserves well of his country．
Those they honoured，as having power to work or cease ss men deserved of them．Ilooker，Eceles．Polity．
deservediy（dē－zér＇ved－li），adv．Juslly；ae－ cording to desert，whether of good or evil．
Oodis Judgment hsd deservedly fallen down upon him for his Blasphemles．IIovell，Letters，1．v．Ll．
A man deservedly cuts himself off from the affections of hat community which he endes vours to bubvert．Adison．
deserver（dê－zèr＇vér），u．One who deserves or
merits；one who is worthy：used generally in a good sense．

Whose love is never link＇d to the deserter，
＂Tiil his deserts are passt．Shak．，A．snd C．，i． $2_{n}$ deserving（dë－zér＇ving），$n$ ．［ME．deserving； verbal $n$ ．of deserre，v．］The act of meriting； desert；merit or demerit．
Ye his haids．have done unto him sccording to the deserving
The wagea of their virtue，and all foes
The cup of their deservings．Shak．，Lear，v． 3.
He had been a person of grcat deservings from the re－ deserving（dê̄－zėr＇ving），$p, a$ ．［Ppr．of deserre， v．］Worthy of reward or praise；meritorious； possessed of good qualities that entitle to ap－ probation：as，a deserving officer．

Courts are the places where best manners flourish，
Where the deserving ought to rise．
Otioay．
deservingly（dê－zèr＇ving－li），adv．Meritori－ ously；with just desert．
We have raised Scjanus from obscure and almost un－ known gentry to the highest and must couspicnoua point greatness；na
deshabille，$n$ ．See dishabille．
Deshler＇s salve．See salve．
deshonourt，n．and v．See dishonor．
desiccant（des＇i－kant），a．and $n$ ．［＜L．，desic－ can（ $t$－） 8 ，ppr．of desiccare，dry np：see desiceatc．］ I．a．Drying ；desiceating．
II．n．A medicine or an applieation that dries the surface to which it is applied．
We endesvour hy moderate detergents \＆desiccants to cleause and dry the diseased parts．
$\qquad$
desiccate（des＇i－kāt），$v_{0} ;$ pret．and pp．desic－ cated，ppr．desiccating．［＜L．desiccatus，pp．of desiccare（＞It．deseccare，discccare，disseccare＝ Sp．desecar $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．descccar，dessecar $=\mathrm{F}$ ．dessé－ cher），dry up，＜de－intensive＋siecare，dry，＜ siccus，dry：seo siccous．］I．trans．To dry；de－ prive of moisture；expel moisture from；espe－ eially，to bring to a thoroughly dry state for preservation，as various kinds of food．
In bodiea desiceated Ly hest or age when the native spirit goeth forth，and the moisture with it，the sir with

II．intrans．To become dry．
desiccateł（des＇i－kāt），$a$ ．＜＜MiE．desiccate，＜L． desicatus，pp．：see the verb．］Dry；dried．

But daleo thre thia seede is goode beweite
In mylk or meth，and alter lesiccate Sette hem．

Palladius，Ilushondtie（F．E．T．S．），p． 110.
desiccation（des－i－kā＇shon），n．［＜OF．desicca－ tion $=$ Sp．desecacion $=1$ g．deseccuç̃o，desse－ caç̃̃o，dessicacão＝It．disseceazione，＜L．as if ＂desiceatio（ $n-$ ），＜desiceare，dry up：seo desic catc，$x$.$] The aet of making dry，or the state of$ being dry；the aet or process of depriving of moistmro；especially，tho ovaporation of the aqueous portion of a substanee，as wood，meat， fruit，milk，ete．，by artificial heat，as by a cur－ rent of heated air．
They affirm that much of this country is poorly fitted for agriculture on account of the extreme desiccation of
the aoll every summer．
The Allontic，XLIX． 682

## desiccative（des＇i－kă－tiv），a．and $n$ ．$[=$ OF．

 desiccatif $=$ Sp．desecativo $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．deseccativo，des－ secativo $=1 \mathrm{t}$ ．disseccativo；as desiceate + －ive．$]$ I．a．Drying；tending to dry．II．$n$ ．That whieh dries or evaporates；an application that dries up seeretions．
The ashes of \＆hedgehog are sald to be a great desicca－
tive of flatulas．
Bacon，Nst．Hist．， 8979 ．
desiccator（des＇i－kā－tor），$n$ ．［＜desiccate + －or．］1．One who or that which desiccates or dries．Speciflcally－（a）One who prepares deslccated foods．（b）A machine or sn spparatus for drying some－ thing．A desiccstor uaed in laboratories consiats of a por－ celain dish with depressions or saucers to receive the sulu－ a recipient for some absorbent of noisture．Commerclal a recipient for some absorbent of noisture．Commercial milk，etc．operate by the sgency of heat，sppiled either directily or by means of a current of hot alr．
2．Same as exsiccator．－Tan－bark desiecator，an ajparatus for drying leached tan－bark．Tho bark is re－ celved on an endless apron，which passes through a hop－ pel＂over the lesching．vat and carries a second hopper，
from which it is passed between hullow hested rollers， from which it is passed between hullow
 －ory．］Desiceative．
Pork is desiccatory，but it strengthens and pasaes easily． desiderablet（dē－sid＇ 0 －rap－bl），a．［ME．deside－ rable，desederabill，〈OF．desiderable，desirable（＞ E．desirable）$=$ Sp．desiderable，$\langle$ L．desiderabilis， desirable，〈 desiderare，desiro：see desiderate，v．， and desirable．］Desirable；to be desired．
Sothely，Ihesu，desederabill ea thif name，Juiabyll and

## desiderata，$n$ ．Plural of desideratum．

desiderate（dẹ̀－sid＇e－rât），v．t．；pret．and pp． desiderated，ppr．desiderating．［＜L．desidera． tus， pp ．of desiderare，long for，desire：see de－ sire，the earlier form of the same word．］To feel a desire for or the want of；miss；desire． We cannot took that his place can ever in all respects be so oiled that there will not atill be nuueh，very nuech，
to desiderate．Stubbe，Medieval and Modern Hist，p． 10 ． to desiderate．Stubbs，Medieval and Modern Hist．，p． 10.
What we desiderate is Bomethiog which may supersede the need of personal gifts by a far－reaching and infaliible ruje．

J．If．Nevman，Gram．of Assent，p．251．
desideratet（dê－sid＇e－rāt），n．［Also desiderat ； ＜L．desideratum：sëe desideratum．］A desire； a desired thing；preference．

And really gentlemen ．．．deprive themselvea of many sdvantages to improve their tyme，and do service to the desilerals of philosopliy．Enelyn，To Mr．Maddox．
desideration（dē－sid－e－rä＇shon），$n ;[=I t$ ．de－ siderazione，＜L．desideratio（ $n-$ ），＜desiderare， desire：see desiderate，v．］1．The act of desid－ erating，or of desiring with sense of want or regret．
Desire is aroused by hope，while desideration is inflicted by reniniscence． W．Taylor．
2．The thing desiderated；a desideratum．［Rare in both senses．］
desiderative（dē－sid＇e－rā－tiv），a．and $n$ ．$[=F$ ． désidératif $=\mathrm{It}$ ．desiderativo，$\langle\mathrm{LL}$ ．desiderati－ vus，desiderative，＜L．desideratus，pp．：see de－ siderate，0．］I．a．1．Having or implying de－ sire；expressing or denoting desire：as，a de－ sideratire verb．－2．Pertaining to a desidera． tive verb．
Apart from the probable identity of origin between the desiderative and the aorigtic＂s，there are many casea
where any characteristic of deviderative formation is where any characteristic of deviderative formation ${ }^{\text {is }}$
wanting［in Sanskrit］．
Amer．Jour．Philol．，VI． 3.

II．n．1．An object of desire；something de－ sired．-2 ．In gram．，a verb formed from an－ other verb，and expressing a desire of doing the action implied in the primitive verb．
desideratum（dē－sid－e－rä，tum），n．；pl．deside rata（－tạ̈）．［＝F．Sp．desideratum，＜L．desidera－ tum，something desired，nent．of desideratus， pp．：see rlesideratc．］Something desired or de－ sirable；that which is lacking or required．
design
The great deriderata are taste and common sense． Coleridye，Tatse－Talk．
To feel that the fast word has been aid on any subject In nat a desiderutum with the true phliosopher，who knows fuli weil that the truth he announces to－diay will open haif a dozen questions where it settics one．

J．Fïske，Evolutlonlst，p． 202.
desidioset，desidionst（dē－sid＇i＝ōs，－us），$a$ ．［ $=$ Sp．Pg．desidioso，＜L．desidiosus，idle，lazy，＜de－ sidia，idleness，slothfulness，＜desidèrc，sit long， continue sitting，be idle，く lle，down，＋scdëre， sit：see sit and sedentary．］Idle；lazy；indo－ lent．
Yee fight the lattella of the Lord；hee neither desidious nor peridious．N．W＇ard，Simple Cobler，p．75． desidiousness $\dagger$（dệ－sid＇i－us－nes），n．Idleness； laziness；indolence．
Now the Germans，perceiving our deridiousmens and neg iggence，do send dsily young scliolars hither that spoileth
them［socient suthors］and euttetin them out of libraries． them［socient suthors］and Leland，To Secretary Cronaweli．
desightment（dẹ－sit＇ment），n．［＜dc－priv．+ sight + －ment．］The aet of making unsightly； disfigurement．［Rare．］
Substitote jury－masts at whatever desight nent or dam． ge in risk．$\quad$ Times（LODdOH2）． design（dē－zīn＇or－sin＇），t：［ $\langle$ OF．designer，des－ seigner， $\mathbf{F}$ ．désigner $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．designar，dezignar， desegnar $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. designar $=\mathrm{It}$ ．designare，$<$ L．designare，also dissignare，mark ont，point ont，describe，design，contrive，$\langle d c$－（or dis－）+ signare，mark，〈signum，』 mark：see sign，and ef．assign，consign，etc．］I．trans．1．To draw the outline or figure of，especially of a proposed work of art；trace out；sketch，as a pattera or model．
In the Flore of one of the Octogone Towers they have designed with groat accurateness snd neatness with Ink on Universal Siap tu a vast Circle．

Lister，Journey to Paris，p． 63.
Thus white they spead their psce，the prince designs
The new－elected aest，sud draws the lines．Dryden． Hence－2．To plan or ontline in general；do－ termine upon and mark out the principal fea－ tures or parts of，as a projected thing or act； plan；devise．
The Roman brldges wero designed on the same grand scale as their aqneducts，thongh from their nature they of course could not possess the same grace and lightness． 3．To eontrive for a purpose；project for the attainment of a particular ond；form in idea， as a scheme．
Ask of politicians the end for which laws werc orginally designed，sind they will answer，．．．＂As a protection for
the poor and weak，againat the oppression op the rich and powertul．＂weak，aganat the purke，Yilud．of Nat．Soclety． The experimenter can only obtain the result which his experiment ia designed to obtain．

E．R．Laukester，Degeneration，p． 9.
4．To devote to mentally；set apart in inten－ tion；intend．
One of those placea was designed ly the old man to his
Clarendon，Grent lichellion
on． son．Clarendon，Great kebellion． resign him to be the refuge of the family in their dis－
Steele，Tatler，No． 30.
We now began to chink ourselves desimed hy，the stars to something exalted． desinned hy the stars
Goldsmith，＂lcar，x．
His lordship is patriarchal in his taste－one wife at s time waa insufficlent，and he designed tis the honour of We fear that Aliston and Greenough did nut foresee and design all the effect theyproduce on us．E＇merson，Ant． 5．To purpose；intend；mean：with an infini－ tive as object：as，he designs to write an essay， or to study lav．
In the alternoon．We took our leaves of Damascua and shaped our course for Tripoli：designing in the way to see Balbeck，and the Cedars of Lilmanu．

Maundrell，Aleppo to Jerualem，p． 183.
6 $\dagger$ ．To mark ont by tokens；indicate；point out： designate ；appoint．
King Edward the Confessor being himself without Issue， had in his Lile－time sent 1oto hungary for his Nephew with a pupose to decion him his Succesor $\ln$ the Baker，Chronicles，p． 19. We examined the witnesses，and found them fall ainort of the matter of threstening，and not to agree about the reviling speeches，snd，leside，not able to design certainly the men that had so offended．
7．To signify．
Winh hrop，Hist．New England，I． $1 / 2$
You should have had any reason to retain，
This algn of griel，much less the thing designed．
B．Jonson，Case is Altered，il． 3.
II．intrans．1．To do original work in a graphie or plastie art ；compose a pieture，or make an original plan，as an arehiteet，a land－ seape－gardener，or an inventor．－2．To invent． $-3 \dagger$ ．To set out or start，with a certain des－ tination in view；direct one＇s course．

## design

From this citty ahe designed for Collin [Cologne], conEvelyn, Dlary, Sept. 10, 1641.
The venturons merchant who design a more far
Shall here unlade him, and depart no more.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilia, 1. 1198. At this Isle we thought to have sold our Sugar among the English Ships that came hither for Salt; but failing, | there, we desiqn'd for Trinidada, an Island near He main, |
| :--- |
| inhabited by the Spaulards. |
| Dampier, Voyages, 1.57 |

design ( $\mathrm{dê}^{\mathrm{e}}-\mathrm{zin} \mathrm{u}^{\prime}$ or $-\sin ^{\prime}$ ), n. [ $=\mathrm{OF}$. desscin, desseing, desing, F . dessein, design; from the verb.] 1. A drawing, especially in outline or little more; any representation made with pencil, pen, or brush.-2. A plan or an outline in general; any representation or statement of the main paits or features of a projected thing or act; specifically, in arch., a plan of an edifice, as represented by the ground-plans, elevations, sections, and whatever other drawings may be necessary to guide its construction.
Internally the architect has complete command of the aituation; he can sult his design to his colours, or his 3. Artistic invention in drawing or sculpture ; the practical application of artistic principles or exercise of artistic faculties; the art of designing.
Deaign1 is not the offspring of ldle fancy; it is the studiel esult of accunulative observatlon and delightful habit.
4. The arrangement or combination of the de tails of a picture, a statue, or an edifice.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Silent light } \\
& \text { ein were wroug }
\end{aligned}
$$

stept on the painted walls, wherein were wrought
Two grand designs.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.
Though great elegance is found in parts, Italy can hardly produce a single church which is satisfactory as a design, or which wonld be intelligible without first ex.
plaining the basework of those true atyles from which its plaining the basework of those true atyl
5. A scheme or plan in the, mind; purpose; intention; aim.
Now, it is a Rule, that great Designs of State should he Mysteries till they come to the very Act of Performance, and then they should turn to Exploits. IIovel, Letters, I. iv. 17.

Envious commands, invented with degign
To keep them low whom krowledye nimht exalt.
One might think the atmosphere was made transparent with this design, togive man, in the heavenly lodics, the perpetual presence of the sublime. Emerson, Misc., p. 15. Specifically-6. An intention or a plan to act in some particular way; a project; especially, in a bad sense, a plan to do something harmful or illegal: commonly with upon.
He helieves nothing to be in them that dissent from him, but faction, innovation, and particular designes.

After Christmas we went back again to the Northward, having a desimn upon Arica, a strong Town advantageously ailuated in the hollow of the Elhow or bending of the
Dampier, Voyages, I. iv., Int.
He uses no artifice in the word but makes use of men's designs upon him to get a maintenance out of them.
7. Contrivance ; adaptation of means to a preconceived end: as, the evidence of design in a watch.

## See what a lovely shell, With delicate spire and whorl, <br> With denicate spire and wh


e so-called intelliment design and execution of The so-called intelligent design and execution of an act netther implies the cxistence of a pre-designing consciousagency in the individual organism.
. 8. The purpose for which something exists or is done; the object or reason for something; the final purpose.
The design of these pools aeema to have been to receive the rain water for the common uses of the city, and proba. bly even to drink in case of necessity.

Pococke, Description of the East, 11. i. 26.
Something must suggest the design, and present ideas
of the means tending thereto, before we can enter npon of the means tending thereto, before we can enter npon
the prosecution. A. Tucker, Light of Nature, III. viii. Argument from design, ihe argument that the world of animals and in other things there is seen an adaptation of means to ends of too elaborate and detailed a kind to be otherwise accounted for.- School of design, or academy of design, an institution in which perbola are inapplied in mannfacture; aomelimea, an association of artists which holds perlodical art exhisitions, and also carrles on courses of instruction in the fine arts, with the object of educating artisis, and of promoing art in general uy difusing snowledge or it aud taate for it. See academy,
 designable (dē-zī' or dệ-sí nạ-bl), a. [< L as if *designabilis, く designare, design: see de-

1560
sign, designate.] 1. Capable of being designed or marked out ; distinguishable. [Kare.]
The desiynable parts of these corpuscles are thcrefore unserpabile, because there is no vacuity at Woyle, Works, 1. 413 2. Capable of being designed or portrayed.
esignate (des'ig-nāt), $v$. $t$. ; pret. and pp. des ignatcd, ppr. designating. [ $\langle$ L. designatus, pp. ignatcd, ppr. designating. L L. designatus, pp.
of designare, design: see design, v.] 1. To mark out or indicate by visible lines, marks, description, name, or something known and determi nate: as, to designate the limits of a country; to designate the spot where a star appears in the heavens; to designate the place where the troops landed, or shall land.-2. To point out; dis tinguish from others by indication; name; settle the identity of: as, to be able to designate overy individual who was concerned in a riot -3. To appoint; select or distinguish for a particular purpose: assign: with for, to, or an infinitive: as, to designote an officer for the command of a station; this captain was designated to the command of the party, or to command the party.
A mere aavage would decide the question of equality by
trial of bodily strength, desifnating the unan tiat could a ift the heaviest bean to be the le gislator
J. Barlow, Advice to the Privileged Orders, 1. 27. $=$ Syn. 2. To mention, characterize, apecify. - 3. To allot designate (des'ig-nāt), $a$. [< L. designatus, pp. :
see the verb.] Appointed; marked out.
[Obsee the verb.] Appoin
solete in general use.]
Richard Plantagenet, Duke of Glocester,
i. . was th younger soll of Sir Richard Plantagenet, the fourth son of that royal family, and King of England, designate by King
Henry the Sixth. Sir G. Buck, Hist. Richard III., p. 3 . Bishop designate, a priest nominated hy royal or other authority to a vacant bishopric, but not yet elected or conauthority
gecrated.
designation (des-ig-nā'shọn), n. [= F. désiInation $=$ Pr. dezignacio $=$ Sp. designaeion $=$ Pg. designação $=1 \mathrm{t}$. designazione,
tio $(n-)$, $\langle$ designarc, pp. designatus, design: sec design, v., designatc, $v$. . 1. The act of pointing or marking out; a distinguishing from others; indication: as, the designation of an estate by boundaries.
This is a plain desimation of the duke of Marlborough one kind of stuff used to fatten land is called marle, and every body knows that borough is a name for a town.
2. Nomination; appointment: as, a claim to a throne grounded on the designation of a predecessor.
Ile is an Iligit-priest, and a Saviour all-sufficient. First, by hia Father's eternal designation

IIopkins, Sermone, xxv.
3. A selecting and appointing ; assignment: as, tho designation of an officer to a particular com-mand.-4. The application of a word to indicate or mame a particular thing or things; denotation.
Finite and infinite seem to be $\cdot$. attributed pimarily in their first designation only to those things which have

## parts. <br> 5. Description; character; disposition.

Such are the recidents which, aometimes rememhered, and perhaps sometimes forgotten, produced that particusclence or employment, which is commonly called Geniua.
6. That which designates; a distinctive appella. itle, profession, trade, or occupation, to distinguish the person from others.-7. In Seots law, the setting apart of manses and glebes for the clergy from the church lands of the parish by the presbytery of the lounds.-8. In oysterculture: (a) A right to plant oysters in a given piece of ground designated for such purpose by oyster-commissioners or other authority (b) The ground itself so designated. [U. S.] =Syn. 6. Appellation, etc. See name, n.
esignative (des'ig-nā-tiv), a. $[=$ F. désigna tif $=$ Pr. designatiu = Sp. Pg. designativo, $\langle M L$. *designativus (adv. designative), く L. designatus, pp. of designare, design, designate: see design, designate.] Serving to designate or indicate.
designator (des'ig-nä-torr), n. [<L. designator, < designarc, designate: see designate.] 1. One who designates or points out.-2. In Rom. antiq., an officer who assigned to each person his rank and place in public shows and ceremonies; a marshal or master of ceremonies.
esignatory (des'ig-nặ-tộ-ri), $a$. [ L L. as if "dcsignatorius, < designare, designate: see designate.] That designates; designative. Inip. Diet. designedly (dệ-zī' - or' dệ-sī'ned-li), adv. By design; purposely; intentionally: opposed to accidculally, ignorantly, or inadvertently.

## desilverize

Most of the Egyptians often lie designedly.
Art creates as imagination pictures, regularly without Art creates as ing inglion without conscious aim. He'luhtuoltz, Sensations of T'one (trans.), p. 569 .
designedness (dệ-zi'- or dẹ̄-si'ned-nes), $n$. The attribute or quality of being designed or intended; contrivance. Barrow. [Rare.]
designer (dē-zī - or dê-sí'nér), $n_{0}$ 1. One who designs, plans, or plots; one who frames a scheme or project; a contriver.
It has therefore always been both the rule and practice tenance aud cover their private. Decay of Christion Piety. 2. In manuf. and the fine arts, one who concoives or forms a design of any kind, including designs for decorative work; one who invents or arranges motives and patterns for ornamental or artistic purposes.

The Latin poets, and the designers of the Roman medals, lived very near one another, and were bred up to the same relish for wit and fancy.
desìgnfult (dê-zīn' - or dê-sīn'fül), a. [<design + - ful, 1.] Full of design; designing.
designfulnesst (dẹ-zīn'- or dē-sin'fül-nes), $n$.
The state or quality of being designful or given to artifice.
Base designfulness, nnd malitions cunning.
designing (dḕ-zī' or dē-si'ning), a. [< design $+-i n g^{2}$.] Aitful; insidious; intriguing; contriving schemes.

Twould shew me poor, indehted, and compelld,
Designing, mercenary; and know bould not wish to think I could be bought.
have passed my daya among a parcel of cool, designing einga, and have cot a their in my own behaviour.

Goldsmith, To Rev. Henry Goldsmith.
$=$ Syn. Wily, cunning, crafty, tricky, aly,
designless (dê̄-zī' - or dê-sin'les), a. [<design + -less.] Aimless; heedless.
That designless love of siming and ruininghis own soul.
designlessly (dẹ̄-zīn'- or dẹ̄-sinn'les-li), adv. Unintentionally; aimlessly ; without design.
In thla great concert of his whole creation, the design-
lessly conspiring voices are as differlng as the conditions
e singers.
Boyle.
designmentt, $n$. [< design + -ment.] 1. Design; sketch; delineation.

For though some meaner artist's skill were ahown In mingling colours, or in placing light; Yet still the fair derignment was his own. Dryden, Death of Oliver Cromwell, 1. 96. 2. Purpose; aim; intent; plot.

Kuow his designments, and pursue mine own.
B. Jonzon, Sejanus, iii. 2.

She receivel advice both of the king'a desperate estate
and of the duke's designments against her.
3. Enterprise; undertaking.

The desperate tempest hath ao bang'd the Turks,
That thelr designment halts. Shak., Othello, il. 1.
desilicated (dē-sil'i-kā-ted), a. $[<d e-$ priv, + siliea $+-a t e^{2}+-e d^{2}$.] Deprived of silica: as, desilicated rock.
desilicidation (dē-si-lis-i-dā'shon), $\quad$. [< depriv. $+\operatorname{silie}(\mathrm{on})+-i d-+$-ation. $]$ The removal from a substance of silicon or any of its compounds.
desilicification (dē-si-lis/i-fi-kā'shon), $n$. [ $\langle d e-$ silicify: see -fy and -ation.] Same as desilicidation.
desilicify (dê-sillis'i-fí), v. t. ; pret. and pp. desilicified, ppr. desilicifying. [<de-priv. + sili$c(o n)+-f y$.$] Same as desiliconize$
desilicized (dē-sil'i-sizd), a. [<de-priv. + sili$e(o n)+-i z e+-e d^{2}$.] Freed from silicon or its compounds.
desiliconize (dē-sil'i-kon-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. desiliconized, ppr. desiliconizing. [<de-priv. + silicon $+-i z e$.$] To free from silicon or any of$ its compounds. Also desilicify.
The decarbonizing and desiliconizing of iron hy the action of an oxidizing atmosphere is the essential feature of the processes of refining plg Iron. Eneyc. Brit., XIII. 333. desilver (dē-sil'vèr), v. t. [<de-priv. + silver.] To deprive of silver; extract the silver contained in: as, to desilver lead.
desilverization (dē-sil/ vèr-i-zā'shon), n. [ $\langle d e-$ silverize + ation.] The act or process of de priving lead of the silver present in its ore. Also spelled desilverisation.
desilverize (dē-sil'vèr-īz), v. $t_{0}$; pret. and $\mathrm{pp}_{\mathrm{t}}$ silver $+-i z e$.] To separate silver from, as from its combination with other metals, and especially from lead. See puttinsonizc, and Parkes

## desilverize

process and I＇attinson
desinence（des＇i－nens），n．［＜OF．desinence， $\mathbf{F}$ désinence $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． Pg ．desinencia $=1 \mathrm{l}$ ．desinenza ending，termination，＜NL．＊desinentia，＜L．desi nen $(t-) s$ ，elosing：sce desinent．］Linding；close termination；specifically，in gram．，the termi－ nation or formative or inflectional suffix of word．
Fettering tagether the sorice of the veracs，with tha bonds of Jika cadenes or desinence of thyme．

## Ip．Hatl，satirea，Postscript

desinent（dos＇i－nent），a．［＜L．desinen（ $t-$ ）s，ppr of desinere，cease，cnd，close，$\langle\mathfrak{d c}$ ，off，+ si nere，leave．］Ending；terminal．
Six tritona，．．．their upper parta human，in．their
desipience（dē－sip＇i－ens），$n . \quad[=$ Sp．desipiencia ＜L．clesipientia，foolíshuess，〈desipion（ $t$－）s，fool ish：see desipicnt．］Silliness；trifling；non－ sense．［ikare．］
The deripie nce of auch a man as John Locke in never out oeen to has thoughtful and affectionate aslf to londuthe in Ir．J．Bitoven，Spare Jours，sd sec．，Int．，p．37．
desipient（deè－sip＇i－ent），a．［＝Sp，desipiente，＜ L．desipien $(i-) s$ ，ppr．of desipere，be foolish，くde－ priv．+ sapere，be wise：see sapient．］Trifling； foolish；playful．Smart．［Rare．］
desirability（dē－zir－q－bil＇i－ti），n．［＜desirable： see－bility．］The stäte or quality of being de－ sirable；desirableness．
desirable（dệ－zīr＇${ }^{\prime}$－bl），a．［＜MF．desirable，$<$ OF．desirable，F．dësirable；OF．also uneontract－ ed desiderable（ $>\mathrm{E}$. desiderable）$=$ Sp．desidera－ ble（ef．Sp．deseable（ $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．desejavel），$\langle$ desear $=$ Pg．descjar：see desire，v．）＝It．desiderabile，, L．desiderabilis，desirable，\｛ desiderare，long for， desire：see desire，v．］Worthy to bo desired； that is to be wished for；fitted to excite a wish to possess．
Oh deare，aweete，and desireable child，how shall I part with all this goodnesa and virtue？

E＇velyn，Dlary，March 10， 2685.
Ilers are alao strong Currents，semetimes setting ons way，sometimes another；which．It ia hard to deacribe that Aecuracy which is desirabier No school can avoid taking for the nitimate morai aim a desirabie state of feelting，called by
gratificatlon，enjoyment，happiness．
＇HI．Spencer，Data of Ethice，ş 15. desirableness（dē－zīr＇ạ－bl－nes），$n$ ．The quality of being desirable；desirability．
The human character ．．is so conatituted that a man＇s deaire fer things he doea not possess is not ln projortion to thely desirableneas，but in proportion to the ease with which they acen attainable．

Wi．1I．Mallock，Sociai Equallty，p． 205.
The desirableness of a pieasure must nivays express it rejation to soma one elso thm the person desiring the en－ joyment of the pleasure．
desirably（dẹ－zzir＇a－blí），adv．In a desirable manner．
desirantt，a．［ME．desiraunt，＜OF．desirant， ppr．of desirer，desiro：see desirc．］Desiring； desirous．
desire（dö̀－zīr＇），v．；pret．and pp．desired，ppr．de－ siring．［＜ME．desiren，desyren，＜OF．desirer， earlier desirrer，F．désirer＝Pr．desirar（ef．Sp． desear $=$ Pg．desejar，desire，appar．in part of other origin）$=\mathrm{It}$ ．desirare，desiare，desilerare， ＜L．desiderare，long for desire，feel the want of，miss，regret，appar．＜dc－+ sidus（sider－），a star（sec sidereal），but the connection of thought is not elear；ef．consider．Cf．also desiderate．］I． trans．1．To wish or long for；be solicitons for； have a wish for the possession，enjoyment，or being of；crave or covet：as，to desire another＇s happiness；to desire the good of the eommon－ wealth；to desire wealth or fame．
Neither shall any mata desire thy land．Ex，xxxif． 24. Certafinly that man were greedy of hife who should de－ sire to the when ail the workd were at an endi．

Sir T＇．Bronone，Retigio Medici，Pref．
Whea one ia contented，there is no more to be dexired， and where there if an more to be desired，there is an eme 2．To express a wish to obtain；ask；request； pray for．
Then ale salk，Did 1 desire a son of my tord？
Se desiring leavo to visto himetimea， 2 Kl iv． 28 ，
Evelyn，Diary，Jan．18， 1871.
1 whispered him，and desired him to step aside a littio
3 ．To invite．
My famons censin to our Grederire
Shak．，1．and c．，iv． 5

44．To require ；elaim；call for．
A dolcful case denirea a doicfull aong
Spener，Tear of the Muses．
5．To long for，as somo lost object；regret； miss．［Archaic．］
Ite［Jehoraml religned In Jeruanlem elght years，and de－ parted withnut helng desired． 2 Chronl．xxi． 20. Sha shall be picasant white she liven，and desired when sha diea． Ilia chair desijes him here in vain．

Tennyson，Liely Graii．
$=$ Syn．1．Te crave，want，hanker after，yearn for．－2．To II In int，entrea
II．intrans．To be in a state of desire or long－ ing．

Tho desiredlel the quena muche after the nallea thre
ar－with our lort was Inalled to tha tre．
Iloly Rooul（E．E．T．S．），p． 16.
For not to desire or admire，if a man could tearn it，were For not
thorg
han to walk all day like the aritan of old in a garden of
spice．
Tennyson，Maud，iv．7．
esire（dē－zīr＇），u．［く ME．desire，desir，desere， ＜OF．désir，desier， $\mathbf{l}^{\text {l }}$ ．désir（after tho verb）＝ Pr．desire，dczir（cf．Sp．deseo $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．desejo）$=$ It．desiro，desire，desira，desia，desio，desiderio，＜ L．desiderium，desire，longing，regret，く deside－ rare，desire，long for：sce desire，$v$.$] 1．An emo－$ tion directed to the attainment or possession of an object from which pleasure，whetber sen－ sual，intellectual，or spiritual，is expected；a passion consisting in uneasincss for want of the object toward which it is dirceted，and tho impulse to attain or possess it；in the widest sense，a state or condition of wishing．
But upon that Montayne to gon up this Monk had gret
desir；and ao upon a day ha wente np．
Mandevile，Traveis，p． 14 S.
And warn tears guahing from their eyea，with pasafun－ of their klud
of their klud manager．
Chapman，linw，xyli．2so．
By thia time the Pigrims had a desire to ge forward， and the Shepherds a dexire they should；so they walked tugether towarda the end of the Mountains．
sunyan，Ptlgrim＇a l＇rogress，p． 182.
Desire la tha unenstness a man finds in himaelf upon the absence of anything whose preaent enjoyment carries the
dea of delight with it．
Ife cared little for wing or for beanty，but he
riches with an ungovernabie and hasatiable desire．Macaulay，nist．Eng．，vi．
As desirs is found to be the incentive to action where metentive
Desire always in the first instance looks outward to the olject，and onify indireetly through the object at the aelf； is primarily for something else tian the pleasure and theugh it may gradually become tinctured by the com． scfousness of the aublectiva reamit it ean never entirely losa its oblectiva reference．$L$ ．Caird，Hegel，p．213．
2．A craving or longing；yearning，as of affec－ tion；longing inclination toward something．
Thy desire ahall ba to thy husband，and he shall rule over
3．Appetency；sensual or natural tendency．
Fulaling the desires of the fleah．
Eph．il．3．
Tha secretion［oi Drosera）diasolvea bonc，and even the enamel of teeth，but thia la aimply due to the harge quan－
tity of acld aecreted，owing，apparcutly，to the destre of the plant for phoaphorus．Darwin，Insectiv．I＇iants，poves． 4．A prayer；petition；requiest．
Ha will fulfil tha desire of them that fenr him．
13．cxiv．19．
5．The object of longing；that which is wished for．
I knowe no better counselle，ne more trewe；nnd so art moste deairaunt The desire of all nationa shall come．Hag．it \％
Here Busca and the Emperour had their desire
Capt．John Smith，True Travels，I． 20.
Baptism of desire．See baptizn．$=$ Syn． 1 to 3．Inelina－ see appetency，hankering，eraving，eagernesa，aspiration．
desiredly $\dagger$（dẹ－zir＇ed－li），adv．In a desired man－ ner；with desire．［Rare．］ 0 that I had my heat from thee，most holy fire I how
aweetly doat thou burn ！how zccretly doat thou aline ： how desiredly dost thon infame ne i
Quarles（tr．of S．Angust．Solifoy．，xxxiv．），Enblems，v．
desireful（dē－zīr＇finl），a．［＜desire + －ful，1．］ Full of desire or longing．［Rare．］
desirefulness（dẹ－zir＇ful－nes），$n$ ．The state of being desireful；eager longing．［liare．］
The plensure of a goode turne is muche diminished Whan it is at irst obteyned．The desirefulnesse of our U＇dall，I＇reface vite the Kinges Malestie． desireless（dē－zīr＇les），a．［＜desire + －less．］

## desk

The appetite is duil and desirelesa．
Donne，ine votiona，p． 25
desirer（dẹे－zir＇èr），$n$ ．One who desires，asks， or ealls for；one who wisher or craves．
I will counterfelt the bewitctiment of some popitar man，and give it bountifully to the desirers．

Shak．，Cor．，il．3．
desirous（dêzzir＇us），a．［＜ME．desirous，＜OF． desiros，F．désircux $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．desirns（cf．Sp．descoso $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．desejoso）$=\mathrm{It}$ ．desideroso，（L．as if＂de－ sideriosus，〈 desiderium，desire：see desire，n．］ 1．Wishing to obtain；wishful；solicitous； anxious；eager．
Be not desirous of hin daintlea：for they aro deceltfin meat．
rrov．$x$ xili． 3.
Jesus knew that they were derirous to ask him．
John xvi． 19.
Pehold at the door atood a great company of men，as enirons to go in，but durst not $\begin{aligned} & \text { Eunyan，Pligrim＇s Progress，p．} 105 .\end{aligned}$
2ł．Desirable．
Tho kyuge de Cent chfualera hym socoured anoon with imil men，whiche was a worthl kiygit nnd destionse in desirously（dệ－zīr＇us－li），adu．With desire； with carnest wish or longing．
The people of God．．．do with their hearts acknow． ledge his ryint and tlite to them，and do most desirousty
desirousness（dê－zir＇us－ncs），$n$ ．Tho state of being desirous；affection or emotion of desire．
We ahail find a common desirousenes in all men to aceke thelr weflare．

Tretenesse of the Christian Religion，p． 338 （Ord MS．）． desist（dê̄－sist＇or－zist＇），r．i．［〈 OF．desister， 1．désister $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{P} \mathrm{g}$. desistir $=\mathrm{It}$ ．desistere， L．desistcre，intr．leave off，cease，tr．set down， －ile，down，＋sistere，set，place，causal of stare， stand，$=$ E．stand，$q_{0} \cdot v_{0}$ Cf．assist，consist，ex－ ist，insist，persist，resist．］To stop；cease from some action or proceeding；forbear：used ab－ solutely or with from．
Ceres，however，desisted not，but fell to her entreatien nd lamentations afreah．Bacan，Yhysical Fables，xl． What do we，then，but draw anew the model In fewer officea；or，at least，denist
To build at all？Shak．， 2 Hen．IV．，1． 3 ，
Travelling after fortune is not the way to accure her ： and，findeed，of late，I have dexisted from the pursuit，
Gotdonith，Vicar，xx
$=$ Syn．Te panae，stay，deaist（from），leave（off），discon thine，give（over），ireak（off）．
desistance，desistence（dê－sis＇tans，－tens，or dẹ－zis＇tans，－tens），$n .[=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．desistencia； as desist＋－ance，－ence．］A desisting；a ceasing to act or proceed；a stopping．
Hen usually give freeliest whers they have not given efore；and make it both the motive and excusc of their deristance from giving any more，that they have given
aireasly．
Boyle，Werka，I． 209 ． Tha ereature＇z zensations wiil ever prompt desiztance from the more taborioun course．

11．Spencer，Prin．of Biol，II．364．
desistive（dọ－sis＇tiv or－zis＇tiv），$a . \quad\left[=P \mathrm{Pg}_{\mathrm{g}} d e-\right.$
sistivo；as desist＋－irc．］Ending；coneluding．
［Rare．］
desitiont（deê－sish＇on），n．［＜La．as if＂desi－ tio（u－），く desinere，pp．desitus，cease：see desi－ nence．］End；termination；conclusion．
The aoul inust be immortal and unsutject to death or derition．The Suul＇s Immortality Defended（iGH），p． 27.
desitivet（des＇i－tiv），$a$ ．and n．［＜L ．as if＂de－ sitivus，〈 desitus，pp．of desinerc，ccase：see desi－ nence．］I．$a$ ．Final；conclusive．
Inceptive and denitive propostions are of this sort． The fogs vanish as the ann rises，but the fogs have not yet begus to vanish ：therefore the sun is not yet risen． $\begin{aligned} & \text { Watts．}\end{aligned}$
II．n．In logic，a proposition which relates to an end or termination．
Inceptives and deritices，which relate to the beginnlng or ending of anything：as，the latin tongue is not yet desk（desk），n．［＜ME．deske，a desk，reading－ desk，$<$ OF．＂desque，disque， $\mathbf{F}$ ．disque $=\mathbf{S p}$ ． Pg. disco $=1 \mathrm{t}$ ．desco，a table，$<\mathrm{L}$ ．discus，a disk，quoit，ML．diseus，also desca，a table， desk，whence also AS．dise，E．dish，and mod． E．disc，disk，and，through $\mathbf{F}$ ．，dais，which are thus all ult．the same word：see dish，disk， dais．］A table specially adapted for conve－ nience in writing or reading，frequently made with a sloping top，which may lift on hinges to give access to an interior compartment，as in the ordinary form of school－desk，or combined with drawers，and sometimes with book－shelves； also，a frame or case with a sloping top，in－ tended to rest on a table，and to hold a book or paper conveniently for rcading or writing．

The name is sometimes exiended to the whole atructure or erection to which such a sloping frame is aitached，as in the Church of England to the stall from which the morn－ the stail of the precentor，and in the United States to the pulpit or the lectern in a clurch．
He is drawn leaning on a desk，with hls Blble before him．

Who first invented work，and bound the free
and hollday－rejoicing spirit down
To that dry drudgery at the deak＇s dead woorl？
Lamb，Work．
The pulpit，or as it is here［in Connecticui］called，the Clergymen．
Kendall，＇Travels，I． 4.
They are common to every species of oratory，though of Roll－ton desk．Same as cylinder－desk．
deskt（desk），v．t．［＜desk，n．］To shut up in or as if in a desk；treasure up．［Rare．］

In a walmut ahell was desked．
．Tomits（．），Aluumazar，1． 3.
Or if you lnto some blind convent fly， Yon＇re inquisition＇d strait for heresy，
Unless your daring fronLispiece can tell Newa of a rellc or brave miracle， Then you are entertained and deskt up by Our Ladie＇s pssilter and the rosary．
（1）Poems， 1.
desk－cloth（desk＇klôth），$n$ ．Eccles．，the hang－ ing of the lectern．
desk－work（desk＇wërk），$n$ ．Work done at a desk；habitual writing，as that of a clerk or a literary man．

All my poor scrapings from a dozen years desma（des＇mä̈），$n$ ．；pl．desmata（ $(\mathrm{ma}$－tä）． ． NL ．
 spongc－spicule of polyaxial or irregular figure． See the extract．

Amongst one group of Lithistid sponges（Rhabdocrepi－ da）the normal growih of a strongyle is arrested at an early stage ；it then serves as a nucleus upon which fur－ ther silica is deposited，and in such a manner as to pro－
duce a very irregnlarly branching sclere or desma within which the fundanental strongyle can be seen enclosed． desmachymatous（des－ma－ki＇ma－tus），a．［＜ desmachyme（－chymat－）+ －ous．］Connective， as a sponge－tissuo；specifically，of or pertaining to desmachyme：as，a desmuchymatous sheath． Sollas．
desmachyme（des＇ma－kim），n．［＜Gr．ঠé $\sigma \mu a$, a bond，fetter，$+\chi \nu \mu \delta \check{̧}$ ，juice，x́pa（ $\tau-)$ ，a liquid： sce chyme 1．］The proper connectivo tissue of sponges，arising from desmacytes．
Desmacidon（des－mas＇i－don），n．［NL．］The typical genus of the family Desmacidonide． Bowerbank， 1862.
Desmacidonidæ（des－mas－i－don＇i－dē），n．pl． ［NL．，＜Desmacidon＋－illce．］A family of ma－ rine sponges，of the order Cornacusjongrie，typ－ ified by the genus Desmacidon，having diversi－ form megaseleres and chelato microscleres． The genera are numerous，and the family is divided into the subfamilies Esperelline and Ectyonina．
desmacyte（des＇ma－sit），n．［＜Gr，ঠع́ $\sigma \mu a$, a band， fetter，＋кúros，a hollow．］One of the cells of connective tissue which occur in most sponges． colorless，and ofteng fusiform bodies，consisting of a clear， ing a highly refractive axial fiber，which is deeply atained by reagents．In some cases the desmacyte is simply a nucleated fusiform cell，with granular contents，fibrillated toward the ends．
desman（des＇man），n．［Also sometimes daes－ man；$=\mathrm{F}$ ．desman $=$ G．desman，$\langle\mathrm{Sw}$ ．desman－ ratta，a desman，lit．＇musk－rat＇＇＜desman，musk； cf．Dan．desmer，musk；Icel．des，musk，in comp． des－hüs（Cleasby），musk－box，smelling－box（hũs，

house，case），des－köttr（Haldorsen），＇musk－cat，＇ civet－cat（köttr，cat），des－lygt（Haldorsen），the smell of musk（lygt，prop．lykt，$=$ Dan．lugt，
（ratta，rat）being ignored in the E．，F．，and G．
word．］1．A musk－shrew or musk－rat：the name of twe distinct species of aquatic in－ sectivorous mammals of the genus Myogale or Galemys，constituting the subfamily Myogaliuce （which see）．The Muscovitic desman，M．moschata or （which seoentice，The Muscovitic desman，Mo the Don；it is about 8 luches long，, winns and dives with great facility， M．pyrenaica，is a sualler specles with a relatively longer tail，found in sonthwestern Eurape．
2．［cap．］［NL．］A generic name of the musk－ shrews．Lacépede．
desmata，$n$ ．Plural of dcsma．
Desmia（des＇mi－ä），22．［NL．（cf．Dasmia for Desmia），＜Gr．$\delta є \dot{\sigma} \mu \circ \varsigma$ ，binding，bound，〈 $\delta \varepsilon \sigma \mu \delta \varsigma$ ， a band，‘ $\langle\delta i v$, bind．］1．A genus of the lepi－ dopterous family I＇yralida，characterized chief－ ly by the elbowed or knotted antennæ of the male．Of the two described North American apecies， the more familiar is D．maculalis，which is nearly one inch


Grape－lear Folder（Desmia maculatis）．
caterpillar in folded leaf； 2 ，head and anterior jolnts，enlarged
3．chrysalis； 4 ，male inoth，and 5 ，female moth，natural size．
in expanse of wings．The general color is brownish black， with a meiallic luster．The fore wings lear two large oval white spots，and the hind wings one，usually divided in the female．T＇lue larva folds grape－leaves，and is known s the grape－leaf folder．
2．A genus of coelenterates，of the family Tur－ binolida．Edwards and Haime， 1848.

## desmid，desmidian（des＇mid，des－mid＇i－an），$n$

 A plant of tho order Desmidiacea．Desmidiacez，Desmidiex（des－mid－i－a＇s sē－ē， des－mi－dī＇ē－ē），n．nl．［NL．，＜Dcsmidium（＜＇Gr 2s if＊$\delta \varepsilon \sigma \mu i \delta t o v$, dim．of $\delta \varepsilon \sigma \mu o s$, a band，chain） the typical genus，+ accoe，－cre．］A natural order of microscopic unicellular fresh－water alga，belouging to the class Conjugate．They are usually iree，bui sometimes united in chains which are embedded in mucilage．The cells are cylindrlcal or iusiform，and sometimes have horn－like processes；or the general outline is circular or ellipic and varionsly divided，the principal constriction in the middle forming symmetrical lalves，Many of the forms are very beautl－ dle and hy conjugation．Desmidiacece differ from Diato－ macea in their green color and the absence of silex．See cut under Closterium．

## desmidian，$n$ ．See desmid

Desmidieæ，n．pl．See Desmidiacer．
desmidiologist（des－mid－i－ol＇ō－jist），n．［＜des－ midiology + －ist．］A botanist who has made a special study of the Desmidiacea．
desmidiology（des－mid－j－ol＇ō－ji），n．［＜NL． Desmidirm（see Desmidiacee）${ }^{+}+$Gr．－2oyia，入̂́रहtv，speak：see－ology．］The scientific study of Desmidiacere．
desmine（des＇min），n．［＜Gr．ঠeouós，a band， ligament，also，as $\delta \varepsilon \sigma \mu \dot{\gamma}$ ，a bundle（ $\langle\delta \varepsilon i v$, bind）， ＋－ine ${ }^{2}$ ．］A zeolitic mineral commonly oceur－ ring in tufts or bundles of crystals．Also called stilbite（which see）．
Desmiospermeæ（des＂mi－ō－spėr＇mē－ē），n．$p l$ ． ［NL．，＜Gr．d\＆́outos，binding（sce Desnita），＋ бтєр $\mu$ ，seed，+ －ew．$]$ A division of algæ，of the order Floridece，in which the spores are ar－ ranged in definite series with respect to a pla－ centa or common point of attachment
desmitis（des－mi＇tis），n．［NL．，＜Gr．סع $\sigma \mu \delta$ ，a band，ligament，＋itis．］In pathol．，inflamma－ tion of a ligament．
desmo－．［NL．，etc．，＜Gr．ォعб $\mu$ os，a band or bond， anything for binding or fastening，a halter， cable，strap，chain，etc．，＜$\delta \bar{i}$, bind，fasten．］ An element in compound words of Greek ori－ gin，meaning a＇band，＇＇bond，＇or＇ligament．＇

Desmobacteria（des＂mọ̄－bak－tē＇ri－ä），n．pl．
 （mod．bacterium，bacteria）．］A group of genera of filiform bacteria with elongated cylindrical joints，isolated，or united into more or less ex－ tended chains．It includes the genera Bacillus， Leptothrix，etc．
Desmobrya（des－mob＇ri－ä），n．pl．［NL．，＜Gr． dггноя，a band，chain，＋Bpiov，a kind of mossy seaweed．］Ferns in which the fronds are pro－ duced at the tip of the rootstock or caudex，and the stipes are continuous with it（not articu－ lated）．This is the case will mosif ferns；but in the tribe repreaented by Potypodium the atipes are articulated with
desmobryoid（des

+ desmobryoid（des－mob＇ri－oid），$a$ ．［＜Desmolrya of oid．J Resembling or having the characters of the Desmobrya．
Desmodactyli（des－mō－dak＇ti－lī），n．pl．［NL．， pl．of desmotlactylus：sco desmodactylous．］A name given by Forbes to the family Eurylemi－ $d_{e}$ considered as a superfamily group of Pas－ seres，and distinguished from all other Passeres （or Eleutherodactyli）by having a strong band joining the muscles of the hind toe，as in many non－passerine birds．
desmodactylous（des－mọ－－dak＇ti－lus），$a$ ．［＜NL． desmodactylus，〈 Gr．deбн⿺辶́s，a band，＋däктvえos， finger，toe．］Haviug the flexor tendons of the toes bound together，as in the Desmodactyli： distinguished from eleutherodactylous．
Desmodidæ（des－mod＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，＜Des－ modus（stem prop．Desmodont－）+ －ida．］The Dcsmodontes as a family of bats．
Desmodium（des－mō＇di－um），n．［NL．，くGr． as if＂$\delta \varepsilon \sigma \mu \dot{\omega} \delta \eta \rho$, like a chain，$\langle\delta \varepsilon \sigma \mu \omega \bar{s}$ ，a chain，+ Eidos，form．${ }^{\text {Cf．}}$ desmoid．］A ge－ nus of legumi－ nous plants，herbs or shrubs，with pinnately trifoli－ ate（rarcly sim－ ple）leaves，small flowers，and flat， deeply lobed and jointed Lach joint of the pod usually covered sind minnic looved hira There are about 125 species，tropical in
 Asia，and also extra－tronlcal ln America Airica and Ans． tralia．The United States Hora includes 35 species．The most remarkable member of the genus is an Indian ape－ ciea，$D$ ．gyrans，the telegraph－plant，
spontaneous movement of its leaflets．
desmodont（des＇mō－dont），a．and $n$ ．I．a．In nch．，of or pertaining to the Desmodonta．
II．$w$ ．One of the Desmodonta．
Desmodonta（des－mō－don＇tạ），n．pl．［NL．，＜ Gr．$\delta \varepsilon \sigma \mu$ ós，a band，+ ódoís（ódovt－）$=$ E．tooth．］ A group or order of bivalve mollusks，with the hinge－tecth absont or irregular（in the latter case connected by the ligamental processes）， two equal muscular impressions or ciboria，and a sinuate pallial line．It includes the families Myide，Anatinide，Mactrida，Solenidr，etc． Desmodontes（des－mō－don＇tēz），n．pl．［NL． pl．of Desmodlus．Cf．Desmodida．］A group of Central and South American bats，represented by the genera Desmodus and Dijhhylla，and some－
 times elevated to the rank of a family，Desmodide．They havea long iniestine－like cacal diverticulum of the stomach，into whicl the blood that they suck flows and in which it 2 in each lower half－jaw，the upper

Teeth of Blood－
sucking Bat（Desman
dus rufrs），much
$\qquad$
> narkable group


## Desmodontes

are the trua vamplres，In the sense of blootsuckers，and the only ones in the new world known to have the halit， though the terin eampire is commonly afpilien，like the nsme of the genus V＇tmpyrus，to minerons large insec－
Desmodus（des＇mō－dus），$n$ ．［NL．，＜Gr．ঠعo $\iota$ ó a band，clanin，+ oisous（odom $=$ ）Li．tooth．］A remarkable genus of South Anerican phyllos－ tomine bats typieal of the croup Desmorlantes family I＇hullostomntide，laving no molar teeth and no calcar．D．rufus，a common and trou－ blesome blood－sncking species，is the type．
Desmognathæ（des－mog＇nā－thō），n．$p l$ ．［NL．， fem．pl．（sc．L．atcs，birds）of desmognathus： see desmognathous．］In Huxley＇s classification of birds（1867），a group exhibiting what is call－ ed the＂bound－palate＂type of structure of the upper jaw，as in those wading and swimming birds whieh are not schizognathous，in the birds of prey，and in varions non－passerine perching birds．See desmognathism．
Desmognathidæ（des－mog－nath＇i－dē），n．pl． ［NL．，$\}$ Desmornathus + －ide．］A family of gradiont or tailed amphibians，typified by the genus Desmognathus．The serfes of palathe tecth are transverse，and on the poaterlor portlon of vomers；the dentigerons plates arc on the parasphenoid；the vertebree are opiathecelian；the parasphenoli teethare in two elon－ desmognathism（des－mog＇nẹ．－thizm），n．［As desmognath－ous＋－ism．］In ormith．，the＂bound－ palato＂type of palatal strueture，such as is ex－ hibited，for example，by a duek，peliean，hawk， or parrot；tho state or quality of being desmog－ nathous．Tho vomer is elther alortive or very small （when existing it usually tapers to a polnt lu Iront）；the directly or hy mare unlted across the nedian line，elher and the poaterlor ends of the palatines and tha anterlor ends of the pterygolda articulate drectly whth the rostrum of tha sphenoll（as in schlzognathlsu1）．Rec ognized varletiea or direct；（ $b$ ）Indirect；（ $c$ imperfectly direct；；（d） Imperfectly ludireet （e）doublo：（f）com pound．W．K．Parker Encyc．Brit．

## lesmognathous

 （des－mog＇nā－thus） a．［くNL．（lesmog－ nathus，く Gr．ঠعоцos， a band，＋yváOos，a jaw．］Having the boound－palato＂ type of strueture exhibiting des－ mognatlism；be－ longing or relat－ ing to the Desmog－ nallue：as，a des momathouspelnts a desmognathous bird．

Desmognathous Skull（Secretary－bird）．
 maxillopalatine；MAx，maxilia，
Desmognathus（des－mog＇nā－thus），n．［NL．（S． F．Baird，1849），＜Gr．סгбнós，a band，＋juádos， of the family Desmognathide．
desmography（des－mog＇ra－fi），n．［＜Gr．бєбно́s， a band，ligament，+ －үpaфia，＜ypáфriv，write．］A deseription of the ligaments of the body．
desmoid（des＇moid），$a$ ．［くGr．deбuós，a band， bundle，ligament，+ eidos，form．］Resembling a bundle．Speclfieally－（a）In pathol．，spplied to cer－ taln firm and tongh fibromata or tumors which，on aectlon， present inmerous white，gliatening fibers，litimately in． terwoven or arrangeil In bundles，constituting circles or loops intercrossing one another．（b）In zool．and ninato
ilgamentons；temlinons；aponeurotle；sluewy：asid of Ilgamentons；tenlinoiss；aponeurotle；
desmology（des－mol＇ö－ji），n．［＜Gr．ঠea $\mu \nless s$ ，a band，ligament，+ \％oyia，$\langle\lambda, \gamma$ zev，speak：see －ology．］The auatomy of the ligaments．
Desmomyaria（des＂mō－mi－ā＇ri－ii），n．pl．［NL．， ＜Gr．$\delta \varepsilon \sigma \mu o \varsigma_{,}$a band，＋$\mu$ irs，a musele（see mouse， muscle），+ －aria．］ 1 group of free－swimming tunicates or aseidians，the salps，regarded as an order of Thaliacea：opposed to Cyclomyaria． Soe Salpide．
Desmoncus（des－mong＇kns），n．［NL＿，＜Gr． decuós，a band，＋ìкоs，barb；so ealled from the long，attenuate，and strongly hooked onds of the leafstalks．］A genus of palms found iu the forests of tropioal Ameriea．They hava long， alender，ftexible stems，cllmblng among the branches of gated rachis of the pimate leaves．The fruit is small and globose．There are about 25 species．
desmopelmous（des－mō－pel＇mus），a．［［ Gr． $\delta \varepsilon \sigma \mu \delta \delta$, a band，$+\pi \varepsilon \lambda \mu \mathrm{a}$ ，the sole of the foot，+
－ous．］In ornith．，having the plantar tendons bound together；having the flexor hallucis mus－ cle conneeted by a band with the flexor digito rum，so that the hind toe eannot be bent indepen－ dently of the front toes．The severs！ways in which the union occurs are distingulshed as antiopelmous，ayn－ pelmous，sul heteropelmous：upposed to momopelinow or achizopelnous：as，a desmopelmouz dlaposition of the ten dons a desmopelmous bird
Desmoscolex（des－mō－skōleks），n．［NL．，＜Gr． deб $\mu \sigma$ ，a band，$+\sigma \kappa \dot{\omega}, \eta \xi$, a worm，esp．the earth worm．］The typieal genus of nematoid thread worms of the family Desmoscolicide，notable in having the body much more distinetly seg－ mented than that of other Nematoidea，and tho papillio and setwe resembling those of anne－ lids．
Desmoscolicidæ（des ${ }^{\prime}$ mơo－skō－lis＇i－dē），n．pl． ［NL．，＜Desmoscolex（－lic－）+ －idle．］An aber－ rant group，of nomatoid worms，typified by the genus Desmoscolex．
Desmosticha（des－mos＇ti－kị），n．pl．［NL．，
Gr．dqouós，a band，+ orixos，a row，a line．］ The endocyelie or regular sea－urchins，having the ambulaera equal and band－like，and not ex－ panded as in the l＇etalosticha or spatangoids． The group conalats of the famllies Cidarida，Echinido Echinometride，ctc．Seo cuts under Cularis ani E＂chintes． desmostichous（des－mos＇ti－kus），a．［＜llesmos ticha + ous．］Pertaining to or having the characters of the Desmosticha．
desmoteuthid（des－mō－tū＇thid），n．A squid of the family Desmoteuthide．
Desmoteuthidæ（des－mō－tū＇thi－dē），n．pl．［NL． （Desmoteuthis＋－idx．］A family of decacerous ecphalopods，typified by the ge－ nus Desmotcuthis．The bolly is nuch elongated，and the al phen has three peen－ lar special thiekenings，or ralsed pro－ cessea，in its hasal portlon．
Desmoteuthis（des－mō－tú＇this），$n$ ．
［NL．，〈Gr．iعopós，a band，＋revoís， a．squid．］A genus of squids，giv－ ing name to the family Desmoteu－ thide：a synonym of Taonius．
desmotomy（des－mot＇ō－mi），$n$ ［く Gr．ס\＆б $\mu$ or，a band，ligament，+ －rouia，＜rohts，cutting：see anat omy．］The act or art of dissect－ ing ligaments．
desocialization（dē－sō ${ }^{\text {r }}$ shạl－i－zā＂ shon），n．［＜＂desncialize（＜de－ priv．+ social +- ize $)+$－aliou．］ The aet of rendering unsocial tho derangement or loss of social instinets or habits．Also spelled
 desocialisation．
Their（hysterlcal women＇sl example proves also low the derangenient of the social sense leado naturally and lnevi－ tably to a deterlorstion of moral leellag and whll；it is demoralizatlon following deborialisation．
desolate（des ${ }^{2}-\overline{\mathrm{a}}$ āt），$v$ ． luted，ppr．desolating．［＜ME．desolateten，＜L
 Pr．desolar $=\mathrm{F}$ ．desoler），leave alone，forsake abandon，＜$d c$－intensive + solare，make lonely lay waste，desolate，$\left\langle\right.$ solus，alone：seo sole ${ }^{2}$ ． 1．To render lonely，as a place or region，by depopulation or devastation；make desert；lay waste；ruin；ravage．
The laland of Atlantis was mot awallowed by an earth－ uake，but was dealated by a particular deluge．Bacon． Those who with the gun，
Vorse than the season，desolnte the fields． homsons Winter．

Of comets，desolating the din air
A．C．Suinburne，Anactoria，
We hear of storms washing away and dezolating the Isl Darcin．Coral Reefs，p． 100
2．To overwhelm with grief；aftict；make very sorry or weary：as，his heart was desolated by his loss；your misfortune desolates me；to be desolated by ennui．［In the last example a Gallicism．］
desolate（des＇ō－lāt），$a . \quad[<\mathrm{ME}$. desolate，deso lat，〈 L．desolaits，pp．：see the verb．］1．Soli－ tary；lonely；without companionship；forsaken．
Many a gentlll lady be lefte wedowe，and many a gen－ mayden dysolat，and with outen conaselie．

Merlin（E．E．T．S．），lil． 596.

[^0]William Morris，Earthly Paradlse，I． 234.

2．Overwhelmed with gricf；deprived of com－ fort；aflicted．

And hinym selt they stode soo desolate：
Whanne kyng boylyn saw they were puite to night， That in noo wise they wold no lenger fight．

So Taroar remalned desolate In her lrother Absalom＇s 2 Sam．xill．20． By heart withlu me is desolate．I＇s．exilli．4．
3ł．Destitute ；lacking．
I were ryght now of tales desolat．
Chaveer Man of Law＇Tale，1． 33.
4．Destitute of inhabitants；uninhabited；lone－ y；abandoned：as，it desolate wilderness；fleso－ late altars；desolute towers．
I will make tha cities of Judall desolats，whout an in－ habitant．

Jer． 1 x ． 1 t ．
Behold，your house is lert unto yon desolate．For I say into you，Ye alhatl not see me hencelorth，till ya zinall say， Blessed is lie that conseth is tha name of the Lord．

3st．xxill． $38,39$.

## A desolate Island．

This deliclons Piain la now almost detolate belng suf． er＇d，for want of culture，to run up to rank weeds．

Maundrell，Alepto to Jerusalem，p．53．
Any one whe sees the desolnte country about Je rusalem nay conctuda what a sad allcratlon ali thicse parts lisve undergona aince tha thene of Josephus，who aays that the whole territory abonnded in trees．

Pococke，Description of the East，11．1． 24.
5t．Lost to shame；abandoned；dissolute．
Ever tha heyer he ls of eataat，
The more 1
Chrucer，Pardoner＇s Tale，I． 136.
$=$ Syn．1．Companfontess．－2．Forlorn，cheerlcsa，misera． be，wretehed．－4．Abandoned，unfrequented，lonely， desolately（des＇ō－lāt
desolately（des on－ăt－li），$a d v$ ．In a desolate manner；as one forsaken，abandoned，or over－ whelmed with min or grief．
Nehemlah，whom all tha pleasurea of the Peralan court could not satlsfy，whilst Jeriualem was desulntely misera．
ble．
desolateness（des＇ọ－lătt－nes），n．The state of being desolate，in any sense of the word．
In so great disconfort lt hatli plcasell Gorl some waya to
Lacon，Works，YI．S3．
desolater（des＇ō－lā－ter），n．See desolator．
desolation（des－ọ－lā＇shon），n．［ $=\mathrm{F}^{\mathbf{}}$ ．désolation $=$ Sp．desolacion $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．desolação $=\mathrm{It}$ ．desola－ zione，＜LL．desolatio（n－）〈 L．desolarc：see deso－ late，$v$.$] 1．The aet of desolating；destruetion$ or expulsion of inhabitants；devastation；a laying waste．
What with your praygea of the countrey，and what with your discourse of those．Scottea，yount have filled ne with mrat mand passlon．．．scottea，you have Shed me with great coni－
longe eer thou shalt be to Manhood grown，
Whe Desolation will lay wasta thia Town．
2．A desolate place；a waste，devastated，or lifeless place or region．

How la Balylon become $n$ desolation among the natlons 1
Groan with continual surges；and behind me
Make all a desolation．
Beav．and F＇l．，Mald＇a Tragely，I1．2．
Some great world，as yet unknown，slow moving in the outer desolation beyond the remotest of the present plan－
ctary famlly．
Pop．Sci．Mo．，XXVl． 55. ctary tamily．
3．A desolats or desolated condition or state； destruction；ruin．
Fery klugdom divided against itself la brought to deso－ Sat．x1l． 25. Between York and Durlam，the space of 60 Mlles，for nine Years tugether，there was gon ntter Dexolntion，as that
nelther any Honse was left standing，nor any Ground tilled． nelther any Honse was left standing，nor any Ground tilled．
Baker，Chronicles，p． 25.
Chwose them for your lords who spoll and burn whole countrles and call desolation peace．
The wide area of watery desolation was apread out in Iraadful clearness around them．

George Liliot，MIll on the Flosa，v． 7.
4．Personal affiction；the state of being deso－ late or forsaken；sadness．
The king alall mourn，and the prince ahall be clothed
Byron．
She reated，and her desolation came
Upon her，and aha wept beside the way．
Tennyson，Geralnt．
＝Syn．1．Ravage．－ 3 and 4．Miaery，wretchedness，gloom． desolator（des＇ō－lā－tor），n．［＜LL．तesolator，く L．desolare，desolato：see desolate，r．］Onewho desolates or lays waste；that which desolates． Also spelled desolater．
Ife shall cause the sacrifice and oblatlon to cease，and commanding over a wing of abominations，be desodater or maka desolation．

desolator<br>The desolator desolate ！<br>The victor overthrewn！<br>The arbiter of others＇iste<br>Byron，Ode to Napulcon Buenaparte．<br>Pity，net scern，I felt，though desolate<br>Shelley，Revolt of 1slam，v． 25.

desolatory（des＇ō－1ă－tō－ric），a．$\quad[\langle$ LL．desolato－ rius，making desolate $;$＜L．desolatus，pp．：see desolate，v．］Causing desolation．［Rare．］
The desolatory judgments are a notahbe improvement of
Bp．Mall Remains，1． 5.5 ．
Ood＇a mercy． desophisticate（dē－sọ－－fis＇ti－kāt），v．t．；pret．and pp．desophisticated，ppr．desophisticating．［＜de－ priv．+ sophisticate．］To elear from sophism or error．Hare．Imp．Diet．［Rare．］
Desoria（de－s $\bar{o}^{\circ} \mathrm{r}-\mathrm{a}$ ），$\%$ ．［NL．，from Edouard Desor（1811－82），a Swiss geologist and paleon－ tologist．］I．A genus of collembolons inseets， of the family Podurider，or springtails；the gla－ eier－fleas，found on the glaeiers of the Alps． They differ from the coummon flea in thst they jump by the sid or a speciss apparatns provided or the puppose at the
posterior extremity，and not lyy meank of the legs．Nico． let，1841．
2t．A genus of spatangoid sea－urchins：same as Linthia．J．E．Gray， 1851
desoxalate（des－ok＇sa－lāt），n．［＜desoxal－ic + desoxalate（des－ok＇sa－lat），$n$ ．［＜desox
In ehem．，a salt of desoxalic aeid． alte 1 ］In chem．，a salt of desoxalic aeid．
desoxalic（des－ok－sal＇ik），a．［＊des－for dis－ priv．＋oxalie．］In ehem．，formed by the deoxi－ dation of oxalie acid－Desoxalic acid， $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{g}} \mathrm{O}_{8}$ ，a tribssic acid，when pure forming a crystalline deliques． cent solid having a refreshing acid taste like that of tar－ taric acid．Also csiled racemo－carbonic acid．
despair（des－pãr＇），t．［＜ME．despayren，despey－ ren，despeiren，〈 OF．desperer，desesperer，mod． perare，disperare，＜$L$ ．desperare，be without hope，＜de－priv．＋sperare，hope，＜spes，hope． Cf．desperate，disesperate，ete．］I．intrans．To lose hope；be without hope；give up all hope or expeetation：followed by of before an objeet．

We despaired even of life．
2 Cur．i． 8.
The sncients seem not to have derpaired of discoverine methods and remedies for retarding old age．

Bacon，Fhysical Fables，ii．，Expl． Never despair of Ged＇s blessings here or of his rewaril
hereafter． Nature，whose free，light，cheerful sir，
Oft made thee，in thy gloom，dcspai
$=$ Syn．Despair，Despond．See despond．
II．$\dagger$ trans．I．To give up hopo of；lose con－ fidence in．

I would not despair the greatest design that could be 2．To eanse to despair ；deprivo of hope． llhaving no hope to derpair the governour to deliver it

Sir R．Williams，Actlons of the Low Countries，p．30． despair（des－pãr＇），и．［＜ME．dispair，despeir， despeyre，also desespeire，desespeyre，$\langle\mathrm{OF}$ ．de－ sespeir，desespoir， $\mathbf{F}$ ．désespoir $=\operatorname{Pr}$ ．desesper， despair；from the verb．］1．Hopelessness；a hopeless state；ntter laek of hope or expecta－ tion．

We are perplexed，but not in despair． 2 Cor．iv． 8. Despair is the thought of the unattsinsbleness of any good，which works differently in men＇s minds，sometimes producing uncasiness or psin，sometimes rest and indo－
lency．
Locke，Iluman Understanding，II．xx．§ु 11.

Nothing is more certain than that despair has almost the same effect upon us with enjoyment，and that we are no sooner acquainted with the impossibility of satisfying any desire，than the desire itself vanishes．

Iume，IIuman Nature，Int
2．That whieh eauses hopelessness；that of which there is no hope．

The mere despair of surgery，he cures．
The attempt of the Alexandrian Platonists to aulntitute the visions of trances fer the conclusions of to autellect hisa been called the despair of reason；and modern spiritual－ ism，when it is not a drawingroom amusement，is too often a moment in the despair of fsith．

Encyc．Brit．，11． 202.
$=$ Syn．1．Despondency，Despair，Desperation．Despon－ dency is a loss of hopa sufficient to produce a loss of ceu－ spondent person tending to aink into spiritless inaction． Despair means a total loss of hope；despondency does not． Despair naturally destroys courage and stops all effort， hut may produce a new kind of courage and flerce activ－ be feared．In this despacir is akin to desperation，which is an active state and always tends to produce a furions struggle against adver＇se circumstances，even when the sit－ uation is utterly liopelcss．
Tha cslmness of his temper preserved him alike from extravagant elstion and from extravagant despondency．
Macaulay，Sir J．Mackintosh

What reinforcement we msy gain from hope；
If not，what resolutiou from despair．
Millon，P．L．，i． 191.

## 1564

Pride and despair have often been known to nerve the weakest minds with fortion． Const．Hist．
None of his division were made prisonera，though many were killed；a circumstance that testifies the desperation
of their resistance．
despairer（des－pãr＇èr），$n$ ．One who despairs or is without hope．

He cheers the fearlul，and commends the bold，
And makes despairers hope for goud success．
despairful（des－pãr＇fül），a． Full of（des－pãr＇fül），a．［ $[$ despair + －ful，1．］ other cries eating despair；hopeless．［ Scyi］ bsrbarism；as the lamentations of their burisls，with de． pairful outcries． Spenser，State of Ireland． His conscience made derpairfull．
despairing（des－pãr＇ing），p，［Por of despair v．］ 1 ［Ppr．of despair， spairing disposition．－2．Characterized by or indicating despair：as，a despairing ery
despairingly（des－pãr＇ing－li），adt．In a de－ spairing manner；in a manner indieating hope－ lessness；in despair．

He speaks severely and ．．．despairingly oI our society．
In our overcharged House of Commons，．．．For ene innly postponed． $\boldsymbol{N}$ ．A．fiev．，CXXVII $20^{-}$ despairingness（des－pãr＇ing－nes），n．Thestate of being despairing；hopelessness．Clarke． despatch，dispatch（des－，dis－pach），v．［First found in early mod．E．（also spelled dispach）； く OF．despechier，despeschier，despeechier，des－ peesehier，despecquier，despesquier，despeesquier， also depesehier，deppasehier，dapauehier，later despecher，depecher（ $>\mathrm{ME}$ ．depeehen，E．depeach， q．V．），mod．F．dépéeher，rid，discharge，hasten， expedite，despateh；ef．＇Sp．Pg．despachar，It． dispaceiare，spaceiare，spicciare，despatch，ete． If these forms had a eommen souree，some eon－ fusion or corruption must have oeeurred in their development．（1）The F．form suggests ML．＊dispedieare，lit．disentangle，く dis－priv． ＋＂pedieare（found in LL．impedicare，entangle， eatch，whence Pr．empedegar $=0 \mathrm{~F}$ ．empeehier， empeeehier，empeescher，empeseher，empegier，em－ picgier，ete．，entangle，embarrass，hinder，stop， bar，impeach，whence E．impeaeh，q．v．），＜L． pedica，a snare，trap，gin，shackle，fetter，$\langle$ pes $($ pet－$)=\mathrm{E}$ ．foot．（2）The Sp．，Pg．，and It．forms， if not dependent on the $F$ ．，would seem to point to ML．＂dispaetare or＂dispaetiare，lit． unfasten，〈 dis－priv．＋＊paetare，freq．of L． pangere，pp．paetus，fasten，bind：sce pact． Aecording to the first explanation，despateh is coradicate with its equiv．experte，expedite，and their opposites impede，impedite：see impeach， in which the seeond syllable is the same as the seeond syllable of depeach，an ebs．var．of despateh．The spelling dispateh is etymologi－ eally the more eorrect form，but despateh，rare before its use in Johnsen＇s dictionary，las largely displaced it．］I．trans．1t．To deliver； rid；free；disentangle；disebarge：usually re－ flexive．

I had clean dispatched myself of this great charge．
2．To send to a destination ：eause to start for or go to an appointed plaee；pnt under way： usually implying urgent importance or haste as to purpose，or promptness and regularity as to time：as，to despatch a messenger or a let－ ter asking for assistance；to despateh an envoy to a foreign eourt；to despateh a ship．
The King was at Beverly when be lieard of his Brother＇s Earl of Mortalgne into Normandy．Baker，Chronicles，p． 176. What peace of nind a sinner can have in this world place of tormet how soon he maylingfleet，Sermons，I．

Some hero must be dispatch＇d，to bear
Poses was Iliad，xvii． Goldsmith，Vicar，ix．
3．To transact or dispose of speedily or with promptness；attend to ；bring to an end；ae－ eomplish：as，to despateh business．
Speak with poor men when they come to your houses，
Latiner，Scrmon bef．Edw．VI．， 1550.
Fre we put ourselves in arms，despalch we
Shak．，A．and C．，ii． 2.
Wheresoever they［merchants］go they certainly dis－ patch their business 80 as to returu hack again with the
next or contrary Monsoon．Dampicr，Veyagea，II．Iil． 22.

## despatch

The Three First Books I have alresdy dispatched，and an now entring upon the Fourth：
daison，Spectator，No． 321.
Hence－4．To finish or make an end of by promptly putting to death；kill．
The company shall stone them with stones，and dispatch
Ezek．xxiii． 47 ． them with their swords．Ezek．xxiii． 47.
It＇t please your grace to have me hang＇d，I am resdy； Tis but a miller and a thicp despatch＇d．
Fletcher and loonlcy，Naid in the Mill，jii． 2. The infidel ．．．was instantly dispatched，to prevent his giving an alarm．Tromg，Granada，p． 31. $=$ Syn．2．To hasten off．－3．To make short work of，dis－ II．$\dagger$ intrans．1．To go expeditiously ；be quiek．
Despatch，I say，and find the forester．
Shak．，M．N．D．，iv．I．
2．To conelude or dispose of an affair or matter； make a finish．

They have despatch＇d with Pompey，he is gone． $\begin{aligned} & \text { Shak．，A．and C．，iii．} 2 .\end{aligned}$
＂Twill be
An hour before I esn dizpatch with him．
B．Jonson，Every MEn in his llumeur，iil． 2. 1 might have finish＇d ere he went，and not
Delay＇d his business much ；twe or three words，
And I had dispatch＇d．Shitey，The Traitor，it．I． despatch，dispatch（des－，dis－pach＇），n．［＝ D．depéehe $=$ G．Dan．depesche $=$ Sw．depeseh， ＜OF．despeche，despesche，haste，riddanee，dis－ charge，despatch，F．dépéche，despateh；cf．Sp． Pg．despaeho，It．dispaecio，spaeeio，despateh； from the verb．］1．A sending off or away；a prompt or regular starting or transmission，as of some one on an errand or a commission，or of a ship，freight，etc．，on its preseribed course or toward its destination：as，the despatch of the mails；the despateh of troops to the front．

## The several messengers

From hence attend despatch．Shak．，Lear，ii． 1. But becsuse it would have taken up a long time to ago of the Logwood－cutters to bring it on Board；and by that mesus made the quicker dispatch．

Dampier，Voysges，II．ii． 18.
2．A sending away or getting rid of something； a putting out of the way，or a doing away with； riddanee ；dismissal．
A despatch of complaints．Shak．，M．for Mr．，iv． 4. Cato gave counsel in open senate，that they should give infect and lnchsnt the minds snd affections of the youth Bacon，Advancement of Learning，i．14． 3．Prompt or expeditious performance；com－ plete or regular execntion or transaction；the aet of bringing to a conclusion．

The laughter of the king of France，
On serious business，craving quick deszatch，
Shak．，L．L．L．，in．I．

## Despatch of each day＇s little growth

Of houselold occupation
ivordsworth，Excursion，viii．
Their permanent residence was assigned in the old al－ cazar of Seville，where they were to meet every day for
the despatch of business． 4．Speed；haste；expedition；due diligence： as，repairing done with neatness and despatel； go，but make despateh．

Sets down her labe，and mskes sll swift dispatch
In pursuit of the thing she would have stay．
Shak．，Sennets，cxliii．
Letters of greater consequence，that require dixpatch， are aent by foot messengers across the deserts directly to
Cairo．
Pococke，Description of the Enst，I．If．
Our axes were immediately set to work to cut down trees，and，our men heing dexterous in the nise of them，
The earl＇s ntmost despatch only enabled him to meet the queen as she entered the great hall．
cott，Kenilwortlı，xv．
No two things differ more than hurry and despatch． Ifurry is the mark of a weak mind，despatch of a strong 5 ．Conduet ；management．

## This night＇s great business forto shy despatch put

Shake，Macbeth，L．反．
6．A written message sent or to be sent with expedition：as，a telegraphie despateh．－7．An official letter relating to publie affairs，as from a minister to an ambassador or a eommauder， or from the latter to the former，usually con－ veyed by a speeial messenger or bearer of de－ spatches．

Thrice hsppy he whose name has been well spelt
In the despatch． 8．A conveyance or an organization for the ex－ peditious transmission of merchandise，money， ete．：as，the Merehants＇Despatch；it was sent by desputeh．－ $9 \dagger$ ．A decisive answer．

## despatch

To－day we ahall have our despatch，
On Saturday we wfil return to Frnnce．
Bearer of despatches，a person employed either a cinly or regularly，in conveying offeint despatchea，ns be－ weell a gevernment and its forelgn envoys，or to or from a milltary or naval commander－－Happy despatch，a known among the Japanese ns hara－kiri．－Pneumatic despatch．Sce pmermatic．
despatch－boat（des pach＇bōt），$n$ ．$\Lambda$ govern－ ment vessel for the conveyanco of despatches． despatch－box（des－pach＇boks），n．A box or case in which official despatches aro carried by a spocial messenger．
despatcher，dispatcher（des－，dis－pach＇er），n．
One who despatchos：as，a train－despatcher；a mail－lespatcher．
despatchfult，dispatchful $\dagger$（des－，dis－pach＇fủl）， a．［s despateh，dispatch，＋－ful，1．］Marked by or exercising despatch；energotic；spoedy． Fall like a aecret and despatchful plague
On your aecurci comiforts．
Madeton，Trick to Catch the Old One，11，2． So sayhg，with dispatchful looks in haste What cholce to choose for delicacy best．
Milon，P．L．，v．331．
Let one dispatchful bid some awain to lend
A．weil－fed bullock from the grassy mead．
despatch－tube（des－pach＇tūb），n．The tube or pipe of a preumatic dospatch system．See pneumatic．
despecificate（dē－spō－sif＇i－kāt），v．t．；pret．and pp．despccificated，ppr．despecificating．［＜de－ priv．＋specificate．］To change the specific use or meaning of；mako spocifically different； differentiate．［Rare．］
Inaptitude and incptitude have been usefully despecif． ated；and only the latter now imports＂folly
despecification（dē－spes＂i－fi－kä＇shon），$n$ ．［＜dc－ specifieate：seo－ation．］Change of specifio use or meaning；differentiation．［Rarc．］
It is their despecification－not the words themselves－ that beiongs to our period．

F＇．Hall，Mod．Eng．，p．300，note．
despect（dẹ̀－spekt＇），$n$ ．［ $\langle\mathrm{L}$. despeetus，a look－ ing down upon，contempt，〈 despicere，pp．de－ spectus，look down upon：see despise，and cf． despite，a doublet of despect．］Despection；con－ tempt．Coleridgc．［Rare．］
despectant（dệ－spok＇tant），a．［＜L．despectan $(t)$ ）s， ppr．of despectare，look down upon：see despite， head bent downward：said of an animal used as a bearing．Also dejectant．
despection（dộ－spek＇shou），$n$ ．［＝OF．despec－ tion，＜L．despectio（n－），＜Cdespiccre，pp．despeetus， look down upon，despise：sce despise．］A look－ ing down upou；contempt；disdain．［Rare．］
They whe take elther of these guldes，reason or grace， to carry them up to this etfr or meatitation，may cass down attractions which they aee to be so transitory．
despencet，$n$ ．An obsolete form of dispense．
despendt，$v, t$ ．See dispend．
despenset，$n$ ．An obsolete form of dispensc．
desperado（des－pe－rà dō），n．；pl．desperados or －docs（－doz）．［＜OSp．desperado，＜L．desperatus， pp．，desperate：see desperate．］A desperato or reckless man；one urged by furious passions； one habituatod to lawless deeds either for him－ self or for others．
This dismal tragedy，perpetrated not by any privste desperadues of that faction．
The Cloak in ite Colours，p． 8 （1070）．
A frowzy desperado，aliaggy ns a bison，in a red shirt and ack－hoots，hung about the waist winh asortment aix
hootersand bowne With a cool，professlonally murderous look，like that of
our borter desperadoes．Lathrop，Spanish Vistas，p． 26 ． desperancet，n．［ME．，also dcsperaunce，$\langle\mathrm{OF}$ ． desperance，desparance（also desesperance， F ． déscspérance）（＝It．desperanza，disperanza），＜ desperer，despair：see despnir，v．］Despera－ tion；despair．
$1 \mathrm{sm} \mathrm{hn}^{2}$ tristesse ali amldde
And fulnlied of desperaunce
Gover，Conf．Amant．，II． 119.
desperate（des＇pe－rât），a．$[=\mathrm{D}$. desperaat $=$ G．Dan．Sw．desjerat $=$ OF，desperé $=$ OSp． desperado $=$ It．disperato，$\langle\mathrm{L}$. desperatus，pp． of desperarc，bo without hope，despair：see despair，v．］1†．Having no hope；hopeless； despairing．
1 am desperate of obtsining her．Shak．，T．G．of V．，ili． 2. Miny henot be desperate of his own nerit to think himself of a lady＇a lavour？Find，Honour Triumphant，lst loa．

Without caro for safety；extremely rash reckless from despair，passion，or ferocity：as， reckless from de
a desperate man．

Froceed not to this combat．Be＇st thon desperale of thine own life？yet，dearest，pitty mitre！ I＇letcher（and another），Love＇a Cure，v． 3.
Supposing that it wam a Halays Veasel，he ordered the men not to go aboard，for they are acconnted desperate
Fellows．
Dampier，Voyagea， 1.401
And when the pibroch blis the battie rave
And level for the charge your arma are jaid，
3．Dono or resorted to without regard to con sequences，or in the last extremity；showing despair or recklessness；extremely hazardous： as，a rlesperate undertaking；desperate remedies．
Som new disguised garment，or desperato hat，fond
fooliah）in faclon．Aucham，The Scholemaster，p．B4． loolliah）in（aclou．Aucham，＇The Scholenaster，p．

Bewre of desperale ateps，The darkest day
Live till to－morrow，will have passed away．
Comper，Needless Alarm．
IIs enthusiasm，burred from the career which it would have selected for itseff，aeems to have found a rent in
The bich reaultes re olten accemplised by thoe wh
The highest reauits sre often accemplisined by those
Fibke，Evolutiamat p． 322
4．Beyond hopo of recovery ；irretrievable ；ir－ remediable；hopeless：as，desperate fortunes； a desperate situation or condition．

But desperate debts agsin，Ine＇er look for＇em． Middleton（and others），The Widow，v． 1. For een the perfect angels were not stable But had a falf more desperate than we．

Sir $J$. Davies，Immortul．of Soul，vili．
They were fellows of desperato fortunes，forced to tly from the piaces of their birth on account of their poverty
or their crimes． 5．Such as to be despaired of；extremely dif－ ficult to do，manage，cure，or reclaim．

Your lended honesty we shall set right，air；
We surgeons of the faw do desperate cures，sir．
Fleicher，Spanisli Curate，it． 1.
Concindtug atl were desp＇rate sots and foois，
That dursi depart from Aristotle＇s ruies．
Pope，Essay on Criticiam，1． 271
$=$ Syn． 2 and 3．lleadlong，violent，mad，whld，furious，
desperately（des＇pe－rāt－li），adv．1．Iu a des－ perato manner；recklessly；without fear or re－ straint．
The French，rather than to endure the Arrowa of the
English，or be taken，desperately leaped into the sea Baker，Chronleles，p．
Ye all want money，and you are iibersi captains
Fletcher（and nnother），False One，HII．
2．Excessively；violently；unrestrainedly．
The heart is deceltful above all things，and desperately
wicked．
She feil desperately in love with him，and took a voyage into Sicily in jursult of him．

Addison．
desperateness（des＇pe－rā̄t－nes），n．Madness； fury；rash precipitanco；violence．

You are too rash，you are too hot，
Wild desperateness doth vaiour lifot
Lust Dominion，il． 3.
The foul elephntine leprosy，alleviated for an hour， reappears in new force and desperateness next hour．Carlyle．
desperation（des－pe－rā＇shou），n．［＜M1F．des－ jeracion，$\angle \mathrm{OF}^{\text {．}}$ desjeracion，desperation（cf．de－ sesperation $=\mathbf{F}$ ．desespération $)=$ OSp．despera cion $(\mathrm{Sp}$. desesneracion $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．desesperacão）$=\mathrm{It}$ ． desperazione，disperazione $=$ G．Dan．Sw．despe－ ration，＜L．desperatio（ $n-$ ），hopelessness，despair， ＜desperare，despair：see desperate，despair，v．］ 1t．A despairing；hopelessness；despair．
This desperation of success chilis all our indnstry，and
2．A desperate state of mind either active or passivo；recklessuess arising from failure or misfortume；despairing rashness or fury：as， deeds of desperation．
Drede of desperacion dryueth a－weye thanne grace，
Good hope，that helpe shulde，to Wanhope［deapair］torn
eth．
Piers Plownen（B），xvii． 307
The very place pnts toys of desperation，
Without more motive，into every brain．
Shak．，Hamlet，1． 4.
The Portuguese，evermindful of Don Christopher，fough
with a bravery like to desperation．
Bruce，Source of the Nile，II． 190.
The mass of men lead lives of quiet desperation．What
is called resignation is contriaed deaperation．
Thoreau，Walden，p． 10.
$=$ Syn．2．See despair．
despicability（des＂pi－ka－bil＇i－ti），$n$ ．［＜despi－
cable：see－bitity．］Despicableness；contempt－
ibleness．［Rare．］
despiser
such courage we indeed eateem an exceeding amali matter，capable of ce－existing with a life fuil of falsehood， feebleness，poltroonery，and despicability．
despicable（des＇pi－ka－bl），$a$ ．f It despieabile． ＜LLL．despiecbilis，contemptíble，＜despieari， despise，＜L．tlespicere，despiso：seo despisc．Cf． despisable．］That may be or deserves to be despised；contemptible；base；vilo；worth－ less：applicablo equally to persous and things： as，a despicable man；a respicable gift．
It in less despicable to beg a aupply to a min＇s hunger than his vanity．slecte，Tatler No． 251.
In proportion as he became contcmptitio to others，he became despicable to himseil．Guldsmith，Vicar，iil． of the Grecka would divide America luto thonsanda of petty，derpicable statea．J．Adems，Works，IV． 509 ． ＝Syn．Pnlley，Pitiful，etc．See contemptible．
despicableness（des＇pi－ka－bl－nes），n．The quality or stato of being despieable；vileness； worthlessness．
Even in the vileat［creatures］，the maker＇s art abinea through tive despicableness of the matter．
despicably（des＇pi－ka－bli），adv．Mcanly；base－ ly；contemptibly：äs，clespicably stingy．

Iere wanton Naples crowns the happy shore，
despiciencet，despiciency $\dagger$（dê－spish＇ens，enn－ si），n．［＜despicient：see－ence，－eney．］A loök－ ing down upou；a despising；contempt．［Rare．］ It is very probsable，that to shew thetr despiciency of the poore Gentics，nnd to pride themselves on their prerogs－ have such acta there done．$J_{.}$．Mede，Dlatribse，p． 191. despicient（dē－spish＇ent），a．［＜L．despici－ en $(t-) s$ ，ppr．of despicere，look down，despise：sce despise．］Looking down upon．Bailey， 1731. despightt，despightfult．False spellings of despite，despitejul．
despiritualization（dē－spir＂i－tū－al－i－zā＇shon）， n．［＜＂despiritunlize（＜de－priv．+ spiritualize） ＋ation．］The aet of lessening the force，or impeding and removing the influences，of the nobler or spiritual nature and relations of men； the state of being so affected．
Wordliness inciudes the materialism of sin，the despiri－
tualization of mu．The Congregationalist，Feb．19， 1835 ． despisable（des－pi＇za－bl），a．［くOF＇，despisable， despicuble，＜despiser，despise：sce despisc and －able．］Descrving to be despised；despicable； eontemptible．［Colloq．］
despisait（des－pizzal），$n$ ．［ $<$ dexpise + al．］ Contempt．
No man is so mean but he is scusible of despisal，and may find means to shew his resentment．
Bp．P＇atriek，On Prov．xi． 12 pret．and pp．despised， espise（des－piz＇），v．t．；pret．and pp．despised，
ppr．despising．［＜ME．despisen，dispisen，$\left\langle\mathrm{OF}^{\prime}\right.$ ． ppr．despising．［＜ME．despisen，despicer，despise，S despis，despiz，口1． of despire，despier，dispire，despise，＜L．despi－ cere，look down upon，despise，scorn，＜le， down，+ specere，look at，behold：see species， spectacle，spy．Cf．despicient，despect，despite．］ 1．To look down upon；contemn；scorn；dis－ dain．
If any Brother of the fiorsayd firaternyte and crafte dysaysse snoder，calienge hym knaffe，or liurson，or deffe， or sny yoder mysname，he schall pay，at the fiyrst def－ Fools despise wisdom and instruction．Prov．1． 7. Hen have despised to be conversantinordinary and com－ mon matters Bacon，Advancement of Learning，iL 261. Till ft［the fire］had galued so considerable n force that it despised ail the resistance［Which］could tee made by the strength of the buildings which stood tn its way．

Stillingfleet，Sermons，I．I．
The Orfental Christlana，whe have been despised for cen－ turles，are，with some few exceptiona，despicabie enough．

3．Taylor，Landa of the saracea，p． 104.

## Hence－2 $\dagger$ ．To reject；throw away．

In barelne lande to sette or foster vynes
Dispiseth alle the labour and expence．
34 To look npon；contemplate［A forced and doubtful use．］
Thy God requireth thce here the fultiling of wit his preo
cepta，if thou despisest to Jive with hin for ever．Bacon．
$=\$ y n, 1$ ．Contemn，Disdain，etc．See scorn．
despisedness（des－pi＇zed－nes），n．The state of being despised．
IIe sent fooliahness to confute wisdom，weakness to Milton，Church－Government，i． 1.
despiser（des－pi＇zér），n．［＜NTE．despisere，de－ speysere；［ despise＋errl．］Ono who despises； a scormer．
Behold，se despisert，and wonder，and periah．

## despisingly

despisingly（des－pi＇zing－li），adv．With con－ tempt．（des－pit＇），$n$ ．［Formerly often spelled， erroneously，despight；$\langle$ ME．despite，despit， despyte，dispite，dispit，＜OF．despit，despeit， F ． dépit $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．despieyt，despieg $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．despecho $=$ Pg．despeito $=\mathrm{It}$ ．dispetto，$\langle$ L．despectus，a look－ ing down upon，contempt，＜despiccre，pp．de－ spectus，look down upon，despise：see despise． Hence by apheresis spite，q．v．］1．Scorn； contempt；extreme malice；malignity；con－ temptuous aversion；spite．
Gaweln vndiratode her manaces，snd hir pride，and his hadde ther－of grete dizpite．Merlin（E．E．T．S．），iii． 462
Wherinl，as it is sayde，Absolon is buryed，and whan so ever any＇Sarrasyn cometh by yt sepulcre he casteth a stone thereat with grete violence and despyte，bycause yt the sayd Absolon pursued his father kyng Danid and Thou hast．．rejoiced in heart with all thy despite sgainst the ind of Isracl．
2．Defiance with contempt of opposition ；con－ temptuous challenge．

Receive thy friend，who，acorning flight，
Goes to meet langer with despite，
Proudly as thou the tempest＇s might，
Dark－rollung wave ！
Longfellow，tr．of Evaid＇s King Chriatian．
3．An act of malice or injury．［Poetic．］
Do not presume，because you see me young；
Or caste despites on my profession．
Fletcher，Beggars＇Bush， ji .3 ．
piteous from earlier pitous），＜ME．despitous： seo despitous．In mod．poct．use appar．re－ garded as＜dis－priv．＋piteous．］Despiteful； malicious；furious．［Archaic．］

> I Pilate am, that by unrighteous And wicked doome, to Jewes degpiteous Delivered up the Lord of life to dye.
delvered up the Lord of Spenser，F．Q．，II．vil． 62.
The moat dispiteous out of ali the gods．
despiteonslyt（des－pit＇ē－us－li），adv． from earlier despitously，q．v．，as despiteous from despitous．］Despitefully；cruelly．Spenser．
despitoust，dispitoust，a．［ME．despitous，dis－ pitous，くOF．despitous，despeitos，despiteus，later despiteux，F．dépiteux（ $=$ Sp．despechoso $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ． despcitoso $=1 \mathrm{t}$. dispettoso $),\langle$ despit $:$ see despite n．Cf．despitcous，the later form of despitous．］ Same as despiteous．

And though he holy were，and vertuons，
He was to sinful man nought despitous．
Chaucer，Gen．Prol，to C．T．，I． 516.
Thel ben ．．．more dispytous than in ony other place， sud han destroyed alle the Chirchez．

Mandeville，Travels，p． 112.
despitouslyt，dispitouslyt，adv．［ME．despi－ tously，despitusly，dispitously；〈despitous + －ly ${ }^{2}$ ．］ Despiteously；maliciously；angrily；cruelly． Ont the child he hente
Chaucer， Cl
Despitoutly．Chaucer，Clerk＇s Tale，1． 478.
Which would be all his solace and revenge，
As a despite done against the Most High． Milton，P．L．，vi． $906 .^{\text {Min }}$
But，as $Y$ said to him，his own despites
Are for his breast the fittest ornamentz．
$L$ ongfellow，tr．of Dante＇a Inferno，xiv． 71.
In despite of，in deflance or contempt of；in defiant op－ position to ：notwithatanding：later abbrevated to in spite or aimply despite as a preportion．

Why doo 1 longer live in lifes despight，
And doo not dye then in despight of death？ Spenser，Daphnaida， $\mathbf{v}$ ． Seized my hand in despite of my efforts to the cuntrary．
despite（des－pit＇），$v$ ．$t$ ．；pret．and pp．despited， ${ }_{\mathrm{H}} \mathrm{pr}$ despiter＝ Pr ．despechar，despeytar $=\mathrm{Sp}$. de－ spechar $=\overline{\mathrm{P}}$ ．despeitar $=\mathrm{It}$ ．dispettare，$\langle\mathrm{L} . d e-$ spectare，look down upon，despise，freq．of de－ spicere，pp．despectus，look down upon，despise： spicere，pp．despectus， see despise．Hence by apheresis spite，v．t．］ 1 ． see despise．Hence by apheresis spite，v．t．］ 1 ．
To treat with contempt；set at naught；despise． ［Rare．］
Hee chuseth him as the filtest subfect in whose ruine
to despite his Maker．
Purchas，Pilgrimage，p． 25. The great founder of Rome，I heard in Holland，slew his brother for despiting the weakness of his walls．$L$ Landor，Peter the Great and Alex．
2．To vex；offend；spite．［Rare．］ Saturn，with his wife Rhea，fled by night，setting the
town on fire，to dexpite Bacchus．
Sir ${ }^{H}$ ，Raleigh． despite（des－pit＇），prep．［Short for in despite of：see despite，$n$ ．］In despite of；notwithstand－ ing．See in despite of，under despite，$n$ ．

But archwyfea，eger in their vilolence，
Ferse as a tigre for to make affray，
They haf，degpite and agayne conscience，
list not of pride theyre hornya cast away．
Plants of great vigor wilf almost alwaya strucgle in． blosaom，despite impediments．

Marg．Fuller，Woman in 19th Cent．，
Faith beld fast，despite the plucking fiend． Browning，Ring and Book，1． 199.
The moon will draw the sea，despite the storms and darkness that brood between．
＝Syn．Notwithstanding，In spite of，Despite S． 123. despiteful（des－pit＇fül），a．［Formerly often spelled，erroneously，despightful；＜despite＋ －ful，I．Hence by apheresis spiteful．］Full of despite or spite；malicious；spiteful：as，a de－ spiteful enemy．［Rare．］
Backbiters，hatera of God，despiteful，proud boasters．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Wrinkled face for looks delightful, } \\
& \text { Shall acqualit the Dame despiteful. }
\end{aligned}
$$

boasters．
Rom．i． 30.

Lodge（Arber＇s Eng．Garaer，I．15）．
despitefully（des－pīt＇fúl－i），adv．With despite； maliciously；viciously．
Pray for them which despilefully use you and persecnte
you．Mat．v． 44.
despitefulness（des－pīt＇fül－nes），n．Malice； ill will；malignity．
Let us examine him with despitefulness and tortnre，
that we know his meekness，and prove his patience．$W$ Wiadom， i .19.
despiteous，dispiteous（des－，dis－pit＇ê－us），a．
［Extended from earlier despitous，dispitous（as
despoil（des－poil＇），v．t．［＜ME．despoilen，de－ spuilen，〈 OF．despoiller，despuiller（F．dépouiller $\overline{\bar{P}}_{\mathrm{g} .}$ despojar $=\mathrm{It}$ ．despogliare，dispogliare，spo－ gliare，despoil，＜L．despoliare，plunder，く de－in－ tensivo＋spoliare，plunder，strip，rob，$\langle$ spoli－ um，spoil：sce spoil．Cf．depopulate．］1．To spoliate；take spoil from；strip of possessions； pillage：as，the army despoiled the enemy＇s country．
The Dom schalle hecynne，auche hours as oure Lord de－ acended to llelle and dispoyled it．

Mondeville，Travels，p． 114. 2．To deprive by spoliation；strip by force； plunder；bereave：with of：as，to dcspoil one of his goods or of honors．
The carl of March，following the phain path which his Edward the zon both of their lives and their kingdoma

Raleigh， 11 ist．World，Pret．，p． 12.
Waited with helfish rancour inminent
To intercept thy way，or send thee back
Despoild of
Nitton，P．L．，1x． 411.
3．To strip；divest；undress：used absolutely or with of．［Obsolete or archaic．］
lIe bad
That wommen ahoide dispoilen hir ryght there．
And despoylled hym of alle liys clothea in to his aherte． Ioly Rood（E．E．T．S．），p． 164.
And thei made despoile the quene to go to hir bedde．
on（．）．，iii． 463
Though most were aorely wounded，none were slain， The anrgeons soon despoil＇d them of their arms， And aome with salves they cure，and some with charms． Dryden，
despoil（des－poil＇），u．［＜despoil，v．］Spoil； plunder；spoliation．
My houses be，by the oversight，despail，and evil behav－
four of such as 1 did trust，in ruin and decay． despoiler（des－poi＇lér），R．One who despoils or strips by force；a plunderer．

Henry VIII．，the founder of the retormation in this coun－ try，and the despoiler of the clergy．

Pelre，Reflections，p． 29.
despoilment（des－poil＇ment），$n$ ．［ $<\mathrm{OF}$. de－ spoillement，dejoillement， F ．dépouillement $=$ Pr． despoillanent，despulhament；asdespoil + －ment．］ The act of despoiling；a plundering．Hob－ house．
despoliation（des－pō－li－a＇shon），$n . \quad[<$ OF．de－ spoliation，＜LL．despoliatio（ $n-)$ ，＜L．despoliare， pp．despoliatus，despoil：see despoil，v．］The act of despoiling，stripping，or plundering．
despond（des－pond＇），$v_{*} i_{0}$［＜L．despondere，give up，yield（with or without animum，courage）， lose courage，despair，despond；also（with de－ intensive）promise，pledge；＜de，away，＋spon－ dere，promiso：see sponsor，spouse．Cf．respond．］ To lose heart，resolution，or hope；be cast down；be depressed or dejected in mind．
The Pilgrims then，especially Chriatian，began to de－ way by which to escape the River Bunyan，Pilgrim＇s Progress，p． 210. Orst dificulty

The men who labour and digeat thinga most
Will be much apter to despond than boaat．
Roscommon，On Transisted Verse，1． 162.

## despot

I should despair，or at least despond．Seott，Letters． ＝Syn．Despoir，Despond．Despair implies a total loes of hope；degpond does not．Despondency prontces a dispo－ all effort see deguair，

I shall despair．－There is no creature loves me． Shak．，Ricl．1It，Y． 3 ．
I have seen，without desponding even for a moment，the hours which Amertca has styled her gloomy ones． Washington，in Bancroft＇a Hist．Const．，L． 281.
despond（des－pond＇），$n$ ．［＜despond，v．］De－ spondency．［Archaic．］

This miry slough is the descent whither the acum and and therefore it is called the slongh of Deeztonil．

Bunyan，Pilgrim＇s Progress．
despondence（des－pon＇dens）， $\mathfrak{n}$ ．［＜desponden（ $t$ ） $+-c e$.$] A despoudent coudition；despondency．$ ［Rare．］
The people，when once infected，iose their relish for hap． piness，saunter abount with Iooks of degpondence． $\begin{gathered}\text { Goldsmith，Citizen of the World，1xviii．}\end{gathered}$
despondency（des－pon＇den－si），u．［＜despon－ den $(t)+-c y$ ．］A sinking or dejection of spirits from loss of hope or courage in aftiction or diffi－ culty；deep depression of spirit．
Let not disappointment cause despondency，nor difficulty despair．
sir 7 ．Browne，Chr
We poets in our youth begin in gladnesa：
But thereof cone in the end despontlency and madness．
IFordsworth，Reaolution sul Iudependence， endence，st． 7.
＝Syn．Desperation，etc．（see despair），discouragement，
despondent（des－pon＇dent），a．［＜L．despon－ den（t－）s，ppr．of desponädere，despond：see de－ spond，v．］Losing courage；falling into dejec－ tion；depressed；spiritless．
A man might be despondent had he spent a lifetime on difficult task without s glean of encouragement．
despondently（des－pon＇dent－li），$a d v$ ．In a de－ spondent manner．

He thus despandently concludes．
Barrour，Sermons，p． 319.
desponder（des－pon＇der），$n$ ．One who desponds．
I am no desponder in my uature．
Swift．
desponding（des－pon＇ding），$p, a$ ．Given to or caused by despondoncy；despondent．

There is no aurer remedy for auperatitious and degpond－ ing weakneas than，When we have done our own parts， to commit all chearfuly，for the rest，to the good pleasure
of Heaven．
S．
despondingly（des－pon＇ding－li），adv．In a de－ sponding manner；with dejcetion of spirits．
Swift，withont a penny in hia purse，was despondingly looking out of his window to gape away the time．
desponsaget（des－pon＇sāj），n．［As desponsate + －age．］Betrothal．
Etheibert．went peaceable to King Offa for despan－
Foxe，Martyrs，p． 103. desponsateł（des－pon＇sāt），v．t．［＜L．despon－ satus，pp．of desponsare（）It．disposare $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ． desposar），betroth，intensive of despondere，pp． desposar），betroth，intensive of despondere，pp．
desponsus，promise to give：see spouse and de－ spond，v．］To betroth．Cockeram．
desponsation $\dagger$（des－pon－sā＇shon），n．［く LLL． desponsatio（n－），＜L．desponsure，betroth：see desponsate．］À betrothing．
For sll this desponsation of her［Mary］，according to the deaire of her parents，and the custom of the uation，she riage． desponsory $\ddagger$（des－pon＇sō－ri），，\％．［＜LI．despon－ sor，one who betroths，＜L．despondere，pp．de－ sponsus，betroth．See desponsate．］A written betrothal．Worcester．
despot（des＇pot），n．［Formerly also despote；$=$ D．despoot＝G．Dan．Sw．despot，〈 OF．despot， despost， F. despote $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．déspota $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．despota $=$ It．despota，despoto，く ML．despota，despotus， ＜Gr．$\delta \varnothing \sigma \pi \delta \tau \eta \varsigma$ ，a master，lord，ruler，appar．orig． comp．，＜$\delta \varepsilon \sigma-$ ，origin unknown，$+* \pi \delta \tau \iota \varsigma$ ，later $\pi \sigma \sigma t$, husband，orig．master，$=$ Skt．pati，lord， $=$ Lith．patis，lord，＝L．potis，able，cf．L．po－ ten（t－）s，strong，potent：see potent，posse．］ 1. An absolute ruler；one who governs according to his own will，under a recognized right or cus－ tom，but uncontrolled by constitntional restric－ tions or the wishes of his subjects；a sovereign who is himself theoretically the source of all law．
The case of Pausanias and oftrer such cases were re－ carded ly the Spartans themaelves as showing the tea－ H．Spencer，Prin．of Sociol．，§ 250.
The nation knew that the king was not an arbitrary des． pot，hint a sovereign bound hy oaths，jawa，po
necessities，over which they hal some control． Stubbe，Const．Hist．，§ 366.

## despot

Hence－2．A tyrant；an oppressor；one who or a body which exereises lawful power tyran－ nically or oppressively，as elther sovereign or master．
A despot is the individual or class in whose favour and for whose bencft such a government is carried on．A des． poo may thas includo nyy number of persons from unity 3．An honorary title of the Byzantine emperors， afterward of members of their families，and then conferred as a title of office on vassal rulers and governors：as，the despots of Epirns．

Paleologus was both by the pstriarke and the young em peror honored with the title of the despot，another step ＝Syn．Autocrat，dictator．
despotat（dos＇pot－at），n．［＜F．despotat；＜des poi＋－ute ${ }^{3}$ ．］Government by a despot；the territory geverned by 8 despot．Seo despot， 3. ［Rare．］

The absence of all feudal organization ．．．gave the des potal of Eplrus a Byzantine type．

Fintay，Medievai Greece and Trebizond，vi．\＆ 1. despotet，$n$ ．An obsolete form of despot．
despotic，despotical（des－pot＇ik，－j－kal），a．［＝ $\mathrm{OH}^{\circ}$ ．and F ．despotique $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．иespótico ${ }^{\circ}=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．It． despotico（ef．D．G．despotiseh $=$ Dan．Sw．despo－ tisた），〈Gr，ঠعбтотıós，of a lord or despot，〈 $\delta \varepsilon$－ опб́rクs，a lord，despot：seo respot．］Pertaining to or of the naturo of a despet or despotism unlimited；arbitrary ；tyrannical：as，a clespotic ruler；despotic government or power；a despotio will

## quences of having a despouring gove

In a barbarous sge the finagination exercises a despofic Despotic monarchy．Seamonarchy，＝Syn．Autocratic，
despotically（deg－pot＇i－kal－i），adv．In a despot ic manner；with unlimited power；arbitrarily． Allke in IJindu and in Russian vilige－communite ws find the gront of halitations，each despotically ruied by a despoticalness（des－pot＇i－kal－nes），n．The quality of being despotie；absolute or arbitrary authority．
despoticon（des－pot＇i－kon），u．［＜Gr．ঠєбтогıко́ （se．ow $\mu a$ ，body），the Lord＇s body（the name be－ ing given by specialization to tho largest por－ tion of the host），neut．of dعбтоriкos，of the Lord， of a lord or despot：see despotic．］In the Coptic Ch．，the central part of the corban or oblate， oceupying the intersection of the upright and transverso pieces of the eross marked npon it． The despolicon itself ia divided by a cross into pour divi－ sons，the whole obiste contsining sisteen．Also isoatico
sud spoudicon． The Priest
dips ths despoticon in the challce．
despotism（des＇pot－lzm），n．［ $=$ F．despotisme $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．despotism $=\mathrm{It}$ ．despotismo $=\mathrm{D}$ ．des－
potie，despotismus $=\mathrm{G}$ ．despotismus $\begin{aligned} & \text { potie，despotismus }=\text { G．despotismus }=\text { Dan．des－} \\ & \text { potisme }=S w . d e s p o t i s m ; ~ a s ~ d e s m o t ~\end{aligned}+$－ism． 1 1． Absolute power；authority unlimited and un－ controlled by constitutional restrictions，and depeuding only on the will of the prinee：as， the despotism of Louis XIV．

We are ready to wonder that the best gifts are the most spartugly bestowed，and rashly to conclude that despotism fs tha decres of henven，bocause by far the largest part of
［Cessar Borgla］tolerated within the sphere of his fron ［Csesar Borgla］tolerated within the sphere of Macaulay，Machiaveli． 2．An arbitrary govermment ；the rule of a des－ pot；absolutism；autocracy．
Even the mighty Roman Republic，．．sifter mttaintag the hichest promt of power，passed，seemingly noder the operation of irresistive causes，into a intitary desporism． Calhoren，Works，I． 85
The Roman government，at least from the time of Dlo－ cletian and Constantlue，was a pure sind absolute despol－
Stille，Stud．Med．Inist．，p． 33 ．
3．Figuratively，absolute power or controlling influence．
Such is the desjotism of the imagination over uncuitt． $=$ Syn．I．Despotisn，Tyranny，Autocracy，Absolutism All these words imply absolute power．Tymany is the sbuse of shsotute power，iegal or usurped，and impltes oppression．Despotism，in its esrlier sud stilt Irequen pard for the wellarg of the suhject；but there is aiso aten． dency to give it essentially the same mesuing as tyranult using aboolutism or autocracy where au unfavorabis mesn Ing is not intended．See oypression．
The crueity and inhumanlty which flourished in the home under repubic，professing freedom，found a nstura
avage ruler excrelses upon his subjects，with abjoct sub of then on their part，in enforeing thasscred＂customs＂ of the tribe ？ Maudsley，Body and Will，p． 176 ．

## 1567

As a champion of Abotutisn，and of the Church，Charies Fellx was maturally attracted towards Austria．

## E：Dicey，vletor Eramanuel，v．

despotist（des＇pot－ist），n．［＜despot + －ist．］ One who supports or who is in favor of despot ism．［Kare．］
I must become as thorough a despotist and imperiailst despotize（des＇pot－iz），t．i．；pret．and pp．des－ potized，ppr．desjotiaing．［三 $\mathbf{N}$ ．despotiser；as despot + －izc．］To be a despot；aet the part of a despot；be despotic．
despotocracy（des－po－tok＇ra－gi），n．［＜Gr． дсопо́тŋs，despot，＋－кратia，＜крагсiv，govern： see－cracy．］Government by a despot；des－ potism as a prineiplo of government．［Rare．］
Despolocracy，the worst institution of the mlddle sges，
the leprosy of soclety，came over the water；the dave the icprosy of soctety，camse over the water，the
survived the prlest，the noble the king．
Theodora I＇arker，Works，V． 202. despumate（dẹ－spū＇māt or dea＇pū－māt），t．； pret．and pp．despumated，ppr．despumating． ［＜L．despumotus，pp．of despumare（〉F．de－ spumer $=$ Sp．despumar $=$ It．dispumarc $)$ ，skim off，deposit a frothy matter，＜de，off，$+8 p u-$ mare，foam，［ spuma，foam：see spume．］I． intrans．To throw off impurities；froth；form froth or seum；elarify．［Rare．］
That discharge is a beneft to the constitutlon，and will so to get into perfect good heaith．

II trans To throw of in froth emunctory and open glands．

G．Cheyne，English Mslady，p． 360.
despumation（des－pụ̃－mā＇shọn），n．［न F．des－ pumation $=$ Sp．despumacion，＜L．L．despuma－ lio（n－），＜L．despumare，skim off：seedespumate．］ The rising of exerementitions matter to the surface of a liquor in the form of froth or aeum ； a seumming．
desquamate（des－kwā＇māt），r．i．；prot．and pp． desquamated，ppr．desquamating．［＜L．desqua－ matus，pp．of desquamare（＞F．desquamer），seale off，〈de，off，+ squamu，seale．］To seale off； peel off；exfoliate；be shed，east，or molted in the form of seales or flakes．
The cuticle now begins to derquamate．
S．D＇lunbe，Diseasea of the SkIn．
desquamation（des－kwā－mā＇shon），$n . \quad[=$ F． desquamation；as desquamute＋＂－ion．］The pro－ eess of desquamating；a sealing or exfoliation， as of skin or bone；especially，separation of the epidermis in scales or patehes：a common result of certain diseases，as searlatina．
The separation of the cutlels in small branny fragments The separation of the cutlels in smail bramy fragments

## desquamativo（des－kwam＇a－tiv），a．［＜desqua－

 mate $\left.+-\mu^{\prime} e.\right]$ Relating to，consisting in，or par－ taking of the character of desquamation．－De－ squamative nephritis，a nephritis fin which tha epilise－ llum of the urinary tubules and Natpightan bodles is shed to a greater or less extent．desquamatory（des－kwam a－tob－ri），$a$ ．and $n$ ．［＜ desquamate + －ory．］I．a．Relating to desqua－ mation；desquamative．

II．n．Pl．desquamatories（－riz）．In surg．，a kind of trepan formerly used for removing the laminm of exfoliated bones．
dess（des），n．［E．dial，and Sc．，also dass； Icel．des，a heap，mound（in eomp．hey－des，a hay－staek）．］1．A portion eut from a hay－ stack with a hay－knife for immediate use．－2 Tho portion of a sheaf or lot of grain or of a stack of bay which is left when a part is re－ moved for use
dess（des），v，$\ell$ ．［E．dial，and Se．．（dess，n．］ 1. To lay elose together；pile in order．－2．To eut （ s section of hay）from a stack．Hallivell．
desset，$n$ ．［ME．des，dese，deis，a dais：see dais．］ An obsolete form of dais．

And next to her sate goodiy Shamefastnesse，
Ne ever durst her eyes from ground uprear
No ever once did looke up from her desse．
dessert（de－zért＇or－8êrt＇），n．［Sometimes spell－ ed desert；＜ OF ．dessert， $\mathbf{F}$ ．dessert，dessert，＜ desservir，clear the table，＜des－，de－，away，+ servir，serve：see serce．］A service of fruits and sweetmeats at the close of a repast；the last course at table：in tho United States often used to inelude pies，puddings，and other sweet dishes．

At your debser bright pewter comes too lata，
Wheu your arst course was well servd up in plate．
$W$. Eing，Art of Coole
destination
The supper，with a handsome dessert，would do honour Queted in Firat l＇ear of a Silker Reign，p． 105.
Desaert－service，the dishes，plstes，etc．，used in serving dessert．
dessert－spoon（de－zért＇spo̊n），n．A spoon inter mediate ill size between a table－spoon and a tea－spoon，used for eating dessert．
dessiatine，dessyatine（des＇ya－tin），n．［＜Russ． desyatina，a measure of land（see def．），lit．a tenth，〈desyati＝E．ten，q．v．］A Russian land measuro equal to 2.702 Englislı aeres．Also written desiatine，dessatine，and（Latinized） dessatina，and，improperly，deciatinc． The right of personal vote belongs to those who possesw
100 msle serfs，or 500 desiatines of ground．Erougham． The calculation is made per dessyatine，or，as we should suy，per acre． D．31．Wallace，kussia，p． 518 It is singular，however，that where the extent of pro－ ductlve forest in Russia is smaller，the jlelif per densiatino is greater．

Salure，XXX． 398.
soprano，lit．up－
dessus（de－sil＇），n．［F．dessus，soprano，lit．up－ from，+ sus，over，upon，＜L．susum，oceasional contr．of sursum，sbove，ap，npward，contr．of ＂subvorsum，＜sub，below，$f$ vorsum，orig．neut． pp．of tertere，turn ；ef．sub－ter－t．］The French name for soprano，formerly used also by Eng． lish musieians．
destancet，$n$ ．An obsolete form of distance．
destemper（des－tem＇pér），$v$ ．and $n$ ．See distem－ per2．
destint，$n$ ．［＜OF．destine，f．，destiny，eud， destin，m．，F．destin（ $=$ Pr．desti $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．＇＇g．It． destino），destination，intention，$\langle$ restiner，des－ tine：see destinc．Cf．destiny．］Destiny：as， ＂the destin＇s adamantino band，＂Marsion．
destinablet（des＇ti－na－bl），a．［ME．，＜O1．desti－ nabte，＜destiner，destine：see destine and－able．］ Determinable by fato or destiny；fated．

By the order of necessite destynable．
Chaucer，loëthlus，iv，prose 6.
destinablyt（des＇ti－na－bli），acli．In a destinable manner．Chaucer．
destinalt（des＇ti－nal），a．［ME．．＜destine＋－al．］ Pertaining to destiny；determined by desting； fated．

But I axe ylf ther lse any ifberte of fre wil，in this ordre of causes，that clyven thus togidere in hymself，or eflcs I wolde If that the destmal cleyne constreynth the nov－ ［く 1 L destinatus，pp of elestinare，destine：see destinc．］To design or appoint；destine．

A destructiva God，to erente onr souis，and destinate them to eternal damnation

Burion，Anst．of Mel．，p． 652. Decking their houses with branches of cypresse：a tree
destinated to tha desd．
Sandys，Travalics，p． 65. Birds are destinated to fly among the branches of trees and lushes．
log the Wranches of trees
destinatet（des＇ti－nāt），a．［＜J．destinatits，pp． see the verb．］Appointed；destined；deter－ mined．

Ye are destinate to mnother dwelling than here on enrth． destination（des－ti－nā＇slion），n．［＜OF．destio nation，destinaeion， F ．destination $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．desti nacio $=\mathrm{Sp}$. destinacion $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．destinação $=\mathrm{It}$ ． destinazione，$<\mathrm{L}_{\text {．destinatio }}(n=)$ ，＜destinare， pp ． destinatus，destine：see destine．］1．The act of destining or appointing；appointment；desig－ nation．
Designed by nature ．．．for the propayation of the spe cics：which destinations．mppesrs to havs leen pre ordalned by the author of mankind for the continustion
of it． 2．The purpose for whiel！anything is intended or appointed；eud or ultimate design；prede－ termined object or use：as，every animal is fitted for its destination．

The passagea through which spirits are conveyed to the members，being aimost inflnite，and each of them drawn through so many meanders，it is wonderful that they should perform their regular destinations wilhout losing
their wsy．
3．The place to whieh a thing is appointed or directed；the predetermined end of a journey， royage，or eourse of transmission；goal：as，the ship＇s destiuation was unknown；the destination of a letter or package．－4．In Scols lav，a term． generally speaking，applied to the series of heirs called to the suceession of beritable or mova－ ble property，by the provision of the law or title， or by the will of the proprietor：but usually ap－ plied in a more limited senso to a nomination of suceessors in a certain order，regulated by the will of the proprietor．$=S y n$ ，2．Purpose，Inten－ tJon，lot，fate．－ S ．Goal，harbor，haven．

## destine

destine（des＇tin），v．t．；pret．and pp．destined， ppr．destining．［＜ME．destenen，desteynen，くOF． destiner，F．destiner＝Pr．Sp．Pg．destinar $=$ It． destinare，＜L．destinare，make fast，establish， determine，design，intend，destine，appar．＜de－ intensive＋＊stan－are，an assumed form，＜stare， stand：see stand．］1．To set apart，ordain，or appoint to a use，purpose，office，or place．

The rain comes down，it comes without our call，
Each pattering drop knows well its destined place．
The tyrant ceuld not besr to see the triumph of those Whom he had destined to the gailows and the quartering－
Macaulay，Nugent＇s Hampden What fitter use
Was ever husband＇s meney destined to？
Browning，Ring and Book，II． 139.
2．To appoint or predetermine unalterably，as by a divine decree；doom；devote．

And makes us with reflective Trouble see
That all is destin＇d，which we fancy free．
We sre decreed，
Reserved，and destined to eternal wo．
Mitton，$P$ ，
Mitton，P．L．，1i． 160

## Net enfoyment and not sorre

Longfellow，Psalm of Life
＝Syn．To intend，mark out，consecrate，dedicate，decree， destinezite（des－ti－nä＇zit），n．［After M．Des－ tinez．］A variety of diadochite from Visé in Belgium．
destinism（des＇ti－nizm），n．［＜destiny＋－ism．］ Fatalism．E．D．［Rare．］
destinist（des＇ti－nist），$n$ ．［＜destiny + －ist．］ A believer in destiny．Imp．Dict．［Rare．］ destiny（des＇ti－ni），n．；pl．destinies（－niz）．［ ME．destynie，destenye，destenee，destene，distyne，〈OF．destinee，F．destinée $=$ Pr．destinada $=$ It． destinata，＜ML．as if＂destinata，destiny，prop． pp．fem．of L．destinare，destine：see destine．］ 1. An irresistible tendency of certain events to corne about by force of predetermination，what－ ever efforts may be made to prevent them；over－ ruling necessity；fate．
On monday by goote distyme we shall meve alle to go
towarde Clarence．
You are three men of sin，whom destimy
And what is instrument the never－surfeited lorid
And what is in＇the never－surfeited sea
liath causid to beich np．Shat．，＇lempest，iii． 3 ． With the Stoicks they［the Turks］attribute all accidents to destiny，sud consteliations at birth．

Whate＇er betides，by destiny＇tis done
And better bear like men than vainly seek to slun． Dryden，Pal．and Arc．，1． 249 ．
2．That which is predetermined and sure to come true．

The kith that hee comme fro or hee con till
Hee shail bee doluen［buried］ded as dexterie falles． Alisaunder of Macedoine（E．E．T．S．），1． 1026. ＇Tis destiny unshunnabie，like death．
3．That which is to become of any person or thing in the future；fortune；lot；luck：often in the plural．
new what inener in this werld of wham $y$ an come， Me is diant，but god do his wille！ As a Fish cannot live out of Water，no more was it in Beker；Cintonicles，p． 51 ． Baker；Cironicles，p． 51. The destimies of the luman race were staked on the
same cast with the freedom of the English people．
Macaulay．
The revolutions in England could not hut affect the des－
inies of the colenies．Bancroft，Mist．U．S．，I．195． 4．［eap．］pl．In classical myth．，the Fates or Parce；the powers supposed to preside over human life．See fate．

Destinies do cut his thread of life．Shak．，Pericles，i． 2. Justly desade Pan＇s sisters．

The Destinies，I hope，have pointed out
Our ends aiike，that thau mayst die for love，
Theugh not for me．
Beat．and Fl．，King sud Ne King，iv． 2.
Manifest destiny，thast which clearly appears destined to come to pass；a future state，condition，or event which can
be foreseen with certainty，or is recsrded as inevitable． be foreseen with certainty，or is regsrded as inevitable．
Thls phrase has been much used in American politics This phrase has been much used in American politics，
especialiy about the time of the Nlexicsn war，by those especialiy about the time of the Mexicsn war，by those
who believed that the United States were destined in time who becupy the entire continent．
The manifest destiny of the＂Anglo－Saxon＂race and the huge dimensions of our ceuntry are favourite topics with esting en that sccount when consideved the less inter－ view of the historian．J．Fiske，Amer．Pol．Ideas，p． 102. ＝Syn．Destiny，Fate，Doom．Fate is stronger than des－ er discernible canse；but the words are often used inter． chsngeably．Doom is an unhappy destiny．

## 1568

No man of woman Lern，
Coward or brave，can shun his destiny． Bryant，Iiiad，vi． Love is not in our choice，but in our fate．
Dryden，lal．and Arc， Dryden，1＇al．and Arc．，1． 328.
In the midst of its reveis［the Greek werld］trembled at the thonght of the doom that was awaiting it；despair was st its heart．
destituent＋（des－tit＇$\overline{1}-$ ent），a．［＜L．destitu－ $e n(t-) s$ ，ppr．of destituere，forsake；improp．used in sense of＇wanting＇：see destitute．］Want－ ing；deficient．

When any condition ．．．is destituent or wanting，the uty itself falis．Jer．Taylor，Ductor Dubitantium，1． 446 ． destitute（des＇ti－tūt），v．t．［く L．destitutus， pp．of destituere（ $>\mathrm{F}$ ．destituer $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．Sp．Pg． （lestituir $=$ It．destituire），set down，put away， leave alone，forsake，abandon，desert，＜de， down，away，＋statuere，set，put，place，＜status， a position：see statute，state，and cf．constitutc， institute．］1t．To forsake；desert；abandon； leave to neglect．

We see also that the science of merlicine，if it be desti－ tuted and forsaken by natural philosophy，it is not much better than an cmpirical practice．

Bacon，Advancement of Learning， 31.182. It is the sinfullest thing th the world to forsake or des．
（itute a plantation［colony］． titute a plantation［colony］．Bacon，Plantations． office；divest：used absolutely or with of．［Ar－ chaic．］

He was wiiling to part with his places，upon hepes not to be destituted，but to be preferred to one of the baron＇s
places in lreland．$\quad$ Bacon，Letters，p． 48 （Ord MS．）．
I have given you．．the smount of a considerable purpose of Shelley，To Godwin，in Dowden，I1． 323.
$3 \nmid$ ．To disappoint．
It is good in sll cases for every man to understand not only his own advantages，but also his disadvantages；lest destituted．neediessly of ended when his expectation is destitute（des＇ti－tūt），a．and n．［＜ME．desti－ tute $=\mathrm{F}$ ．destitué $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．Pg．destituido $=\mathrm{It}$ ．de－ stituto，destituito，＜L．destitutus，pp．of destituere， forsake，abandon，desert：see destitute，v．］I＇． a．1．Deprived；bereft；under complete lack or privation，whether of what has been lost or of what has never been possessed：with of：as， destitute of honor or of prudence；destitute of the necessaries of life．
Of all piaces，suez is the most destitute of every thing that the earth produces．They have neither water，grass， corn，nor any sort of herb or tree near it．

Pococke，Description of the Esst，I． 136.
Totaily destitute of all shadow of influence．Burke． The moon ．．．has withered into a dry，volcanic cinder， destitute of water snd sir．

Dauson，Nature and the Lible，p． 00.
2．Without means；indigent；needy；poor：as， the family has becn left destitute．$=$ Syn．2．Penni－
less，necessitons，pinched，distressel．
II．n．sing．and pl．A destitute person，or des－ titute persons collectively．
He will regard the prayer of the destitute．Ps，cii． 17. Have pity on this poor destitute．
．St．John，Sermons（1737），In 224.
destituteness（des＇ti－tūt－nes），$n$ ．The state of being destitute ；destitution．［Rare．］
destitution（des－ti－tū＇shon），$n .[=F$ ．destitu－ tion $=$ Sp．destitucion $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．destituição $=$ It． destituzione，＜L．destitutio（ $n$－），a forsaking，＜de－ stituere，forsake：see destitute．］1．Depriva－ tion；absence of anything desired．
I am unhappy－thy mother and thyself at a distance from me；and what can compensate for such a destitution？
2．Deprivation of office；dismissal；discharge． See destitute，v．，2．［Rare．］
The man［the nnjust steward］not so much as attempt－ ing 8 defence，hits destitution follows：＂Give an account
of thy ste wardship：for thou mayest be no longer stewsrd．＂ Abp．Trench，On the l＇arables，p． 326.
3．Deprivation or absence of means；indigence； poverty；want．

Left in so great destitution．
Hooker．
$=$ Syn．3．Indigence，Penury，etc．（see poverty）；privation，

## disres

desto（des＇tō），adv．［It．，awaked，lively，ac－ tive，brisk，$\langle$ destare，awake，rouse，renew，＜L． $d e$ ，off，away，+ stare，stand．］In a sprightly manner：a direction in music．
destraint，$v$ ．An obsolete form of distrain．
destra mano（des＇trä mä＇nō）．［It．：destra， fem．of destro，く L．dexter，right；mano，＜L．ma－ nus，hand：see dexter and manual．］In music， the right hand：in pianoforte－music used as a direction over a passage to be played with the right hand．Abbreviated D．M．
destreinet，v．A Middle English form of dis－ train．

## destruct

destrert，$\mu$ ．［ME．destrer，destrere，dextrer，$\leqslant$ OF．destrier，destrer $=$ Pr．destrier $=\mathbf{I t}$ ．destri－ ere，destriero，く ML．dextrarius，a war－horse（so called becauso led at the right hand until want－ ed in battle），（L．dexter，right hand：see dexter．］ A war－horse

By him baiteth his dextrer
Chaucer，Sir Thepas，1． 202.
As for the Duke，we left him on toot，an enemy as dan gerous on foot as when mounted on his destrier
estriet $v, t$ A Midale English form of destroy destriert，$n$ ．Sec destrer．
destroy（des－troi＇），v．t．［＜ME．destroyen，de－ stroien，destruyen，destryen，destruen，destrien， distroyen，etc．（also by apheresis stroyen：see stroy），$\langle\mathrm{OF}$. destruire，F．détruire $=\mathrm{Pr} . \mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ． destruir $=\mathrm{It}$ ．destruire，destruere，distruggere， L．destruere，pull down，ruin，destroy，くde－priv． ＋struere，build：see structure，construct，in struct，etc．，and also destruct，destruetion，etc．］ 1．To pull down；unbuild（that which has been built or constructed）；demolish ：as，to destroy a building or a fortification；to destroy a city．
On the west side the Cyclopesn $w$ wil of the acropolis of Mycenm is alnost totally destroyed for a distance of forty－ 2．Tooverthrow；lay waste；ruin ；make des－ 2．Tote．
Sir，to youder theym by whos comsundement the londe is dcotroied of yow and youre bsrouns．

Merlin（E．E．T．S．），ih． 598.
Go up against this land，snd destroy it．Isa．xxxvi． 10. Solyman sent his army，which burnt and destroyed the country villages．Knolles，Ilist．Turks． 3．To kill；slay ；extirpate：applied to men or animals．
Ye slaill destroy all this people．Num．xxxil． 15. me．

Tis that anruly regiment within me，that will destroy
It him by force he can destroy，or，worse，
by some false gulle pervert．Mut ton，P．L．，iii． 91. 4．To bring to naught；put an end to ；anni－ hilate；obliterate entirely ；cause to cease，or to cease to be：as，to destroy one＇s happiness or peace of mind by worry．
Ouer－plente pryde norssheth，ther pouerte destrueth hit． Our oid man is crucified with him，that the body of sin might be destroyed．$\quad$ Rom．vi． 6 ． Venice is a stili more remarkable instance ：in her his－ Venice is a stilii more remarkable instance ：in her his－
tory we see nothing but the state；aristocracy had de－ tory we see nothing but the state；ar
stroyed every seed of genins and virtue．

Macaulay，Mitford＇s Hist．Greece．
The fury of a corrupt popnisce may destroy in one hour What centuries have slowly consolidated．

Story，Salem，Sept．18， 1 sR8．
5．To counteract or render of no avail；take away，detract from，or vitiate the power，force， value，use，or beauty of；ruin；spoil：as，to de－ stroy a person＇s influence．
The exceptions do not destroy the anthority of the rule． ；disprove．
Destroy his tib or sophistry，in vain，
The creature＇s at his dirty work again！
Pope，Prol．to Satires，1． 81.
It is by making the unphilosophic inference that be－ cause we cannot know the objective reality

J．Fiske，Cosmic Philos，I． 79.
Destroying angels．See angel．$=$ Syn．To consume，throw down，aze subert dismantle，desolate derastate，extin－ guish，quench，eradicate，root out．
destroyable（des－troi＇a－bl），a．［＜destroy + －able．］Capable of being destroyed；destruc－ tible．［Rare．］
Propagating themselves in a nanuer everywhere，and scarcely destroyable by the weather，the plough，or any
art．
Derhan，Physico－Theol．，iv． 11.
destroyer（des－troi＇èr），n．［く ME．destroyere， distriere；＜destroy $+-c r^{1}$ ．］One who or that which destroys；one who or that which kills， ruins，or makes desolate．

By powring－forth the pure and plentious Flood
Of his most precious water－mixed Blood，
reserue his People from the drad Destroyer．
Sylvester，tr．of Du Bartas＇s Weeks，fi．，The Tawe． Neither murmur ye，as some of them alse murmured，
and were destroyed of the destroyer． ed of the destroyer．
Te be styled great conquerours，
Patrons of mankind，gods，and sons ot gods：
Destroyers rightier callid，and plagues of men．
estruct（dẹ̄－strukt＇），v．t．［＜L．destruetus，
pp．of destrucre，destroy：see destroy．Cf．con－ struct，instruet．］To destroy．

The creatures Delonging to them
either wholly de－ structed or marveliensly corrupted from that they were

## destructibility

destructibility（dộ－struk－ti－bil＇i－ti），$n$ ．［＝Sp． destructibilidad $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．destructibilidate；as de－ structible + －ity．］The ruality of being eapable of destruction．
destructible（dẹ－struk＇ti－bl），a．［＝F．destruc－ tible $=\mathrm{It}$ ．distriggibile,$\langle\mathrm{LL}$ ．destruelibilis，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ． destruetus，pp．of elestruere，destroy．］Liable to destruction；eapable of being destroyed．
Thercfore forms，quallices，and cssenees nre produciblo by compoition，deutructive ly disoolution

A．Tucker，Light of Sialuro，II．I．\＆．
destructibleness（dệ－struk＇ti－bl－nes），n．The quality of being destruetible．
destructilet，to［ $\left\langle\mathrm{LL}_{\text {．}}\right.$ destructilis，destructi－ ble，〈 L ．destruclus，pp．of destruere，destroy：soe destroy．］That nay be destroyed；destructible． Bailey， 1727
destruction（dệ－struk＇shọn），u．［＜ML．destruc－ tion，destruccioin，destruccioun，，OF．destruetion， also destruison，F．destruction $=$ Sp．desiruecion $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．destruiçũo $=$ It．distruzione，$\langle$ L．destruc－ tio（ $n$－），a pulling down，destroying，$<$ destruere， pp．destructus，pull down，destroy：see elestroy． 1．Tho act of destroying；demolition；a pull－ ing down，as of a building；subversion or over throw，as of a government or a principle；ruiu， as of a town，a crop，reputation，virtue，ote．； annihilation or deprivation of existence，as of a mans or a forest．
And 5 myle fro Sarphen Is the Cytee of Sydon：of the Whiche citce Dyito was Lady，that was Enena Wyf altre The messagers of Corne wallo and of Orcanye com to hem that dllde thourgl ther and the diantin（1）T S）II 172 There waa a dcadly destruction throughout all the elly．

Sam．Y．11．
If materinl equalliy is ever to be secured at all，It will be seeured only by the destruction of elvilization，not IF．II．Mallock，Social Equality，
2．The state of being destroyed；ruin．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { When that whtch we lmmertal thought, } \\
& \text { We snw so nenr denfructions brought, } \\
& \text { We felt what yon did then endure } \\
& \text { and tremble yet, as not aceure. } \\
& \text { Such longings, as ahe knew, }
\end{aligned}
$$

To awit destruction all her glory drew．
filliam Morris，Earthty Paradise，IJI．114．
3．Cause of destruction；a consuming plague or ruinous infliction；a destroyer．
The destruction that wasteth at noon day．1n．xet． 6. The destruction of the poor is thelr poverty．Prov．x． 15. ＝Syn． 1 and 2．Overthrow，desolation，extirpation，eradi－
destructionist（dề－struk＇shon－ist），$n$ ．［ $<d c$－ struction + －ist．］1．One who favors or en－ gages in destruction ；a destructive．
Iutionlat－theugh moost of them are
In theol one who betieres prem－ an annihilationist
destructive（dë－struk＇tiv），a．and $n . \quad[=F$ ．de－ Structif $=$ Pr．destruetiu $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．destructivo $=$ It．distruttivo，〈 LLL．destructivus，〈 L．destructus， pp ．of destruere，destroy：see destroy．］I．a． 1．Causing destruction；having a tendency to destroy or the quality of destroying；ruinous； mischiovous；pernicious；hurtful：with of or to before an object：as，a desiructive fire ；a de－ structive disposition ；intomperance is destrue－ tive of health；evil exnmples are destructive to the morals of youth．

Rewards that elther would to virtue bring
No joy，or be destructive of the thlng．Man，tv．182 Now I myself，
A Tortryctive，whell I had not what I would
Tennyson，Walkiug to the Mall．
2．In logie，refuting；disproving：as，a destruc－ tive dilemma．－Destructive dilemma see dilem－ ma－Destructive dstination．see cisturnon－De－ structive hypothetical syluogism．see hyporetical． deteterlous，desolating，autiverslve．

II．$u$ ．One who or that which destroys；one who favors the destruction of anything for some ulterior purpose，as progress or public convenience ；an overthrower of existing insti－ tutions，customs，or the like．
Applying to each olher what Bentham would have called the dyslogistle names of the day，Anarchlat，Desiructive， and the like．
Notwithatanding hia akeptlcism，Ockam is not an extreme destructively（dē－struk＇tiv－li），udv．With de－ struction；ruinously；mischievously；with pow－ er to destroy．

What remalos but to breathe out Moses＇s with ？ 0 that men were not so destructively foolish I

Decay of Chrintian Riety． The doctrlne that atates the time of repentance deatruc． destructiveness（dẹ̆－struk＇tiv－nes），n．1．The quality of being destructive；tendency to de－ stroy or ruin．－2．In phren．，the tendeney to destroy or overthrow，sumposed to be located in a special orgau of the brain．See cut under phirenology．
estructor（dō－struk＇tor），\％．$[=\mathrm{F}$ ．destructour $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．destruydor $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．ilestruidor $=\mathrm{It}$ ．de struttore，＜LLL．destructor，a destroyer，＜L．de－ struere，pp．destruetus，destroy：soe destroy．］ 1 t ．A destroyer；a consumer．
Ifelmont doth somewhero wlitlly call the fire the de eructor and the artificlal death of thlngs．
beyle，Worke，I． 827
2．Specifically，a furnace or crematory for the burning of refuse．
Bearing in mind the undesirabillty of fillng up hollews with refuse，and an bsequently erecting bulldings upon it， the destructor becomes a nost deatrable meana of denling destruiet，t．t．A Middle English form of de－ stroy．
desudation（des－ū－dā＇shon），n．［＝F．alésuda tion $=$ Pg．desudaçõo，$\langle\mathrm{LL}$ ．elesudatio $(n-)$ ，a vio lent sweating，〈 L．desudare（＞It．rlesulare $=$ Sp． desuldar），pp．lesudalus，sweat greatly，＜de－in tensive + sudare，sweat，$=$ E．suecat，q．v．］In med．，a profuse or morbid sweating，frequently causing or accompanied by sudamina or heat pimples．
desudatory $\ddagger$（dề－sū dạ̄－tọ－ri），n．［＜NL．＂desu－ datorium，，c．desudare，sweat：seo desudation．］ A sweating－bath．Bailey， 1727.
desuete（des－wēt＇），a．［＜I．desuetrs，pp．of desnescere，disuse，put out of use，grow out of use，＜de－priv．＋suescere，inceptive of suere， be used，be accustomed．］Out of uso ；fallen into desuetude．［Rare．］
desuetude（des＇wē－tūd），n．［＝F．désuétude $=I t$ ．desuetudine，dissuetudine，$<$ L．desuetudo， disuse，＜desuescere，pp．desuctus，disuse： desuete．］Discontinuance of use，practice．cus－ tom，or fashion；disuse：as，many words in every languago have fallen into desuetule．
The laws give place，and ．i．．Jtsappear ly dermetuile． the gradual dentetude of old observances．

Lamb，Elia，p． 3 ． After the fourteenth century the practice of cathedra architeeture of the ald kind fell fast into desuetude．

C．E．Norton，Travel and Study in Italy，p． 103
of every form of sad desuefude and pieturesque decay Iladdon IIall contalus aome delightinl example

II．James，JT．，Trana Sketches，p． 28
desulphur（dë－sul＇fèr），v．$t$ ．$[=$ F．désulfurer as ele－priv．$+8 u l p h u r$.$] To free from sulphur；$ desulphurize．

A yellow tlnge，which ls deeper when the wool has pre lously been de－sulphurer
．Crookes，Dyelng and Calico－printing，p． 85
desulphurate（dē－sul＇fū－răt），$t$ ．$t$ ．；pret．and p1）．（lesulphurated，ppr．desulphuruting．［＜de－ priv．+ sulphur + ate ${ }^{2}$ ．］Same as desulphurize． desulphuration（dē－sul－fū－rā $\operatorname{shon}$ ），$n . \quad[=F$ ． désulfuration；as desulphurate＋－ion．］Same s desulnhuríation．

## desulphureted，desulphuretted（dē－sul＇fū－ret

 ed），a．［＜cle－priv．＋sulphuret＋ec ${ }^{2}$ ．］De prived of sulphur．The desulphuretted sodn makes the beat white－eurd soap．
Ure，Dlet，III， 847.
desulphurization（dē－sul＂fū－rj－zà＇shon），n．
［＜desulphurizo＋ation．］The act or process of depriving（an ore，a miueral，etc．）of sulphur desulpharize（dē－sul＇fū－riz），t．．t．；pret．and pp． desulphurized，ppr．desilphurizing．［＜de－priv． + sulphur + －ize．］To free from sulphur；re move the sulphur from（an ore，a mineral，etc．） by some suitable process：as，iron ores contain－ ing pyrites may be desulphurized by roasting； coke may be dcsulphurized by heating to redness in a current of stearm．
desultorily（des＇ul－tō－ri－li），adv．In a des－ ultory or random manner；withont method loosely．

Mnd ar conselatusness is snpposed to follow，desultority and aeeldentally，after matter of fact．

Grote，in Shairp＇：Culture nind Religion，p． 157.
desultoriness（des＇ul－tō－ri－nes），n．The char acter of being clesultory；disconnectedness： discursiveness：as，the desultoriness of a speak－ er＇s remarks．

It is enstomary to reproach the matlves of Oceanla with Invincible intolence；and，if it be a fautt，I fear they must be convicted of desultorinese and unntendiness in
desultorioust（des－ul－tō＇ríus），a．［＜L．Alesul－ torius：see desultory．］Desultory．Jer．Taylor． desultory（des＇ul－tọ－ri），a．［＜L．desultorius， of or pertaining to a vaulter or circus－rider， inconstant，tickle，＜tlesultor，a vaulter，circus－ rider，who leaped from horse to horse withont stopping，＜desilirc，pp．desultus，leap down， de，down，+ salire，leap：see sulient．］ 1 ． Leaping；hopping about；moviug irregularly． ［Archaic．］
thit was amazing that the desultory and rapld motlons of olitge her hitter to quit their hold
Gilbert White，Sut．Hits．of Selborne．
2．Swerving from point to point；irregularly shifting in course ；devious：as，desultory move－ ments ；a desultory saunter．
The broken surface of the ground ．．．was pecnilarly favorable to the dealitory and llusory Lietics of the Moorn Prescolt，Ferd．and Isa，I．14
Theaceforth their rucommunicable way
ollow the derultory fect of Death．
3．Veering about from one the whifling；unmethodical；irregular to another； ed：as，a desultory conversation．

He knew nothing nceurately；hla reading had lueen des ullory．

Macaulay，Ollver To turn these momenta to any profit at all，we must re． ligionsly methed tom．Deriltory reading and desul tory reverle are to be forever abandoned
ll．Choate，Addresses，p． 212
Desultory regearch，however to may amuse or benent the Investigator，seldom adds much to the real atock of hmman knowledge
fubbr，Medieval and Morlern Itiat，y． 11 ． 4．Coming suddenly，as if by leaping into view；started at the moment；random．
Tia not for a desultory thought to atone for a lewd course of life，nor for aoythtug but the anper－inductng of a virtuous liabit upon a vielous one，to quilify an effectual converslon．Sir R．L＇E＇strange．
$=$ Syn． 2 aud 3．Rambling，roving，unaystematie，Irregu－ desum
（＜esum＇），v．t．［＜L．destmere，pick ，choose，tako upon oneseli，＜$d c$ ，from，+ sumere，take：see assume，consume，etc．］To take from：borrow．

This peblle doth suppose，as pre－existent to It，the more simple matter out of which it to desumed．

Sir M．IInke，Ortg．of Mankind，p． 76
desynonymization（dē－si－non＇i－mi－za＇shon），$n$ ． ［＜tesynonymize＋ation．］The act or process by which synonymous words come to be dis－ criminated in meaniug sud use；the differenti－ ation of words．Coleridge
desynonymize（dē－si－non＇i－miz），t．$t . ;$ pret．and pp．desynonymized，ppr．desynonymizing．［＜de－ priv．+ synonymize．］To deprive of synony－ mous character，as words of similsr meaning； differentiate in signification；discriminate（sy－ nonymous words or phrases）．Also spelled de－ synonymise．

The pracess of deaynonymizing，．．．that is，of gradually comlng to discriminate in use between hitherto been accounted perfeetly equlvalent，and，as such， indifferently employed．

Abp．Trench，Study of Words，p．tis． In an clozuent review of Goethe＂s Lelben，hy lrof． Bhaekie，．．．these two forma fegolom and egotisni］are dett（det），n．A Middle English and early mod－

detach（de－tach＇），r．［First in the military sense；（ F．Netacher，OF．destacher，destachier， destechier $(=\mathrm{Pr} . \mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. destacar $=\mathrm{It}$ ．distac－ eare），detach，separate，unfasten，＜des－priv． + －tacher，fasten，only in this verb and its op－ posite attacher：see attach．］I．trans．1．To unfasten ；disunite；disengage and separate，as one thing from another：as，to detach a locomo－ tivo from a train；to detach a roek from 1ts bed；to detach the seal from a document；to detach a man from his party．
Thus tragedy was gradually defached from lts orjginal natitution，whlch was entirely religious． Goldsmith，Orlgin of Poetry．
The Ingennity of man has always been dedicated to the weet，the sensusi problent－how to detach the sensun the moral aweet，the moral dcep，the moral falr．

```
                                    Emerson, Compe
```

Never once does he detach his eye
Frow those ranged there to slay hlm or to save．
2．To separate for a specisl purpose or service send away，as from a post of duty or a larger body，on a distinct mission ：chiefy in military use：as，to detach a ship or a regiment for some

## detach

special duty; to detach an officer from a ship or station.
If ten men are in war with forty, and the latter detach oniy an equal number to the engagement, what benefit do
they receive from their auperiority?
Addison. $=$ Syn. To aever, withdraw draw off, disjoin, disconnect, unimith.- 2, To detail.
separate or disunite itself or one's self. [Rare.]
Detaching, fold by fold,
From those stili heights, and slowly drawing near,
A vapour heavy, hueless, formleza, cold,
Came foating on.
detachability (dē-tach-a-bil'i-ti), n. [< detachabte: see -bility. J The capability of being detached; detachable character or condition : as, the detachability of the parts of a thing.
It is believed that the feature of detachability, as arranged in the Lee system, wilf particularly commend itself to the minds of military authorities.
detachable (dë-tach'a-bl), a. [<dctach +-able. $]$ Capable of being detached or separated.
Dante is not ao absolutely individual as to aeem to us detachable from his time; he was led up to through generadetached (dệ-tacht'), p.a. [<detach + ed $d^{2}$. $]$ 1. Disjoined or dissociated; not united or not contiguous; being or becoming separate; unattached: as, detached rocks or portions of rock; a detached house; detached bodies of troops.
The Europeans liva in detached housca, each surrounded
IV. $I I$. Russelt. by walls incensing large gardens. 1 . II. Russetl. A detached body of the French lying in their way, there Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1709. 2. Of a separate character; belonging to a detached person or body : chiefly military: as, to be employed on detached service or duty; a detached mission.-Detached bastion, escapement, etc. See the nouns.-Detached coefficients, in alg, coeffcients witten down without tie literal factors, for the sake of brevity
detachedly (dẹ-tach'ed-li), adv. In a separate or isolated form or manner; disconnectedly.
Brief notices of different particulars of this case are given detachedly by Rushworth and Whitelocke.

State Trials, Judge Jenkina, an. 1647. detaching-hook (dệ-tach'ing-húk), n. 1. A safety-appliance for releasing a hoisting-cage when the hoisting-rope is overwound.-2. A device for releasing a horse from a vehicle.3. A dovice for releasing a boat from a ship's davits.
detachment (dề-tach'mênt), n. [ $\langle\mathrm{F}$. détachement $(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. destacamento $=\mathrm{It}$. distaccamento), 〈 détaeher, detach: see detach.] 1. The act of detaching, unfastening, or disconnect-ing.-2. The state of being detached or apart; in recent use, a state of separation or withdrawal from association or relation with something.
The aame quiet clearness, the detachment from error, of a wonan whose self-scrutiny has been as aharp as her de-
flection.
Her detachment, her ain of having no tatuous illuatons, and not being blinded by prejudice, aeemed to meat times to amount to an affectation.

That which is detached; specificaty body of troops selected or taken from the main army or body, and employed on some special service or expedition, or a number of ships taken from a fleet and sent on a separate service.
A strong detachment of Sarsfleld's troopa approached.
Sparta Bfacaulay, Hist. Eng., ix. of aristocracy in Argolis, Achaia, and Arcadia. 4. An order detaching an officer from duty at a given station.-Gun detachment, the men detalled for the service of a gun or mortar. detail (dē-tāl'), v. [<OF'. detaillier, detailler, detailher, destaillier, F . détailler $(=\mathrm{Sp}$. detallar $=$ Pg . detalhar $=\mathrm{It}$. distagliare, stagliare, cut up, divide, cf. dettagliare, after F., detail, cut up, retail, narrate in particulars), < de-, L. dis-, apart, + tailler, cut: see tail2, tailor, tally, and ef. retail.] I. trans. 1. To divide or set off ; specifically, to set apart for a particular service; appoint to a separate duty: chiefly in military use: as, to detail a corporal's guard for fatigue duty or as an escort; to detail an officer.-2. To relate, report, or narrate in particulars; recite the particulars of ; particularize; tell fully and distinctly: as, to detail all the facts in due order.
Strange as the events detailed in the aucceeding narra tive may appear, they are .... true to the letter.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 176
lie detailed to them the history of all the past transac-
Prescott, Ferd, and Isa., ii. 6 .
II. intrans. To give details or particulars about something.
There were occasions when they [monastic writers] were inevitably graphic, - when they detail like a witness in court.
To detail on the plane, in arch., to appear in profle or section on a plane, as a moiding which abuts against the plane, or ia cut by it.
detaíl (dē-tāl' or dè'tāl); n. [= D. G. Dan. detail $=$ Sw. detatj, $<\mathrm{OF}^{\text {. detail, }} \mathbf{F}$. détail $(=$ Sp. detalle $=\mathrm{Pg}$. detalle $=\mathrm{It}$. dettaglio), detail, retail; from the verb.] 1. An individual part; an item; a particular: as, the account is accurate in all its details; the point objected to is an unimportant detail; collectively (without a plural), particulars; particulars considered scparately and in relation to the whole: as, a matter of detail.
It is a fact of history and of observation that all efficlent men, while they have been men of comprehenion, have also been men oi detail.

Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 288.
2. In the fine arts, etc., a relatively small, subordinate, and particular part, as distinguished from a general conception or from larger parts or effects; also, such parts collectively (in the singular).
One or two capitala ahow that the Raguas architect knew of the actual Renaissance. But it was only in that one detail that he went astray.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 251. The Assyrian honeyanckle

## forms as elegant an ar-

 chitectural detail as is anywhere to be found.J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 254.

In the works of Alma Tadema, the most careiul atudy of autiquarian detail ia united to an artist a vivid recollection oi the colour and annghine of the South.
P. G. Hamerton, Graphic Arta, iv.

There is a castle at Nantea which reacmblea . . . that of Angers, . . . but has, . . . Within, much more interest
of detail.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 103. 3. A minute account; a narrative or report of particulars: as, he gave a detail of all the transaction.

We spend the first five minutes in a detail of symptoms. 4. Mitit., the selection of an individual or a body of troops for a particular service; the person or persons so selected; a detachment.
The force so organized will conatitute the guard of the nish all the guards and details required for general hos. nish all the guards and detcils required for general ho8-
pitala.
$U . S$, Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 470. Details of a plan, in arch., drawings or delineations ings.-In detail. (a) Circumatantialiy; item by itern. I was unable to treat this part of my auhject more in detail withont becoming dry and tedious.
(b) Individualiy ; part by part.
"Concentrate your own force, divide that of your enemy, and overwheim him in detail," ia the great principle of Office of detail, in the United States Navy Department, the office where the roster of officers ia kept, and from which orders to officers regarding their duty, leaves of
abscnce, etc., are isaued. $=$ Syn. 3. Reiation, recital. -4. Squad, etc., are issued. $=$ Syn. 3. Reiation, recital.-4.
detailed (dē-tā]d'), p. a. [< detail + eed².] 1. Related in particulars; minutely recited: as, a detailed account.-2. Exact; minute; particular.

A detailed examination.
Macaulay.
A detailed picture of the inhabitants of the largeat Arab detailer (dệ-tā'lér), n. One who details.

Individualiiy was aunk in the number of detailers.
Seward, Letters, Vi. 135.
detain (dẹె-tān'), v. t. [< OF. detenir, detener, F. détenir $=\mathrm{Sp}$. detener (cf. Pg. deter) $=\mathrm{It}$. ditenere, < L. detinere, hold off, keep back, detain, <de, off, + tenere, hold: see tenable, tenant. Cf. abstain, contain, obtain, pertain, retain, sustain, etc.] 1. To keep back or away; withhold; specifically, to keep or retain unjustly. [Rare.]
Detain not the wages of ihe lireling. Jer. Taylor. 2. To keep or restrain from proceeding; stay or stop: as, we were detained by the rain.

Those theeves, which her in bondage strong
Detaynd.
Let ua detain thee, until we ahall have made ready a
Whola captive hoata the conqueror detains
Addison, The Campaign.
3. In law, to hold in custody. =Syn. 2. To retard, hinder, check, retain
detaint (dē-tān'), u. [<detain, v.] Detention. And gan enquire of him with mylder mood The certaine cause of Arterals detaine.

Spenser, F. . ${ }^{\text {Q., V. vi. }} 15$.

## detectible

detainer ${ }^{1}$ (dệ-tā'nér), $n . \quad\left[\left\langle\right.\right.$ detain $+-e r r^{1}$, after $\mathrm{OH}^{\prime}$. deteneor, deteneur, one who detains.] Onc who withholds ; one who detains, stops, or prevents from proceeding.

The detainers of tithes, and cheaters of men's inherit-
detainer ${ }^{2}$ (dệ-tā'nèr), n. [< OF. detener, inf.
(used as a noun): see detain, $r$. Cf. retainer ${ }^{2}$.] In law: (a) A holding or keeping possession of what belongs to another; detention of what is another's, though the original taking may be lawful. It usually implies wrongfulness. (b) In Great Britain, a process lodged with the sheriff authorizing him to continue to hold a person already in his custody; specifically, a writ by which a prisoner arrested at the suit of one creditor may be detained at the suit of another.- Forcible detainer. See forcible.
detainment $\dagger$ (dệ-tān'ment), $n$. [< OF. detenement, く detenir, detain ! see detain and -ment.] The act of detaining; detention.
Concerning our surprise, detainment, and eacape.
R. Knox (Arber'a Eng. Garner, 1. 324).

Though the original taking was lavful, any subsequent wrongful.
Blackstone.
Detarium (de-tā'ri-um), n. [NL., <detar, the native name in Senegal.] A genus of leguminous trees of western Africa, of which only two species are known, $D$. Senegalense and $D$. microcarpum. The former is a trec from 20 to 35 feet high, bearing a somewhat oval, fleshy, one.geeded fruit ties, the one hitter and the other aweet. The swcet fruit is gold in the markets, and prized by the negroen, as well as eagerly sought after by monkeys and other animala. The bitter fruit is regarded as a violent poison. The wnod of the tree is hard, and resembles mahogany.
detastet (dē-tāst'), v.t. [Var. of distaste.] To distaste ; dislike; loathe.
detect (dệ-tekt'), vo $t_{0} \quad[<L$. detectus, pp. of detegere, uncover, expose, ऽ de-priv. + tegere, cover: see tegument, tile, thatch.] 1t. To uncover; lay bare; expose; show.

Sham'st thou not
To let thy tongue detect thy base born heart?
Shak., 3 1Ien. V1, ii. 2
There's no true lover in the forest, elae aighiug every minute and groaning every hour would detpet the fazy foot of time as well as a clock Shak, As you Like it, iii. 2

Be aure, thou nothing of the Truth detect.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.
Where the divine vertue... Is not felt in the soul, and waited for, and lived in, imperfections will quickiy reak out, and ahew themaelvea, and detect the unfaith uineaa of auch persona.

Penn, Rise aud Progress of Quakers, vi. 2. To discover; find out; ascertain the existence, presence, or fact of: as, to detect an error in an account; to detect the presence of arsenic.

Thongh, shonild I hold my peace, yet thou
Miltom, P. L., x. 136.
Like following life through creatures you dlasect,
you lose it in the moment you detect.
A good ear detects aeveral gradations between tones
which to a bad ear zeem alike.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Paychol., $\S 92$
Look in his face to meet thy neighbor's soul, O. Wh, Holnes, Ale 3. To find out the action or character of; discover a fault or wrong in; unveil, as a person: as, to detect a man in the act of cheating; to detect a hypocrite. taff.

Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2
44 . To reveal the guilt or alleged guilt of ; inform against; complain of; accuse.
lie was vntruly judged to have preached auch articlea
Sir he was detectect of. More, Worka, p. 112 . But hast thou not betray'd me, Foihie? Hast thou not detected me to that faithieas Mirabell?

Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 5.
$=$ Syn. 2. To find, ascertain, deacry, make out, ferret out,
detectable, detectible (dē-tek'tą-bl, -ti-bl), a. [<detect + -able, -ible.] That may be detected. Parties not detectable. Fuiler.
These errors are detectible at a glance. Latham. It is . . . pretty well established.. . that in some of the minuter detaila of the linar lopography there are rea

detected (dē̄-tek'ted), $a .\left[\left\langle\right.\right.$ detect, $\left.v ., 1,+-c d^{2}.\right]$ In entom., uncovered: applied to the hemelytra of heteropterous Hemiptera when, as in most species, they are not covered by the scutellum: opposed to obtected.
detecter (dệ-tek'tèr), $n$. See detector.
detectible, i. See vetcotable.

## detection

detection（dệ－tek＇shọn），n．［＜LLA．Ietectin（n－）， revering，＜L detegere，in．retectus，uncover， reveal：see retect．］1．Discovery；finding by searela or obsorvation
Ameriens Vesputins，Florentine，who，in the yen 1497，mailo a further detection of the more authern re－
gious in this continent．Mather，Mag．Claris．，i．I．
The sea and rivers aro iostrumental to the delection of amber and other cossils，ly washing away the earth that
2．The act of detecting，finding ont，or bring－ ng to light；a discerning；the state or fact of being detected or found ont：as，the detection of faults，crimes，or criminals．
detective（dẹ̄－tek＇tiv），a．and n．［＜deteet + －ive．］I．a．I．Fitted for or skilled in detect ing；omployod in detecting：as，the detective police．－2．Relating to detectives or to detec－ tion：as，a detective story．－Detective agency or bureau．See prirate
II．$n$ ．A person whoso oecupation it is to discover matters as to which information is do－ sired，particularly concerning wrong－loers，and to obtain evidence to be used against thom． His duties differ from those of the ordinary polleenian in that he has no apecinc lent or rounc，and in that he i watching of partienlar individunds or ciasses of offenders， ather than with the general guardianship of the peace， and does not wear a diatinguisiling miform．
For once the pollee were not charged with atupility， nor were the detectives blamed for inability to construct
lurjeks without atraw．Satterday Rev．，April 20,1865 ． Private detective，a person engaged nometally in oh aining secret information for or guarding the private in－ erests of those who enploy him．In large elties private detectives are often organized in consilerable numbers， under a head or chlef，in what are called detective agencie

## detector

 uncover，reveal：see detcet．］1．Ono who or that which detects or brings to light；one who finds out what another attempts to conceal；a revealor；a discoverer．

A death－bedis a detector of the beart．
Youm，Night Thoughts， 11.641
2．An instrmment or a device for indicating the prosence or stato of a thing．Specilicaliy－（a）An arrangement of the parts of a lock by which any attempt on tamper with it is irnstrated and indicated．（b）A low water indicator for hoilers．（c）A form of galvsnometer， indicates the passage of a current of electrielty，showing ts direction，but not its strength．Also called galvano cope．（d）An instrument for deteeting the presence of torpedoes in an enemy＇s harbor．－Bank－note detector in the United Stntes，a periodieal publication containing description of all hank－notes in circulation，and a state ment of the atanding of the banks represented loy them， to facilitate the detection of forged，worthless，or depre ciated notes．The puhlic need of such an aid has grestly erred from the States to the national covernment in 1884 see National Bank Act，underbank ${ }^{2}$
Sometimes written detecter．
detector－lock（dô－tek＇tor－lok），n．A lock fitted with a device for indicating any attempt to pick or force it open．
detenebrate（dē－ten＇ë－brāt），t．$t$ ．［＜$I_{L_{0}}$ dc－ priv．＋tenebratus，pp．of tenebrare，make dark， ＜tencbra，darkness：see tenebra．］To remove darkness from．
detent（dẹ－tent＇），n．［＜LJ．detentus，a holding back，く L．detinere，pp．detentus，hold back：see detain．］Anything used to check or prevent motion or approach；a catch；spocifieally，a pin，stud，or lover forming a check in a clock， watch，tumbler－lock，or other machine．The de－ tent $\ln$ a clock falla into the atriking－wheel ami stops it rhen the right number of strokes have been given．Th detent of a ratchet－wheel prevents backward motton．
detention（dē－ten＇shon），n．［＜ $\mathrm{F}^{\prime}$ ．détention $=$ Pr．detention $=$ Sp．dectencion $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．detenção $=$
It．detenzione，$\left\langle\mathrm{L}\right.$ as if ${ }^{*}$ detentio It．detenzione，$\langle\mathrm{L}$. as if＊detentio（ $n-),\langle$ detinere， pp．detentus，detain：see detain．$]$ i．The act of detaining or keeping back；$\pi$ withholding or keeping of what belongs to or is claimed by another．

How goes the world that I am thus encounterd
With clamorous demmnds of date－broken bonds
And the detention of
2．The state of being detained or held back； restraint：confinement．
This worketh by detention of the spirits，and constipa－ tion of the tangible parts．
Nothing coutd assure the quiet of both realms ．．．but hetr detention under safe eustorly

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { nder safe eustorly. } \\
& \text { Spofsuceod, Church of Scotland, an. } 1570 .
\end{aligned}
$$

Fxcept for political offences，the old prisons were prin cipally employed as places of detention before trial．

3．Forced stoppage；hindrauce；delay from necessity or on account of obstacles．－House of
detention，a pince where offeoders（and sometimes wit． neases）are detalued while awaiting trial；a loek－11p． detentive（dee－ten＇tiv），＂．［＜L．detentus，pp．of detaining as intruding insects；seizing and holding．
The detertive surface lot the pitcher in Nepenthes）ia represented by the fluid secretion which ia invariahly detent－joint（dẹ－tent＇joint），n．In ich th．，the joint by which the pectoral spine of a siluroid fish is kept erect or pointed from the sido．
deter（dệ－tèr＇），r．t．；pret．and pp．deterred，ppr． deterring．［＜OF．icterrer，〈 L．deterrere，ifighten from，prevent，$<d e$ ，from，＋terrere，frighten： see tcrrible，terrify，terror．］To discourage and stop by fear；lience，to stop or prevent from acting or proceoding by any countervailing motive：as，we are of ten deterred from our duty by trivial difficultios；tho state of the road or a cloudy sky may deter a man from undertaking a journey．

Unto lawa that men do make for tho beneft of men it hath acemed always oeedful to sdd rewards which may more allure unto good than any hardness deterreth from Dragona and serpents were fooker， utudes，to deter the spectator from approaching

## Iftudes，to deter the spectator from approaching Goldsmith，Citizen of the Wo

 experiments．
## experiments．

$=$ Syn．To hinder，restrain，keep hack．
deterge（dë－tèrj＇），v．t．；pret．and pp．deterged，
ppr．deterging． ppr．deterging．$[=\mathrm{F}$ ．déterger $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．detergir $=$ It．detergere，＜L．detergere，wipe off，＜de． off，＋tergere，pp．tersus，wipe，scour：sce terse．］ To cleanse；clear away foul or offensjve matter from，as from tho body or from a wound or ulcor．
detergence，detergency（dẹ－tér＇jens，－jon－si）， m．［＜detergen $(t)+-c c,-c y$.$] Tho quality of$ being detergent；cleansing or pnrging power． lkath water possesses that milkiness，defergency，
sud miduling heat so friendly adsptenl to weakened ani－ mal constitntion

Defoe，Tour through Great Britain，11．200．
detergent（dē̄－tér＇jont），a．and n．$\quad[=\mathrm{F}$. déter－ gent $=$ Sp．Pg．It．detergente，＜I．detergen $(t-)$ ， ppr．of detergere：see deterge．］I．a．Cleans－ ing；purging．
The footi ought to be nourishiug and detergent
II．n．Anything that cleanses．
The virtues of the most valuable preparation，I mean 8alt of nmber，are in a great degree snswered by tar－water
as a detergent．Bp．Berkeley，Siris， 823. as a detergent．Bp．Berkeley，Siris，§23． detergible（dē－tér＇ji－bl），a．［＜detergc＋－ible．］ Capable of being removed by any cleansiug process．
deteriorate（dē－tē＇ri－ō－rāt）， t ．；pret．and pp．de－ teriorated，ppr．deteriorating．［＜LL．deteriora－ tus，pp．of deteriorare $(>\mathrm{It}$ ．deteriorare $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ． Pr．ileteriorar $=\mathrm{F}$ ．détériorer），make worse，$\langle$ de－
terior，worse，comp．of＂deter，lit．lower，inferi－ or，comp．of de，down：see de－，and cf．exte－ rior，interior，inferior，ete．］I．trans．To make worse ；rednce in quality；lower the essential warse；rernce in quality；lower the essential
character or constitution of：as，to deteriorate a race of men or their condition．
At the expense of impairing the philosophical powera， and，on the whole，deteriorating the mind．

Hhatety，Rhetoric，Int．
He knew that the ahsm Empire had deteriorated the once pulssant French army into nearly as great a sham as
itseif．Arch．Forbes，Souvenirs of some Continents，p． 51 ．
II．intrans．To grow worse；be or become mpaired in quality；degenerate．
Under such conditions the mind rapidly deteriorates．
deteriorated（dê－téri－ō－rā－ted），p．a．［＜dete－ riorate + －ed2．］Of degenerate character or quality；reduced to an inferior condition：as， deteriorated bioplasm．
deterioration（dē－tē ${ }^{\prime}$ ri－ō－rā＇shon），n．$\quad[=F$ ． détérioration $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．deterioración $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．deterio－ racão $=\mathrm{It}$ ．deteriorazione，$\langle\mathrm{ML}$ ．deterioratio（ $n-)$ ， ＜LL．deteriorare，make worse：see deterioratc．］ A growing or making worse；tho state of grow－ ing worse．

Although，．．．in a strictly mechanieal sense，there is a conservation of energy，yet，as regards useculness or fit－ ness for living heings，the energy of the universe is in pro－ cess of deterioration．

W．L．Carpenter，Energy in Nosture，p． 57. The moral deteriorction attemant on s false and ahallow ＝Syn．Degeneracy，dehasement，tegradation，deprava．
deteriorative（dọ－tḗri－ō－rā－tiv），a．［＜deterio－ rate + －icc．］Causing or tending to deteriora－ tion．

## determinant

The Deteriorative lower of Conventionsl Art over Sa． tions． The Atherupum，No． 31 Sh，p． 489. deteriority（dē－tē－ri－or＇í－ti），n．［＜I」．as if＂${ }^{\text {de－}}$ teriorita（t－）s，＜deterior，worse：see deterioratc．］ Worse state or quality．［Rare．］
Thave shewn that this diminution of age is to le attrib－ uted either to the change of the temperature of the air as to sainhrity or equality，or else to the deteriority of the
dlet，or to both these causes．Ray，Diss，of the Worli，tif．
determf，r．t．［ME．determen，short for deter－ minen，determino：seo determine，and ef．term．］ To determine．
lyminitt \＆ordinit be the thre estatis in parliament to determe all causes in the saifl parlyament．

Ael．Audit，A．1480，p．145．（Jamieson．） Nocht on held，withont discretioun，
Lauler，Dewtie of Kyngls（F．F．T．S．），1． 424.
determa（de－tér＇m！！），n．A native wood of Gni＝ ana，used for masts，booms，and as planking for vessels，It is avoided by insects．
determent（dē－tér ment），n．［＜deter＋－nent．］ The act of deterring，or the stato of being de－ terred；a cause of hindrance；that which de－ ters．

For will the $1 i l$ surecess of some le made a sufficient de－ ermend unto others．Sir T．Brownes，Vilg．Err These are not all the determents that opposed my obey．
ng you． determinability（dẽ－tér＂mi－na－bil＇í－ti），$n .[<$ determinable：see－bility．］Tho quiality of be－ ing determinable．
determinable（dë－tér＇mi－nạ－bl），$a$ ．［く ME．alp－ termynable，〈 OF．determinable， F ．déterminable $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．determinable，＜LL．determinabilis，that has an ond，＜L．determinare，limit，determine： see determinc．］I．Capable of being doter－ mined，fixed，or ascertained with certainty； able to be clearly defined or decided upon：as， determinable quantity；the meanjng of Plato＇s expression is not determinable．

Iu santer［psalter］is sayd a verce onerte
That spekes a poynt defromynable．
The point now betore ns is net whlly rom tho from the bare grammstical use of the worts．

Soulh，Sermons，IV，vi． Social change is tacife in proportion ss men＇s placea and functions are determinable ly personal gralities．
W．Spencer，I＇rin．of Socioi．， 44.
2．In law ：（a）Subject to prematnre termina－ tion ：as，a loase determinable at the option of the lessor．（b）Liablo to be terminated by a contin－ gency yet uncertain or monnown：as，a deter－ minable fee．Thus，a levise being made to $A$ ，but in case he should die without leaving fsacue，then to $B$ ，the estate is determinalic by reason becanse it may be forerer，of see fee ${ }^{2}$ ．
determinableness（dē－tér＇mi－n！－bl－nes），$n$ ． The quality of being determinable．［Rare．］ determinacy（dē－tér＇mi－nin－si），$n$ ．［र determi $n a(t e)+-c y$.$] Determinateness．［Rare．］$
The ear solvea its problem with the grentest exactneas， certainty，and determinacy．

Hetmholtz，1op．Scl．Lect．（trans．），p．so． determinance（dō－te̊r＇mi－nans），n．［＜OF． determinance，＜ML．determinantia，an order， decree，ordinance，conclusion，＜L．determi－ nan $(t-) s$ ，ppr．of determinare，determine：see de－ termine，determineuf．］In old universities，the degree or grade of bachelor of arts．See de－ termination， 12 ．
determinant（dẹ－tèr＇mi－nant），$a$ ．and n．$[=$ F. determinant $=\mathbf{S p} . \mathrm{Pg}$. It．determinante， L．delerminan（t－）s，ppr．of determinare，deter－ mine：seo determine．］I．a．Serving to deter－ mine；determinative．Coleridge．
II．n．1．That which determines，fixes，lo－ fines，or establishes something．
Hiowever variable the visible antecedents may he，the real delerminants－the co－operant factors－are in ench case invariant．
t．11．Leaces，Prolss，of Life and Mind，II．vi．$\$ 03$.
2．In old universities，one who，having taken the lowest degreo in arts，had been admitted to act as chief respondent in the Lenten disputa－ tions．See determination，I2．
Two years later，In due course of hila academical atudles， thia Guillelmus Lander appears among the Determinant which shows that he had qualified himself for taking his Master＇a degree
 3．In math．，the sum of all tho products which can be formed of a squaro block of quantities， each prodnct containing as a factor one nilm－ ber from each row and ono from each colnm of the block，and each product being affected by the plus or minus sign according as the ar－ rangement of rows from which its factors are

## determinant

aken (these factors being arranged in the order of the colnmns from which they are taken) equires an even or an odd number of transpo sitions to reduce it to the arrangement in the square. A determinant is conventionally denoted by cal fines. For example,

## $\left|\begin{array}{cc}\mathrm{A}, & \mathrm{B} \\ a, & b\end{array}\right|$ $\mathrm{A} b-a \mathrm{~B}$. <br> $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { A, } \\ & a, \\ & a,\end{aligned}\right.$ <br> $\mathrm{A} b \gamma-\mathrm{ABc}+a \mathrm{BC}-a b \mathrm{C}+a \mathrm{Bc}-a \mathrm{~B} \gamma$.

The different products of which a determinant is the sum are called its elements. The different quantities which are multipiled to form the elements are called the contituents or the deternand to the lower tight-hand corner from the the principal diagonal. The conjuzate line of places is called the secondary diagonal. The square ron of the number of constituents is the ordinal number of the order or degree of the determinant.- Adjugate determinant, one each of whose elements is the cofactor of the corresponding term of the determinant to which it is ad jugate.- Axisymmetric determinant. Same as symmetric determinant. See below.-Bialar determinant. Shose matrix is formed from another ly adding new rows and columns especially where a single row and column areadded with a zeroat their intersection. - Centrosymmetric determinant, one which is symmetric with re spect to both diagonals.-Characteristic determinan of a matrix, the determinant of a matrix formed from the given matrix by adding the same indeterminate quantit to each constlituent of the princlpal dagonal.-COmplementary determinant, a determinant related to mentary, by having for its constituents all the constitu ents of the total determinant which belong to rows and colunns from ueither of which any constituent of the par tial determinant has been taken, the sign of the comple mentary determinant being deteriniued by taking its ma trix as it stands lin the lower right-hand corner of the ma trix of the total determinant, when the matrix of the par tial determinant has been bronght ta the upper left-hand corner, withou a ite determinant a sum of deterninant nant.- Composite determinant, a sumi of determinamt whose matrices are combinations of $n$-columns from a rectan gular block of quantities having $m$-rows and $m$ - and $\nu$-col urms. The composite determinant is usually denoted by writing lts obloug matrix with two vertical lines on each side.-Compound determinant, a determinant whos constituents are thenselves ileterminants.- Cubic d $\theta$ terminant, a quantity formed on the analogy of a deter -Cyclic determinant. Same as civeulant.-Determinant of a linear transformation or substitution the determinant whose constituents are the coetticient of the equations of transformation regularly arrayed. Functional determinant, one in which all the constit uents in each row are differential coefficients of one yuantity, while all the constituents it each column are differ ential coeflicients with respect to one variable.-Gauche Minor determinant or minor of a determinant Minor determinant, or minor of a determinant, another deterninant by erasing part of the rows and col umns. First mininor, a ninor formed by erasing one row and one column ; second minur, a minor formed by eras ing two rows and two columns, etc. - $\boldsymbol{N}$-dimensiona determinant of the $r$ th order, a function of $r$ th constit uents, analogous to an ordinary determinaut.- Orthosymmetric determinant, one alt the constituents and column the same, are equal.- Partial determinant. Same as minor deterininant. - Persymmetric determinant, one which is symmetrical with reference to both dlagonals. - Reciprocal determinant, a determinant each constituent of which is the corresponding first minor of the deterninant of which it is the reciprocsl. - Skew determinant, one in which every constitnent of the ith row and jith columu is in every casc the negative of the one in the jth row and ith column, except onl the princlpal metric determinant, a skew deterninant in which all the constituents of the principal diagonal vanish.-Symmetric determinant, one in which the constituent tn the $i^{\text {ith }}$ row and ${ }^{\text {tith }}$ column is in every ease equal to that in the jth row and ith columu.- Zeroaxial determinant one in which the coustituents of the principal diagoual are all zeros. (The name delerminan ina narower sense present sense by Canchy.] aterminant Ganchy.)
determinantal (de-ter mi-nan-tal), $a$. [ $<d e-$ terminant + -al.] In math., of or pertaining to determinants.
The existence of a notation for the elements of a deter. minantal product and a knowledye of the properties of the elements faelititate very much the investigation of the aws of repeated determinantal multiplicatlon.

IXXXII 478
determinate $\dagger$ (dệ-tėr'mi-nāt), v. $t$. $\quad$ < L. determinatus, pp. of determinare, limit, fix, determine: see determine.] To bring to an end; terminate.

The sly-slow hours shall not determinate
The dateless limit of thy dear exile.
Shak., minat = F. detcruminé $=$ Sp. Pg. detere. deter It. deterninato < I determinatus, ppinato = verb.] 1. Having defined limits ; fixed; defi-
nite ; clearly defined or definable; particular as, a determinate quantity of matter.
A deterninate number of feet. $\begin{gathered}\text { Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy. }\end{gathered}$
He talks of power, for example, as if the neaning of the word power

Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.
2. Predetermined; settled; positive: as, a determinate rule or order.
Being dellvered by the determinate counsel and fore-
Acts ii. 23
$3 \dagger$. Decisive; conclusive.
$\mathrm{I}^{\prime}$ the progress of this business,
Ere a determinate resolution, he
(I mean the bishop) did require a resplte.

## $4 \dagger$. Determined upon; intended.

## My determinate voyage is mere extravagancy.

agancy. N, il. 1
$5 t$. Fixed in purpose; resolnte; determined.
Like men disused in a long peace; more determinate to do, than skiliful how to do. There are some curlosities $\theta$ bold and determinate as to tell the very matter of her prayer.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1885), I. 29. an idea not vague, but distinguished Determinate idea, an idea not vague, but every other-- Determinate individual, in logic, a prom every other- - Determarindividual, deslgnated hy name or otherwise, distinguished from others.-Determinate inflorescence, In bot., same as centrifugal inflorescence (which see, under centrijugal).-Determinato judgment (Gr. ©posuevov $\dot{d} \dot{\xi} i \omega \mu a)$, a proposition whose subject is a demonstrative pronoun : a terno of stoical logic.- Determinate problem, in geom. and analysis, a problem which admitts of one solution only, or at least a certaln and finite number of solutions: being thus opposed to an indeterminate determinately (dệ-tèr'mi-nāt-li), adv. 1. With certainty; precisély ; in a definite manner.
The princlples of religlon are . . . determinately true
or false.
Tillotzon. or false. any thing determinately about Dr iread, but can't tell you We perceive the distance of visiline oljects more exaetly and determinately with two eyes than one. Reid, Enquiry, v. 822. 2. Resolutely ; with fixed resolve

Determinatcly bent that she would seek all loving means
Sir $P$. Sidney, Arcadia. w
Before the Reformation, not only were early marriages determinately discouraged, but the opportminity for them
did not exist.
determinateness (deè-tér'mi-nật-nes), n. 1. The state of being determinate, certain, or precise.
On the whole, the variations to the object pursued as good.. have consisted in Its acquisition of greater fulness and determinateness. T. II. Green, Prolegomena to Ethles, \& 257. 2. The quality of being determined or of persevering fixedness of purpose; determination. His determinateness and his power seemed to make al.
Jane A usten, Mansfield Park, xiv. determination (dē-tèr-mi-nā’shọn), n. [< ME. determynation $=$ OF. determinaison, determinoison, F . détermination $=\mathrm{Sp}$. determinacion $=\mathrm{Pg}$. deterninação = It. determinazione, < L. determinatio $(n-)$, boundary, conclusion, end, $\langle$ determinare, pp. determinatus, bound, determine: see determine.] 1. An ending; a putting an end to; termination: as, the determination of an estate.
The kynge, by thadvise of his counsell and consent of the parties, makethe a fynall ende and determynation. And of the great appearance there was of a apeedy de .ination of that w 2. Delimitation; the act of setting bounds to or of determining the limits of; specifically, assignment to the proper place in a classification or series.
The particular determination of the reward or punish ment velongeth unto them ly whom lawa are made.
3. A determining or deciding, as after consideration or examination; specifically, definite or authoritative judicial settlement, as of a controversy or suit.
It may be a question who shal have the determination f sueh or apeach be decent or indecent action or speach De Puttenhem, Arte of Eng. Poesle, p. 220. 4. A decision arrived at or promulgated; an authoritative or final ruling; a determinate opinion or conclusion.
His [the Mufti's] authoritie is so esteemed that the Emperour will nener alter a deternination made by htm Purchas, Pilgrimage, D. 312.
with the determination of the reppulntic on that polnt
Sterne, I'ristram Shandy, $1 \mathbf{v}, 2$
5. The mental act of deciding or resolving; the fixing or settling of a mental purpose; the act of resolve.
For in every voluntary determination there are certainly two elements: the consclousness of an energy or effiort, and a distinct feeling of satisfaction sumaking the effort.

What 1 affim is that you have a power of determining to act, a power of freely form

## termination to do something.

state of mental decision or resolution with regard to something; determined purpose; fixed intention: as, determination to succeed in an enterprise; his detcrmination was inflexible.
On the part of the people it the moral sensel gives rise to what we call a jealousy of their liberties - a watchfnl determination to resist anything like encroachment nipon
their rights. 7. The quality of being determined; fixedness of purpose; decision of character; resoluteness: as, a man of determination.
Vlotent impulse is not the came as a frm determination.
od. New
8+. In old med., the turning or determining point; the crisis.
He carefully noted the determination of these maladies. 9. Tendency or direction. ( $\alpha$ ) Of the Intellect or will toward some object or end by an antecedent mental what causation is in the physlcal world.
Examination is consulting a guide. The deternination of the will, upon inquiry, is following the direction of that
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxl. 50 . (b) Ot the blood: ahnormal afflux or fiow: as, determination of blood to the head.
10. The solution of a problem, mathematical or other ; an ascertainment of any magnitude or the value of any quantity; especially, a scientific evaluation based upon exact physical measurements: as, a determination of the length of the seconds-pendulum.-11. In logic: (a) The process of adding characters to a notion, and thus rendering it more definite, whether this is dono by limiting its scope or by an increase of information.
This notion, In which ego and non-ego are thought as mutually determining, is called by Flchte the cat
reclprocal determination (Weehselbestimnung).

Adamzon, Fiehte, p. 168.
In the most complete determination witlin our reach, the conecption still does not suffice to enable auy one to
(b) The differentiating character itself that is added in this process.
The different deterninations of a substance, whieh are nothing bu
which it exlsts, are called
Kant, tr. by Max Miillcr.
12. [ML. determinatio questionis, the answering a question, the posting of theses to be defended.] In Oxford and other old universities: (a) A solemn disputation in which the respondent is a bachelor of arts, and which is preparatory to graduation as master of arts. (b) A disquisition or other act substituted in recent times for the old disputation. The determinations were kept in Lent, and hence often ealled the Lent determina. tions. Ortginally, in the University of Paris (the model of most of the old universities of northern Europe, and especialy of Oxford and Caniuridge, , there was ant on to lecture regularly in the university. The purpose of the determinations was to enable the masters to judge whether candidate for the masterslip: and sinee there were no examinations there was no other regular means of ascertatning the candidate'a fitness. The bacealaureate was at first called the deterninance, and was originally not a degree, nor conferred by the university, but merely a permission to determine or act as chlef respondent in the Lent disputations, and was eonferred by the "nation." In consequence of this inseparable eonnection between the bacealaureate and the determinations, the latter are often considered as
Hence-13t. A discussion of a question according to the scholastic method, after the model of a disputation.
Another diversity of Method, whilh is likewise of great welght, ia the handling of knowledge by ... Questions and their Determinations, the latter kind whereor, if it be immoderately followed, is as prejudicial to the rroceed-
tug of learuing as it is to the proceeding of an army to go tug of learning as it is to the proceeding o
about to besiege every little fort or hold.

Bacon, Advaneement of Learning, il.
He [Wyclif] broaehed some singular opinions on severa] abstruse puints of metaphysies, whing or treatises being published against him.
tion
$=$ Syn. 3. Conelusion, settlement, termination.-7. Reso.
determinative ( $d \bar{e}-$ tèr $^{\prime} \mathrm{mi}-\mathrm{nạ}-\mathrm{tiv}$ ), a. and $n$. $[=0 \mathrm{~F}$. determinatif, F. déterminatif $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg. It. determinative, く L. as if *delerminativus, $\langle$ de-

## determinative

terminatus, pp. of determinare, determine: see letermine.] 1. a. 1. Having power to determine, fix, or decide; tending or serving to shape or direct; conclusivo.

The determinntioe power of a just canse

Abp. Bramhnll, Againat Hobbea.
Incidents . . . determinntive of their course. I. Taylor
2. Of use in ascertaining the spocies; serving to determine the precise kind of a thing: as, de erminative tables in the natural scionces (that is, tables arranged for determining the specific charactor of minerals, plants, etc., and to assist in assigniug them to their species); determinative signs in hicroglyphies; determinative ornaments or structures.
1t the term added to make up the complex subject doe nol necessarily or conatantly befong to it, then it is deter. minatiee, and imits the subject to a particular

Hratts, Logic, is. 2
Determinative judgment, in logic, n deflinitlve judg ment; ona in which eomething is held as true: opposed to problematienl or interrogatice judgment.
II. $n$. That which determines or indicates the character or quality of something else. Specif. cally - (a) In hieroglyphice, an icicographic eign amnexed o word expressed by a phonetic sinn, for tha purpose of deflining its slanification. Thua, the conventional flgure of a tree in the Egyptian hlerogiyphics is determinative of the generai idea tree, the particuiar kind of tree being expreased by the phonetic aign preceding it.
For inatance, the picture of a man aquatting down ie aed as the gencric deterninative lor the proper names of persons, for pronouns, and participles.

Iraac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 60 .
(b) In gram. a determinative or demonstrative word. determinato (dā-ter-mē-nä’tṑ), adv. [It., determined, pp. of determinare, (L. deterninare determine: see determinate, a., and determine. In mutsic, with resolution or firmness.
determinator (dē̄-tér' mi=nā-tor), n. [=OF. determineor, determinour, also determinateur $=$ It determinatore, < LL. determinator, < L. determinare, pp. determinatus, determine: see determine.] One who determines or decides; an ar bitrator. [Rare.]
Choose then an author out of all proteatent divines, us and them. Bp. Morton, Episcopacy Asserted, p. 29
determine (dệ-ter'min), $v . ;$ pret. and pp. de termined, ppr. determining. [< ME. determinen, く OF. determiner, F. déterminer $=$ Pr. Sp. Pg. determinar $=\mathrm{It}$. determinare, $<\mathrm{L}$. determinare bound, limit, prescribe, fix, determine, $<$ de- + terminare, bound, limit: see term, terminate, determinate.] I. trans. 1. To fix the bounds of mark off; settle; fix; establish.
[God] hath made of one blood all nations of men for to well on all the lace of the earth, and hath determined the tion.

Acta xvil. 26 .
2. To limit in space or extent ; form tho limits of ; bound; shut in: as, yonder hill determines our view.
The knowledge of man hitherto hath been deternined by the view or sight.
3. To ascertain or stato definitely; mako out find ont; settle; decide upon, as after consideration or investigation: as, to determine the species of an animal or a plant; to determine the height of a mountain, or the quantity of nitrogen in the atmosphere.
New holland is a very large tract of Land. It is not yet defermined whether it is an Isiand or a main Continent. Dampier, Yyages, 163
It would ba presumption to attempt pass in God'a presesil. Veuman, Parochial Sermons, 1.
liere be facts, charactery; what they speli
Determine, and thence pick wbat sense you may:
Brovning, Riag and Book, I. 12
4. In logic, to explain or limit by adding dif-ferences.-5. To bring to a conclusion; put an end to; end.
Death defermineth the manifold incommoditiea and palnulness of this wretchedness of this lite.
ir T. More, Life of Plcus, in Utopla, Int., p. Ixxx Those . . . would flourish but a short period of time and be out of vogue when that was determined. seff, Gulliver'a Travels, hii. 8. An act of the will whereby an estate at will is deter-Specifically-6. To find, as the solution of a problem; end, as a dispute, by judicial or other inal decision: as, the court determined the cause.

They atill bealege him, being ambitiona only
To come to blowa, and let
Who hath the better cause
Fletcher (anil another), False One, i. 1.

Milton's subject
1573
does not determine the fate of sinble persone or bations, but of a whole epecies. Addian. In convocation, on the 31at, the question thet the pope Stubse Biedicval and Bodern Blato p 298
7. To fix or settle definitely; mako specific or certain; decide the stato or character of.
The character of tha soul fa determined by the character of its God.

Eiduarde.
The outer and living margin of tha rect growa up to a
Darwin, Coral Rcels, p. 170.
We all, each in hia measure, help to defermine, even if quita unknowingly, what tha epirit of the age ehall be.
8. To come to a definite intention in respect of; resolve on; decide: as, he determined to remain.

Paul had determined to sail by Ephesus. Acts xx. 16.
The sureet way not to fail la to determine to succeed.
Murder was determined, dared and done
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 185.
9. To give direction or tendency to; decide the course of: as, impulse may determine a moving body to this or that point.
In the tale of Melibreus hie [Chaucer's] inimitable faculty atory-telling comes to his aid, and determines his sentences to a littio more rariety and picturesqueness.
S. Lanirr, The Eaglish Novel, p. 16.

Let celeatial aspects admonish and edvertise, not con. clude and determine thy waye.

Sir T. Broune, Christ. Mior., iii. 7.
Uneasiness is the great motive that worka on the mind to put it upon action, which for ahortness' aake wa will
10. To influence the choice of ; cause to come to a conclusion or resolution: as, this circumstance determined him to the study of law.
Clara Clairmont . . took credit to herself for having determined Shelley to travel abroad.
E. Dowden, Shelley, II. 7.
$=8 \mathrm{yn}$. 2. To limit.- 6. To ascertaln, find out.-
II. intrans. 1t. To come to a decision or resolution; settle definitively on some line of conduct.
sind em fast: when fury hath given way to reason, will delermine of their sufferings,
Which shall le horrid.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, iii. 1.
If you have laid my papers and books by, I pray let thia
messenger have them: I have deternined upor them. messenger have them; I have determined upon then. $\begin{gathered}\text { Donne, Letters, } x \text { xill. }\end{gathered}$

## 2. To come to a close; end; terminate.

Rather deye I woide and determune.
haucer, Troilus, ili. 379.
3. To come to a determinate end in time ; reach a. fixed or definite limit; cease to exist or to be in force.
Some eatates may determine on future contingencies.
determine
The power of a magistrata was eupposed to determine The Parliament, according to law, determined in atx montha alter the decease of the sovereiga.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., 1.
Tha tax [on angar] was not imposed without considerable opposition Irom the merchants, and, granted for eight years only, determined in 1693.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 23.
determined (dë-tèr'mind), $p, a$. [Pp. of determine, $v$.$] 1. Limited; restricted; confined$ within bounds; circumscribed.
Il is power is determined, he may territy us, but not
hurt.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 659 .
2. Definite; determinate; precisely marked.

The person of a noun aingular is determined or undetermined 4 ume Orthographo (P F T 8) p. 28. Those many shadows lay in opots determined and unmoved.
3. Characterized by or showing determination or fixed purpose; resolute: as, \& determined man; $\AA$ determined countenance; a determined effort.-4. Unfaltering; unflinching; nnwavering.
Stricliy speaking, it is only Sparta and Athens that can be regarded as determined enemiea to the Persians.

Fon Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 171.
=Syn. 3 and 4. Firm, inflexible, stanch, steadtast.
determinedly (dề-tèr' mind-li), adc. In a determined manuer; with determination; unwaveringly.

Ife [the Highlander] is courteous, dutiful, determinedly ersevering, unfinching as a toe, , Geol sketeh riend.
determiner (dē-tèr mi-nér). n. 1. One who decides or determines.
Hu man or buly of inen in thesc timea can be the intal. lible judges or determinere in matters nif religion to any
other mens consclences but thir own. Jifton, Eivil Power.

## detersive

One might as well hope to desect one's own body and be merry in dolng it, as to take molecuiar physice . . to be your dominant gulde, yuur delerrininer of notives, in
what is soleiy human. George Eriot, in Crose, III. xvil. 2. A determinant bachelor in a university. See determinant, 2.
determining (dễ-tér'mi-ning), $n$. [Verbal n. of determine, $t$.] In medieval universities, the act of qualifying for a degree by keeping the act. Seo act,
determining (dê-têr'mi-ning), p. a. [Ppr. of determine, $v_{0}$ ] llaving the power of fixing: directing, regulating, or controlling: as, determining influences or conditions.
determinism (dẹ̄-te̊r'mi-nizm), n, [ $\quad$ determine $+-i s m$.] 1. A term invented by Sir William Ilamilton to denote tho doctrine of the necessitarian philosophers, who hold that man'sactions are uniformly determined by motives acting upon his character, and that he bas not the power to choose to act in one way so long as he prefers on the whole to act in another way. Deterninism doee not imply materialism, atheism, or a denial of moral responsibilily; whila it is in direct oppoeition to fatallsm
It man is only a sample of the universal determinism, yet forma purposes, contrivea lor their accomplishment, and execulea then, deflinite causality and prospectiva hought can work toget her, and the fledd whechis occupied by the one is not preoccupled againat the other.
. Martineau, Jateriliam, p. 195. 2. In general, the doctrine that whatever is or happens is entirely determined by antecedent canses; tho doctrino that the science of phenomena consists in connecting them with the antecedent couditions of their existence.
Such knowiedige as we are capable of obtaining is etrictly inited to what claude bernard calis the determinism o thenomena, that is cosay, we can know oniy under what hrough our genses or hirongh conscionaness take piace. The Atlantic, Sept., 187s. determinist (dê-tèr'mi-nist), n. and $a$. [ $<d e-$ termine + -ist.]. I. $\%$. One who supports or favors determinism.
Ife [man]knows how he himself, though conscious of selifdisposal as well as of subjection of nature, presents to the determinist the aspect of a machine.
J. Martineau, Materlalism, ip. 108.
II. a. Relating to the doctrine of determinism.
It seems to me that the ront of the Positivists' scorn for healogy is tha determinist doctrine which, in spite of ail course therefore the reality, of sin. deterministic (dē-têr-mi-nis'tik), $a$. [< determinist $+-i c$.] Pertaining to or imbued with the philosophy of determinism.
The deterninistic doctrine wonld atand on juat as firm foundation as it does if there were no phyelcai science.
Huxley, Fortnightily Rev., N. $\mathrm{S}_{0}$, $\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{c}}$ sol deterration (dē-te-rā'shonn), $n$. [< L. as if "deterratio( $n$-), " "deterrare (> OF. deterrer, F. déterrer, dig up), <de, from, + terra, earth.] The uncovering of anything which is buried or covered with earth; an unearthing. [Rare.]
This concerne tha raising of new monntaine, deterra(ions, of the tlevolution of earth down upon the vaiieys
irom the hilis and higher grounds. deterrence (dē-tèr'ens), $n$. [< deterren $(t)+$ -ce.] The act of dëterring, or that which deters; a hindranco; a deterrent. [Rare.]
Whatever pumishment any crime retmired for deterrence
Nineteent $h$ Century, XXI. 111. Trum its repetition. Nineteenth Century, XXI. 111
deterrent (dẹ̄-tèr'ent), $a$ and $n$. [< L. deferren( $t-) s$, ppr. of deterrere, deter: see deter.] I. a. Having the power or tendency to deter; hindering throngh foar; preventive.
The deterrent effect of such penalties is in proportion ot their certalnty. Benthan, Rationale of Punishment. The punialiments of a future state [have] lost much of their deterrent influence.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 182.
II. $n$. That which deters or tends to deter.

No deterrent is more effective than a puniahment which. $t$ incurred, . . . is oure, speedy, and severe.

Bentham, Rationale of Punisbmea Bin iong credits here always been known to be danger | renl. |
| :--- |
| Contemporary Rer., L. 902 | detersion (dệ-tèr'shon), n. $[=\mathrm{F}$. détersion $=$ Sp. detersion $=\mathrm{Pg}$. dletersão, $<\mathrm{L}$. as if "detersio( $n-)$, < detergere, pp. detersus, wipe off: see deterge. $]$ The act of cleansing, as a sore.

I endeavoured detersion: but tha matter conld not be
ifiveman, surgery
detersive (dẹ-têr'siv), $a$. and $n .[=F$. détersif $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. It. detersico, < I. as if *etersirus, detersus, pp. of detergerc: see deterge.] I. a. Cleansing; detergent.

## detersive

The ashes ．．．are so acrimonious that they make a lye extreamly detersive．
Putarch＇s Morals（trans．），iii． 319 （Ord MS．）．
II．r．A medicine which cleanses．
Painful sordid ulcers，if not timely relieved by deter ives and lenients．
detersively（dệ－tèr＇siv－li），$a d v$ ．In a detersive
manner．${ }_{\text {detersiveness（dẹ－tér＇siv－nes），} n \text { ．The quality }}$ of being detersive．
detest（dệ－test＇），v．t．$\quad[<\mathrm{F}$. détester $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ． detestar $=$ It．detcstare，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．detestari，imprecate evil while calling the gods te witness，denounce， hate intensely，$\langle d e-+$ testari，testify，bear wit－ ness，＜testis，a witness：see test ${ }^{2}$ ，testify．Cf． attest，contest，protest，obtest．］To hold worthy of malediction；execrate；hate；dislike intense－ ly：as，to detest crimes or meanness．

How shall I lose the ain，yet keep the aense，
And love the offender，yet detest th＇offence？
And love the offender，yet deteat th＇offence？
$P$ Pope，Eloiaa to Abelard，1． 102.
But they detest Venice as a place of residence，being naturally averae to living hin the midst of a people who
ahun them like s pestilence．
Hovella，Venetian Life， $=$ Syn．Abhor，Detest，etc．（see hate）；to execrate，view with horror．
detestability（dē－tes－ta－bil＇j－ti），n．［＝OF．de－ testabilite ；as detestable $+-i t y$ ：see－bility．］The state or quality of being detestable；detesta－ bleness．

Neveriheleas it is plausibly urged that，－ss young ladies （Ilädchen）are，to mankiad，precisely the most delightrus In those yesra，so young genstemen detestable（dẹ̄－tes＇ta－bl），$a$. ［ OF ．detestable， F．détestable $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．detestable $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．detestavel
$=$ It．detestabile，$<\mathrm{L}$ ．detestabilis，exeerable， $\underset{\text { abominable，}<\text { detestari，execrate，abominate，}}{ }=$ detest ：see detest．］To be detested；hateful； abominable；execrable；very odious．
Thon hast defiled my sanctuary with all thy detestable things．

Ezek．v． 11.
Bad affalrs and extortions always overtake you in this detestable country，at the very time when you are about to $=\mathrm{Syn}$ ．Odious，execrable，abhorred，vile．See list uoder detestableness（dē－tes＇ta－bl－nes），$n$ ．The qual－ ity of being detestable；＂extreme latefnlness．

It is their intrinsic hatefulness and detestableness which riginally inflamea ua against then．

Adam Smith，Moral Sentinents，ii．§ 2.
detestably（dē－tes＇ta－bli），adv．In a detestable manner；very hatefully；abominably；execra－ bly．

A temper of mind rendering men so deteatnoly bail， that the great enenyy of mankiod neither can nor desires
detestant（dẹ̄－tes＇tagnt），$n$ ．［＜L．detestan $(t-) s$ ， ppr．of detesiari，dëtest：see detest．］Same as detester．［Rare．］
You know not what to term them，unless detestants of detestatet（dē̄－tes＇tāt），v．t．［＜L L．detestatus， pp．of detestari：see detest．］To detest．
Whiche，as a mortall enemy，the doctrine of the Ghospet dooeth deteatate \＆abhorre．J．Udall，On John，Pref．
detestation（dē－tes－tā＇shon），$n$ ．［＜F．détesta－ tion $=$ Pr．detestatio $=$ Sp．detestacion $=$ Pg．de－ testacão $=\mathrm{It}$ ．detestazione，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．detestatio $(n-),\langle$ detestari，pp．detestatus，detest：see detest．］Ex－ treme dislike；hatred；abhorrence；loathing： with of．
In how different a degree of detestation numbers of wicked actions atand there，tho＇equally bad and vicious
In their own natures！
Sterne，Tristram Shandy，ii． 18.
We sre heartily agreed in our detestation of civil wars．
detester（dệ－tes＇têr），$n$ ．One who detests．
To rob men，and make God the receiver，who is the de－ tester，and will be the punisher，of such crimea．

Bp．Hopkins，On the First Commandment
dethrone（dẹ－－thrōn＇），v．t．；pret．and pp．de－ thronea，ppr．dethrong．［ L．de－priv．＋thronus，a seat，throne：see
throne．Cf．disthrone．］1．To remove or drive from a throne；depose；divest of royal author－ ity and dignity．
The former class demanded s distinct recognition of the right of aubjects to dethrone bad princea， Jracaulay，IIist．Eng．，x． 2．To divest of rule，or of supreme power or authority．
The republicsns，belog dethroned by Cromwell，were the party whoae resentment he had the greatest reason to dethronement（dệ－thrōn＇mênt），$n$ ．［ $\langle$ dethrone + －ment．］Removal from a throne；depesition of a king，an emperor，or any supreme ruler．

The dethronement of a lawful king was held to be as lit the of a crine as the deposition of a wrongful usurper． Carte， 11 ist．Eng． dethroner（dệ－thrō＇nėr），$n$ ．One who dethrones． The hand of our dethroners．．hath prevsiled againat and（to their power）blatted

Arnvay，The Tallet（ed．1661），p． 176. dethronizationt（dē－thrō－ni－zā＇shon），n．［＜ML． as if＊dethronizatio（ $n$－），＜dethronizare，pp．de－ thronizatus，equiv．to dethronare，dethrone：see dethrone．Cf．disthronize．］The act of dethron－ ing．［Rare．］

As for the queene，when ghee was（God knows how farre guilty）advertised of her husband＇s dethronization，ahee

detinet（det＇i－net），$n$ ．［L．，he detains，3d pers． sing．pres．ind．act．of detinere，detain：see de－ tain．］An old action of debt at common law （chiefly in the phrase action in the detinet）， founded on the allegation that defendant kept back the money，whether it was money due as his own debt（debet and detinct，he owes and detains），or was merely withheld，as where he was executor of the debtor．Sometimes used similarly of replevin for a chattel．
detinue（det＇i－nū），$n$ ．［＜OF．detimu，detenu，F． détenu，pp．of detenir，F．détenir，detain，〈 L． detinere：see detain．］In law，an old form of action，now little used，brought to recover pos－ session of specific articles of personal preperty unlawfully detained．
By Action of debt，action of detinue，bill，plaint，infor Takluyt＇ Voyages，1． 371. detiny $\dagger$（det＇i－ni），$n$ ．Detention；holding back what is due．
But this little detiny is great iniqulty．
Rev．T．Adams，Works，1． 145
detonable（det＇ō－na，－bl），a．［＜deton（ate）＋ －able．］Capable of detonating，or exploding ou igaition． These grades of dynamite are only rendered detonable presence of these explosive salts does serve to performa
useful function．
Eizsler，Jlod．IIigh Explosiven，p． 68. detonate（det＇ọ－nāt），$x . ;$ pret．and pp．deto－ nated，ppr．detonating．［ $\langle$ L．detonatus，pp．of detonare（ $>$ F．détoner $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．detonar $)$ ，thon der，$\langle d c$－intensive + tonare，thunder：see thun－ der．］I．trans．To canse to explode；specifi－ cally，to cause to explode with great sudden－ ness and with a loud report．
II．intrans．To explode with great sudden－ ness and with a loud noise：as，niter detonates with sulphur．
detonating（det＇ō－nā－ting），p．a．Exploding； igniting with a sudden report．－Detonating bulb a amall glass bulb cooled quickly as soon as made，ani thus subjected to unequal straina of contraction．It wil grain of aand dropped upon it will cause it to fly into pleces．Alao called Prince Rupert＇s drop．－Detonat－ ing powders，or fulminoting powders，cerisin chenical compounds which，on being exposed to heat or suddenly struck，explode with a loud report，owing to the fact this one or more of the constituent parts suddenly assume the gaseous state．The chlorid and lodide of nitrogen are very powerful detonatiog substances．The compound silver and mercury，dctonate by alight friction，or by the agency of heal，electricity，or sulphuric acid．－Detonat－ ing tube，a species of eudiometer，being a stout glass tube used in chemical analysis for detonating gaseour bodies． It is generally graduaied into centesimal parts，and per－ forated by two opposed wires for the purpose of passing an electric apark through the gases which are intraduced detonation（det－ō－nā＇shọn），n．$[=F$ ．détonation $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．detonacion $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．d̈etonação，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．as if＊de－ tonatio（ $n-$ ），＜detonare，thunder：see detonale．］ An explosion or sudden report made by heat－ ing or striking certain combustible bodies，as fulminating gold ；explosion in mass．
Detonation may be defined to be the instantaneous ex－ plosion of the whole mass of a body．

Eissler，Mod．High Explosives，p． 84.
Demosthenea，in particular，exhibits consummate dex－ terity in this art［of ordering words with reference to ef－ thunder by an interval that allows his hearer haif to forget the coming detonation．
detonative（det＇ō－nā－tiv），a．$\quad[<$ detonate + －ive．］Capable of detonating；explosive．
When the gunpowder is exploded by nitro－plycerine，its explosion becomes instantaneous；it becomes detonative； il occurs at a much hlgher temperature，produces a much larger volume of gas，and conaequently develops a very much greater force than when exploted alone．
detonator（det＇ō－nā－tor），$n$ ．［＜detonate + or．］ That which detonates；a detouating prepara－ tiou；a percussion－cap．

## detraction

The man drew a pistol fron under his cloak，and fired nators，Frank＇s chance hsd lueen smalt

## ators，Frank＇s chance hsd been sman

 + － combustible bodies．detonize（det＇ọ－nīz），$r$ ；pret．and pp．detonized， pr，detonizing．［＜L．deton－are，thunder（see detonate），+ －ize．］I．trans．To cause to ignite with an explosion；detonate．
Nineteen parts in twenty of detonized nitre is destroyed
in cighteen daya．Arbuthnot，Effects of Air．
II．intrans．To take fire with a sudden re－ port；detonate．
This precipitate ．．．detonizes with a conaidersble nolse
detorsiont， ，See detortion．$^{\text {．}}$ ．
detort $+($（dè－tôrt＇），v．t．$\quad[<L$ L．detortus， pp ．of de－ torquere（ $\$ \mathrm{~F}$. détorquer），turn aside，twist out of shape，＜de，away，+ torquere，twist ：see tort．Cf．distort．］Same as distort．
They ．．．have detorted texts of Scripture．Dryden． detortion（dē－tôr＇shou），$n . \quad[=\mathrm{F}$. détorsion，く L．as if＊detortio（n－）or＊detorsio（n－），く detor－ quere，pp．detortus or detorsus，turn aside，twist out of shape：see detort．］Same as distortion． Also spelled．detorsion．
Cross those detorsions，when it the heart jownward tends， And when it to forbidden heights pretend．． $\begin{gathered}\text { Donne，} \mathrm{F}\end{gathered}$
detour（de－tőr＇），［＜F détour a turn，bend circuit，＜détourner，turn aside：seo deturn．］ A turning；a roundabout or circuitous way； deviation from the direct or shortest road or route．
The path resched an impassable gorge，which occasioned detour of two or three hours．

B．Taylor，Lands of the Saracen，p． 162.
Rhymes．．sometimes，even in zo abundant a language as the itallan，have driven the most straightiorward ol poets
into an awk ward detour．Lowell，study Wlndows，p． 329 ．
detract（dē－trakt＇），v．$[<\mathbf{F}$. détracter $=\mathrm{Sp} . d e$－ tractar＝I＇t．detrattare，〈 L．detractare，also（with vowel－change）detrectare，depreciate，detract frem，also decline，refuse，freq．of detrahcre （ $>\mathrm{It}$ ．detrarre $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．detraer $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．detralior $=$ Pr．detraire $=$ OF．detraire，$>$ ME．detrayen： see detray），pp．detractus，pull down，take away， disparage，detract from，$<$ de，away，down，+ trahere，draw：see tract1．］I．trans．1．T＇o take away；withdraw；abate：now always with a quantitative term as direct object，followed by from：as，the defect detracts little from the in－ trinsic value．

Shall $1 . d^{\text {detract ao much from that prerogative，}}$
Aa to be call＇d but viceroy of the whole？
1 Hen．VI．，v． 4.
The multitude of partners does detract nothing from
each man＇a private share．
Boyle．
2 t ．To depreciate the reputation or merit of； disparage；belittle；defame．
To malign，traduce，or detract the person or writings of
Quintns Horatiua Flaccus．B．Jonson，Poetaster，v． 1. Should I detract his worth，
＂Twould argue want of merit in myself．＇
Fietcher（and another），Love＇s Cure，i． 1.
$=$ Syn．Decry，Depreciate，Detract from，etc．See decry．
II．intrans．To take away a part；hence，spe－ cifically，to tako away reputation or merit：fol－ lowed by from．
King Philip did not detract from the nation when he sald he aent hls armado to fight with men，and not to com－ ledici，1． 17.
Such motives always detract from the perfect beauty
Sumner，Fame and Glory． ven of good work．
＂Virtue＂snd＂utility＂are ideas not only fundamen－ tally distinct，but a far in natural opposition，that the ex istence of utility in an action may now and again detract from its virtuc．Mivart，Nature and Thought，p． 150.
detracter，$n$ ．See detractor．
detractingly（dē－trak＇ting－li），adv．In a de－ tracting manner；injurionsly．
Rather by a hidden and oblique way insinuate hls error to him than detractingly blaze it．

Bp．Henshav，Daily Thoughta（ed．1651），p． 13.
detraction（dē－trak＇shon），n．［＜ME．detrac－ ion，－tioun，－cioun，＜OF．detraction， $\mathbf{F}$ ．détrac－ tion $=$ Pr．detraccio，detractio $=$ Sp．detraccion $=$ Pg．detração＝It．detrazione，く L．detractio（ $n-$ ）， taking away，purging，LL．detraction，＜de trahere，pp．detractus，taks away，detract：see detract．］1t．A withdrawing；a taking away； removal．

You shall enquire of the lawful taking of pariridgea， aid wild fowl， Kc ．

Bacon，Charge at Session for the Verge，p． 18.
detraction
2. The aet of disparaging or belittling the reputation or worth of a person, with the view to lessen or lower him in the estimation of others; the act of depreciating the powers or performances of another, from envy or malice.
speaking well of all Mankind is the worst kind of De. raction; for it takes away the Reputation of the good Sen in the Wortd, by masing all silike.
iV ycherley, I'Min Dealer, i. 1.
Let malico and the base detraction of contemporary jealousy say what it will, greater originality of geuius, more expansive variety of talent, never
than in our country alnce the year 1703 .
De Quincey, Style, ill. $=$ Syn. 2. Depreciation,
defamation, derogation.
detractious $\dagger$ (dē-trak'shus), a. [< detraction; ef. ambitious, <ambition.] Containing detraction; lessening reputation. Johnson.
detractive (dê-trak'tiv), a. [< OF, detractif; as detruet + -ive.] 1t. Having tho quality or power of drawing or taking away.
Finding that his patient hath any store of herlee in his garden, the surgeon straightway will spply a detractive
jlaster.
E. Knight, Tryail of Truth ( 1580 ), fol. 2s. 2. Seeking or tending to lessen repute or estimation; depreciative; defanatory.
The iniquity of an envious and detractive adversary. Bp. Morton, Discharge of Imput., p. $2 \% 6$. Ill not give
Stheh aatislaction to detractive tongues,
That publish such foul noise against a man
I know for truly virtnous.
Beau. and F'l. (?), Faithfui Friends, 1. 1.
detractiveness (dē-trak'tiv-nes), n. Tho qual-
ity of being detractive. Bailey, 1727. [Rare.] detractor (dō-trak'tor), n. [<ME. detractour, L. iletractor, < detrahere, pp. detractus, disparage : see detract.] Ono who detraets, or takes away or injures the good name of another; one who attempts to disparago or belittle tho worth or honor of another. Sometimes written detracter.
Ilis [Milton's] detructors, lowever, though outvoted, have not been silenced. Macaulay, Miton.
There was a chorns of pratse from former detractors. Litevary Era, II. 15
=Syn. Slanderer, calmmiator, defamer, viiffler.
detractory (dē-trak'tō-ri), a. [<'LL. detractorius, disparaging, < L. detructor, a detractor: seodetractor.] Depreciatory; calumnious; disparaging.
This is . . . detractory unto the intellect and sense of
The det ractory jye takes from 自 great man the reputation
that justly belongs to him.
Arbuthnot.
detractress (dệ-trak'tres), n. [< detractor +
-ess.] A female detraetor; a censorious woman. [Rare.]
If any shall detract from a lady's character uniesa ahe to the lowest place of the room be forthwith ordered detrain (dē-trāur), $\nu_{0}$ [<de- priv. + train. $]$ I. trans. To remove from or eause to leave a railway train: said espeeially of bodies of men: as, to detrain troops. [Of recent introduction.] II. intrans. To quit a railway train: as, the volunteers detrained quickly aud fell into lino.
The Euglisin are uaing a new word. Soldiers going out fallway cals detrain.
li'est Chester (Pa.) Republican, V. 142
detrayt, v, t. [ME. detrayen, < OF detraire, detrere, druw away, detract: see detraet.] To draw away; detract.

Bit ouere I passe, prayyng withe spyrit gladde
Wihte me detray.
[< L. detrectar tare, refuse, deeline, also take away, detraet see detract.] I. trams. To refuse; deekine.
lle [Moses] detrected his going into Egypt, upon pretence Fotherby, Atheomastix (1622), p. 194.

## II. intrams. To refuse.

## Do not defrect; you know th' anthority Is mine.

detrectation $\dagger$ (dē-trek-tā'shon), n. [< L. dc trectatio(n-), < detrecture, pp. detrectatus, refuse: seo detrect.] The act of refusing; a deelining. Cockeram.
detriment (det'ri-ment), n. [< OF . detriment, $\mathbf{F}$. détriment $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathbf{l}^{\mathbf{I}}$. It. detrimento, $\langle\mathrm{L}$. de trimentum, loss, damage, lit. a rubbing off, $\langle d e$. terere, pp. detritus, rub off, wear: sec detritc.] 1. Any kind of harm or injury, as loss, damage, hurt, injustice, deterioration, diminution, hindrance, ete., considered with specifie reference, expressed or implied, both to its subject and to its cause: as, the cause of religiou suffers great

1575
detrinent from the faults of its professors; let the property suffer no detriment at your hands; the consuls must see that the republic reeeives no detriment; the dclriment it has suffered is past remedy.
Also, not to lie passionste for small detrinuents or of fencea, nor to bo a rellenger of them.

Being from the feeling of her own grief brought By deep surmise of others' detriment.

Shak., Luerece, 1. 1570.
That bareloot Augustinian whose report To my best pointa. Browning, Ring and Book, II. 820.
2. That whieh eauses harm or iujury; anything that is detrimental: as, his generosity is a great detriment to his prosperity.-3. In Eng land, a eharge mado upon barristers and students for repair of damages in the rooms they oceupy; a eharge for wear and tear of tablelinen, ote.-4. In astrol., the sign opposite the house of ayy planet: as, Mars in Lsbra is in his letriment; the detriment of the sun is Aquarius, beeause it is opposite to Leo. It is a sign of weakness, distress, ete.-5. In her. : (a) Same as deerement. (b) The state of being eelipsed -that is, represented as partially obseured: said of the sun or moon used as a bearing. =Syn. 1. Disad vantage, prejudice, hurt, evil. See injury
detriment $+\left(d^{\prime} t^{\prime} r i-m e n t\right), v, t . \quad$ (< ML. detrimentari, cause loss, "< L. detrimentum, harm, loss: see detriment, n.] To injure; do harma to; hurt.
Others might be detrinented thereby.
Fuller.
detrimental (det-ri-men'tal), $a$. and $n$. [< ML. "detrimentalis, < L. detrimentum, harm: see detriment.] I. a. Injurious; hurtful ; eausing harm or damage.
Luxuries are rather servicesbie than detrimental to an opulent peopie. . Goldsmith, Voltaire. Political economy teaches that restrictions upon com. Political economy teaches that restrictions upon com$=$ Syn. ITejudicial, diaadvantageoua, mischievous, perni-
cions. n. See the extract. [Slang.]
Perhaps, Mr. Speaker, you don't happen to know what detrimentat is. $11 e$ is a person who paya great attention to thereby discourages the intentions of others.
uberon Herbert.
detrimentally (det-ri-men'tal-i), adv. In a detrimental manner ; injurioüsly.
That the impoverishment of gny country, dininishing mentally on the people of countries trading with it is commonpiace of political economy.
11. Spencer, Data of Ethics, 881 .
detrimentalness (det-ri-men'tal-nes), $n$. The quality of being detrimental. Builey, 1727. [Rare.]
etrital (dō-tri'tal), a. [<detritus + -al.] Consisting of iragments or particles broken or worn away.

The detrital mattor which is worn away from the land, and carried along by rivers, contains materiaia of every Detrital rock, a rock made up of the debris of other rocks - That ia, of material derived from rocks previously consolidated, then broken up by atmospheric or other
agencies, and more or less worn by friction or by the action of water.
detrite (Uē-trit'), $a . \quad[<\mathrm{L}$. detritus, pp. of deterere, rub down or away, < de, down, away, + terere, rub: see trite. Cf. detriment.] Worn away; worn out. Clarke.
detrited (dê-tri'ted), $a_{1} \quad\left[<\right.$ detrite + -ed $\left.{ }^{2}.\right] 1$. Worn away; redueed by detrition.

A halppenny detrited. $\quad$. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 184.
2. Disintegrated; of the nature of detritns.

Long, symmetrical tables, two hundred feet long by eighty broad, covered with large sngular rocka and boul. ders, and seemingly impregnated throughout with defrited
matter.
Kane, Sec. Orinn. Exp., 11. 257. detrition (dē-trish'on), n. [= F. détrition, < MI. detritio(n-), < I. deterere, pp. detritus, rub off: see detrite, detritus.] A wearing off; the aet of wearing away.

The brush of time is the gradual detrition of time.
Steevens, Note on Shakspere's 2 IIen. VI.
detritus (dẹ-tri'tus), n. [< L. detritus, a rubbing away, < detererc, pp. detritus, rub away: see detritc.] 1. In gcol., loose, uneompaeted fragments of roek, either water-worn or angular. The term is especiatly applicable to material which a rock. seo iracel, sand, and arit?
minnted material worn away from a mass by
attrition : any aggregato of loosened fragments or particles.
Ifere Ur. Schlicmann encountered a great depth of soll, partiy due to the accumulation of detriter irom the rocky
Such uatural agents as wind and water, frost and fire
Such uatural agents as wind and water, frost and flre
are ever at work in destroying the surface of the land and tre ever at work in destroying tise s.

Sthenceum, No. S007, p. 178.
Words which have thus lor agea preserved their exact are composed.
de trop (de trō). [F., too mueh, too many: de, of; trop $=\mathrm{It}$. troppo, too much, $\langle\mathrm{MI}$. troppus, tropws, a flock, troop: see trooj.] Literally, too much; hence, in the way; not wanted: applied to a person whose presence is inconvenient: as, he saw he was de trop, and therefore retired.
detrude (dē-tröd'), v. $t_{0}$; pret. and pp. detruded, ppr. Ietruding. [=It. detrudere, < L. detrudere, pp. detrusus, thrust down, < de, down, + trudere, thrust. Cf. extrude, intrude, protrude.] To thrust down or out; push down with force; foree into, or as if into, a lower plaee or sphere.

Such as are detruded down to heil,
Or, tied in chains, they in ciose prisives retire
Or, thed in chains, Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul.
Those phllosophers who allow of transmigration are of opinion that the soula of men may, for their misarriagea, be detruded into the bodies of beasts.

Locke, Human Understanding, il. 27. It [envy]. Jeadshiminto the very condition of devils, to be detruded [Irom] Heaven for his meerly pride sud
nualice. detruncate (dệ-trung ${ }^{\prime}$ kāt), $v . t$. ; pret. and pp. detruncated, ppr. detruncating. [< L. detruncatus, pp. of detruncare, lop off, < cle, off, + truncare, lop, shorten by eutting off, 〈'truneus, cut short: see trunk, truncate.] To reduce or shorten by lopping or eutting off a part.
detruncation (dê-trung-kā'slogn), $n_{0} \quad[<L . d c-$ truncatio( $n$-) , detruncare, lop̈ off: see detruncate.] 1. The aet of reducing or shortening; the cutting or lopping off of a part.
It may sometimes lisppen, by hasty detruncation, that the geveral tendency of the gentence may be changed.

## 2. In obstet., separation of tho trunk from the

 head of tho fetus. Dunylison.detrusion (dē-trö'zhon), n. [< LJJ. detrusio(n-), <L. detruclere, pp. dëtrusus: see detrude.] The act of thrusting or driving down or away.
From thia detrusion of the waters towsrds the side, the parts towards the pole must be much increased.

Keill, Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
Force of detrusion, in mech. the strain to which a body, as a beam, is aubjected when it is compressed in a direction perjendicuiar to the iength of the flbers, the points of support being very near to and on opposite sides of the place at which the force is apptifi.
detrusor (dē-trö'sor), n. ; pl. detrusores (dē-trö̈sō'rēz). [N1 _. < L. detrudere, pp. detrusus, expel: see detrucle.] In amat., a muscle that ejeets or expels.
dettet, n. A Middle English and early modern English form of debt.
detumescencet (dē-tū-mes'ens), n. [=F. detumescence, < L. lletumescen'( $t$-)s, ppr. of detumescere, eease swelling, settle down, Sile, down, + twmescere, incoptive of tumere, swell: see tumid.] Diminution of swelling: opposed to intumescence.
The wider the circulating wave growa, still hath it the nore aubsidence and detumescence.

Cuduorth, Inteliectusi Syatem, p. 88 I .
detur (dē'terr), n. [L., lot it be given, 3 d pers. sing. pres. subj. pass. of dare, give; so ealled from the first word of the Latin inseription aecompanying the gift: seo date ${ }^{1}$.] A prize of books given annually to a certain number of meritorious students at Harvard College.
At one oclock all those who were fortunate enough to to receive them. Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 50.
deturbt (dệ-têrb'), v. t. [< L. deturbare, drive, thrust, or east down, < de, down, + turbare, throw into disorder, < turba, disorder, a erowd, troop : see turbid. Cf. disturb.] To throw into confusion; throw down with violence.
As soon may the walls of hesven be scaled and thy throne deturbed as lie can be folled that is defenced with thy
deturnt (dè-térn'), r.t. [<F. détourner, <OF. destourner, destomer, turn away, < des-, away, destourner, destomer, turn away, des-, away,

+ tourner, turn. Cf. detom and disturn.] To turn away or aside; divert.
Ilis majestie grantit his express license. . . to alter and better travelifing for the lieges.

Acts Jas. VI., 1607 (ed. 1816), p. 388.
deturn
The sober aspeet and severity of hare precepts detarn many from lending a pleased ear to the wholesome doe－
Sirine．
Sid．Digby，Nature of Man＇s sonl，lit．
deturpatet（dệ－tèr＇pāt），v．t．；pret．and pp．dle－ turpated，ppr．deturpating．［＜L．deturpatus， turpare，defile，$\langle$ turpis，foul：see turpitude．］ To defile．
Errors，superstitions，heresies，and impieties，which had deturpated the faee of the Chureh

```
Jer.Taylor, Diss. from Popery, i. 1.
```

deturpationt（dē－tèr－pā＇slon），u．［＜deturpate： see－ution．］The act of defiling or corrupting； a corruption．
The books of the fathers have passed through the cor－ Jections，snd deturpations，Taylor，Ductor Dubitantium，iv． 109.
deuce ${ }^{\mathrm{I}}$（dūs），n．［Also formerly deuse，duce， early mod．F．also dewce，dewse，＜ME．dewes， Meus，くOF．Deus！later Dieux！i．e．，God！（used， like mod．F．mon Dieu！G．mein Gott！as an ejaculation of sudden emotion or surprise），$\langle 1$ ． deus，voc．of deus，God：see deity．The common derivation from the Celtic（Bret．＂dus，teuz，a phantom，specter，goblin＂；ML．＂dusius，dæmo LG．düs，duus，G．daus，taus，used like the E． word：LG．de duus！G．der daus！the deuce！G． was der daus！what the deuce！dass dich der dans！dence take yon！Cf．Fries．dūs，a goblin （Outzen）；D．droes，a giant，LG．droos，a lubber， Holstein druuss，a giaut，used like dūs；D．de lroes！LG．de droos！the deuce！LG．dat di de droos slaa！Holstein dat ti de druuss hale ！douce take you！The particular use of the D．，LG．，and G．words may be due to association with the OF．word，but they are appar．in origin assimi－ lated and transposed forms，respectively，of the word represented by OHG．durs，duris，thu－ ris，turs，MHG．durse，dürse，dürsch，also turse， türse，türseh，a giant，demon，$=$ Icel．thuers （pron．thuss），a giant，goblin，dull fellow，$=$ Norw．tuss，dial．tusse，tust，a goblin，kobold， elf，gnome（tussefolk，elves），also a dull fellow， $=$ Dan．tosse，a booby，fool，＝AS．thyrs，a giant （whence prob．E．thrush ${ }^{2}$ in hob－thrush，$q$ ．v． a hobgoblin）．The giants or goblins of Teu－ tonic mythology，like the gods of classical my－ thology，became identified in popular thought with the devils or demons of medieval Chris－ tianity．Like other wordsused in colloquial im－ precation，deuee has lost definite meaning，and has been subjected（in LG．，G．，and Scand．） to more or less wilful variation of form and to some mixture with other words．Cf．LG．de kuks！equiv．to E．the dikens，the deuce．］The devil：used，with or ker，deiker，the deuce．］The devil：used，with or
without the definite article，chiefly in exclama－ tory or interjectional phrases，expressing sur－ prise，impatience，or emphasis：as，deuce take you！go to the deuce！the dewce you did！

> Owe! devees ! sli goes downe

I＇ork Plays， p ．

## I wish you could tell what a Duce your Head alls．

 It was the prettiest prologue as he wrote itWell！the deuce take me in I ha＇n＇t forgot it．
play the dele to mischief or damars Conyreve． injure a person or thing ：often followed by with．
Three of them left the door open，and the other two
unled it so spitefully in going out that the little bell played the very deuce with Hepzibab＇s nerves．

Havehorne，Seven Galles，p． 73 ．
deuce ${ }^{2}$（dūs），$u$ ．［Early mod．E．also dewce，tens； $=\mathrm{MLG} . \quad$ lus $=\mathrm{OHG} . d \bar{u} s, \mathrm{G} . d a u s=$ Sw．Dann． lus，deuce in cards，〈 OF．deus，dous，F．deux，く L．duos，ace．of duo＝E．tivo，q．V．］1．In eurds and other games，two；a card or die with two spots．－2．In lawn－tennis，a stage of the game in which both players or sides have scored 40 ，and one must score 2 ，or，if the other has vantage， 3 points in succession in order to win the game． deuce－ace（dūs＇ās），$n$ ．Two and one；a throw of two dico，one of which turns up one and the other two．
Moth．Then，I sm sure，you know how much the gross sum of deuce－ace amounts to．
Arm．It doth amount to one more than two
Moth．Which the base vulgar call three．
hak．，L．L．L．，i． 2.
deuced（ $\mathrm{d} \overline{\mathrm{u}}$＇sed），$a$ ．［Sometimes written deused， and，for colloq．effect，doosed，doosid；＜deuce ${ }^{1}$ $+-e d^{2}$ ．The word combines in a mitigated form the ideas of devilish and damned．］Devilish；ex－ cessive；confounded：as，it is a lleuced shame： often used adverbially．［Slang．］

Everything is so deuced elanged
Dišreeli，Coningshy，viii． 4.
1.76

It＇ll be a deuced unpteasant thing if she takes it into her hesd to let out when those fellows are here．Dickens deucedly，deusedly（dū＇sed－li），adr．Devil－ ishly；confoundedly．
deust，$n$ ．See dence ．See deuce ${ }^{1}$ ，etc．
Deus misereatur（dē＇us miz＇se－rē̄－á＇te̊r）．［L．， God be mereiful：Deus，God＂；miscreatur， 3 d pers．sing．pres．subj．of misereri，be merciful： see miserere．］The sixty－seventh psalm：so called from its first words iu the Latin version． It is nsed in the Anglican Church as a canticle alternate to the Nuarc dimittis after the second tesson at Evening Prayer，except on the twellth day of the month，beesuse it then ocenrs as one of the appointed psalms for the day． In the American Prayer－book it was the leading canticle In this plaee till the Nunc dimittis was restored in 1886 ， Deut．An abbreviation of Deuteronomy．
deutencephalic（dū－ten－se－fal＇ik or－sef＇ q －lik），

## a．［＜deutencephalon + －ie．］Same as d̈ience－

deutencephalon（dū－ten－sef＇a－lon），$x . \quad[N L .,<$
 as diencephalon．
deuteriont（dū－tē＇ri－on），$n$ ．［NL．，〈Gr．סعuteptov， or pl．$\delta \varepsilon v \tau \ell \rho \iota a$ ，the afterbirth，neut．of $\delta \varepsilon v \tau \ell \rho ⿺ 𠃊$, ＜devicepos，second．］In anat．，the afterbirth or secundines．
deutero－．［LL．，NL．，etc．，deutero－，〈 Gr．deúte－ pos，second，$\langle\delta i o,=$ E．tioo，+ compar．suffix －тероऽ．］An element in words of Greek origin， meaning＇second．＇
deuterocanonical（dū＂te－rō－ka－non＇i－kal），a．［＜ Gr．ঠevrepos，second，＋eanonieal．］Forming or belonging to a second canon．－Deuterocanonical books，those books of the Bible as received by the roman Catholie Church which are regarded as constituting second canon，seeepterl later than herst，bit of equal of those ealled the Apocryphs in the King James Bible， and in the Ncw Testament those known as antilegomens． See antilegomena snd A pocrypha．
deuterogamist（dū－te－rog＇anist），n．［＜deuter－ ogamy＋－ist．］One who marries a second time．
He had published for me against the deuterogamists of
deuterogamy（dū－te－rog＇a－mi），n．［＝F．deu－ térogamie，＜Gr．devтгроүанia，a second marriage， marriage after the death of the first husband or wife，or the custom of contracting such mar－ riages．
You behold before you ．．．．Dr．Primrose，the monogn－
mist．．．You here see that．．．divine who has so long ist． iought You here see that Goldsmith V
deuterogenic（dū／tè－1ō－jen’ik），a．［＜Gr．déíte－ pos，second，＋revos，race（see gents），＋－ic．］ oreocondary origin：specich have been de－ rived from the protogenic rocks by mechanical action．
deuteromesal（dū＂te－rö－mē＇sal），a．［＜Gr．\＆ev iqpos，second，＋$\mu$ हoos，middle，＂＋－al．］Literal－ ly，second and median：applied in entomology， by Kirby and other early entomologists，to a series of cells in the wings of hymenopterous insects，called the first and third discoidal and first apical cells by most modern hymenopter－ ists．
Deuteronomic（dū ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ter－rọ－nom＇ik），$a$ ．［［ Douter－ onomy + －ie．］Of or pertaining to the book of Deuteronomy：as，the Deuteronomie code．
Deuteronomical（ $\mathrm{du}^{\prime \prime}$ tê－rọ̀－nom＇i－kal），a．Same as Deuteronomic．
This is the second code，and is called the Deuteronomi－ cal Code，beeanse it makes up the hulk of the hook of
Deuteronomy．Mivart，Nineteenth Century，XXII．39．

## Deuteronomist（dū－te－ron＇ọ－mist），n．［ $<$ Deu－

 teronomy + －ist．］1．The writer or one of the writers of the book of Deuteronomy．It appears certain that the deeslogue as it lay hefore the Deuteronomist did not contsin gny allusion to the cre－ stion． Emcye ．Dil， xi， 2．One of the school of criticism which regards
Denteronomy as a product of an era of Jewish history long subsequent to the days of Moses．
Deuteronomistic（dū－te－ron－ō－mis＇tik），a．［＜
Deuteronomist + －ic．］Of or pertaining to the writer or writers of the book of Deuteronomy． The word is used in that school of eriticismn which regards Denteronomy sa s product of an e
subsequent to the days of Moses．
ng．
Encyc．Brit．，XXI．111．
Deuteronomy（dū－te－ron＇ō－mi），$n . \quad[=\mathrm{F} \cdot$ den－ téronome $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．It．deuteronomio，$\langle\mathrm{LL}$ ．der－ teronomium，〈LGr．©عvтгроvбино，the sccond law， the fifth book of the Pentatcuch，〈Gr．deítepos， second，$+\nu$ и $\mu \mathrm{os}$, law．$]$ The second law，or sec－

## deutoplasm

ond statement of the law：the name given to the fifth book of the Pentateuch，consisting chiefly of three addresses purporting to have been made by Moses to Israel shortly before his death．The Mossic origin of the book is disputed by many modern crities，as is also the date or composition， which
deuteropathia（dū＂te－rō－path＇i－aik），n．［NL．： see deuteropathy．］Same as deuteropathy． deuteropathic（dū＂tê－rō－path＇ik），a．［＝F．deu－ ；as deuteropathy + －ic．］Pertain－ ing to deuteropathy．
deuteropathy（d̄̄－te－rop＇a－thi），n．［ $[=$ F．deu－ teropathie，く NL．deuteropathia，＜Gr．סevirepos， second，$+\pi$ átos，suffering．］In pathol．，a sec－ ondary affection，the result of another and an－ tecedent affection，as retinitis from nephritis．
deuteroscopy（dū－te－ros＇kō－pi），n．［＝F．deu－ téroscopie，＜Gr．סعiveqpos，second，＋－бкотía， окотєiv，view．］1．Second sight．［Rare．］
I felt by anticipation the horrors of the Highland seers， Whom their gift of denteroscopy compels to witness thing unmeet for mortal eyes．
2．The second view，or that which is seen upon a second view；the meaning beyond the literal sense ；sccond intention．［Rare．］
Not attaining the deutcroscopy，or second intention of the words，they are fain to omit their consequenees，co－
deuterostoma（dū－te－ros＇tṑ－mï̈），м．；pl．deute－ rostomata（dū＂te－rọ̆－stō＇mä－tä̈a），［NL．，く Gr． бкírعро与，second，＋$\sigma \tau \sigma \mu a$, mouth．］A secon－ dary blastopore；a blastopore formed after or otherwise than as an archæostoma．
 ［NL．，neut．pl．of deuterostomatus：see deutero－ stomatous．］A prime division of the phylum Vermes，iucluding those worms，such as most annelids，the Polyzoa，and Sagitfa，which are deuterostomatous：opposed to Areherostomata deuterostomatous（ ${ }^{\text {un }}$＂te ＜NL．deuterostomatus，＜dexterostoma，q．v．］ Having a deuterostoma；characterized by a secondary instead of a primary blastopore：op－ posed to archacostomatous．
In eertsin ．．deuterostomatous Metazos，the meso－ vessels are formed in quite another rashion
uxley，Eneye．Brit．，IT． 52
 os，second，＋zooid，q．v．］A secondary zoöid； a zoöid produced by gemmation from a zoöid； a proglottis．
deuthydroguret，deutohydroguret（dūt－，dū ${ }^{\text {º }}$ tō－hī－drog＇ụ－ret），$\not \ldots$ ．［＜Gr．$\delta \varepsilon i \tau(\varepsilon \rho o \varsigma)$ ，second， + hydrog（ein）+ －uret．］In chem．，an old term for a compound of two equivalents of hydrogen with one of some other element．
deuto－．［Abbr．of deutero－，〈Gr．סérepos，sec－ ond：see deutero－．］In chem．，a prefix which denotes strictly the second term in an order or a series．Often used as equivalent to bi－or di．with reference to the constitution of compounds，distinguish－ ung them fron mono－or proto－compounds
deutohydroguret，$n$ ．See deuthydroguret．
deutomala（dū－tō－mā＇lä̈），n．；pl．deutomalce （－lē）．［NL．，〈Gr．$\delta \varepsilon i r(\varepsilon \rho \ddot{s})$ ，second，next，+ L． mala，cheek－bone，jaw，＜mandere，chew，masti－ cate：see mandible．］The second pair of jaws， or mouth－appendages，of the Myriapoda，form－ ing the so－called labium or under lip of Savigny and later authors．In the chilognaths they have a su－ perficial resemblanee to the labium of winged insects；but the corresponding pair of appendages in Chilopoda are not only unlike the frim the homologous parts in chilog． differe
deutomalal（dū－tō－mā’al），a．［＜deutomala + －al．］Same as ileutomalar．
deutomalar（dū－tō－mā＇］är），a．［＜deutomala + －ar ${ }^{3}$ ．］Of or pertaining to the deutomala of a myriapod．
deutomerite（dū－tom＇$e-r \overline{1} t), \quad \mu . \quad[<G r . \quad \delta \varepsilon v-$ $\tau(\varepsilon \rho \circ \varsigma)$ ，second，$+\mu$ кроя，a part，+ －ite ${ }^{2}$ ．］In coot．，the larger posterior one of the two cells of a dicystidan or septate gregarine，as distin－ guished from the smaller anterior one called
eutoplasm（dū＇tō－plazm），n．［＜Gr．deiv（epos） second，$+\pi \lambda a ́ \sigma u a$ ，anything formed，$\langle\pi \lambda a \sigma \sigma \varepsilon \nu$ ， form，mold．］In embryol．，secondary，nutritive plasm，or food－yolk：a term applied by the younger Van Beneden to that portion of the yolk of an egg or ovum which furniskes food for the nourishment of the embryo，but does not enter directly into its formation or germi－ nation．＇The great bulk of the yolk of meroblastie ova，
as birds＇eggs，consists of the nutritive deutoplasm or food．

## deutoplasm

elk，aa distlugulished frem the proto
In tact，the contents of every egg consist of two parts－ （1）of a viscous albuminons protophanm；and（2）of a fatty fo derived from the protoplasm of the ortginal germinai cell，whillo the yolk fis only secondarily developed with the gradual grewtin of the first ；and aot nuirequently it fs de rived from the aecrution of apeeial ghands．
deutoplasmic（uū－to－ples mik）， plasm $+-i c$ ．］Of or pertaining to deutoplasm phasm $+-i c$ ．$]$ Of or jertaining to deutoplasm； consisting of doutoplasm．Also tleutoplastic．
In the young untertilized ova a small protoplasmic an arger deutophamic portion are readily distingtished．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { mop portien are readily distingulshed. } \\
& \text { Jour. Roy. Microa. Soc., 2d ger., VI. } 22,
\end{aligned}
$$

deutoplasmigenous（dū＇tō－plaz－mij＇e－nus），a ［NL．，＜deutoplasm＋（－i）－genous，q．v．］Pro－ ducing dentoplasm，as a deutoplastic ovum，or an animal whose ova are moroblastic．Smith sonian Report，1881，p． 425.
deutoplastic（dū－tō－plas＇tik），a．［＜Gr．סcí r（єроs），second，＋тìaбrós，verbal adj．of $\pi \lambda a \sigma-$ octv，form，＋ic：seo plastic．］Same as ileuto－ plasmic．
deutopsyche（dū－top－sī＇kō），$n$ ．［NL＿。（Gr．deú т（£คо̧），second，＋$\psi v \chi$ 方，breath，life，spirit，soul．］ Haeckel＇s namo for that part of the brain which is usually called the dienecphalon or thalamen－ cephalon；a part of the brain consisting cliefly of tho optic thalami
deutoscolex（dū－tō－skō＇leks），n．；pl．deutosco－ lices（－li－sēz）．［NL．，＜Gr．סzur（e $\rho \circ \varsigma$ ），second，＋ oк $\omega \lambda \lambda \xi$ ，worm．］A secondary scolex or daugh－ ter－cyst developed withiu or from a scolex or cystio worm；a bladder－worm inclosed in an－ other，as，in an celinococcus，the bydatid of Tunia cehinococcus．See cut under Tania．
deutotergite（dū－tọ̄－tèr＇jīt），n．［＜Gr．סعít（epos）， second，＋L．lergum，back，＋－ite 2．］In cntom．， the second dorsal segment of the abdomen．
deutova，$n$ ．Plural of deutorum．
deutovertebra（dū－tō－vèr＇tề－brï̆），n．；pl．єleuto－ vertebre（－brō）．［NL．，＜Gr．dear（epos），second， ＋L．vertcbra，vertebra．］In Carns＇s nomencla－ ture（1828），one of the segments of the verte－ bral column exclusive of ribs and limbs；a ver－ tebra in an ordinary sense．
lle［Carus］makes what he calls proto－，deulo－，and trito－ vertebre；the first（ribs）enveloping the body and ita vis－ eera in relation with vegetative lite；the second（verte－ bre）protecting the nervous system；and the third（limis） becoming the esscous iramework which sustains the mus－ enlar and locometive orgnus．

Ǩneelemи，Jr．，Amer．Cyc．，XIII．424．
deutovertebral（dū－tō－vêr＇tệ－bral），a．［＜leuto－ vertebra + －all．］Having tho eharacter or qual－ ity of a deutovertebra；ventebral in an ordinary sense．
deutovum（dū－tō＇vum），n．；pl．deutora（－vịi）． ［NI．，＜Gr．סcir（epos），seeond，＋L．oгин，egg．］ Same as melovrm．
deutoxid（dü－tok＇sid），n．［＜Gr．deít（ $\varepsilon \rho \circ \varsigma)$ ， second，＋oxid．］Iu chem．，a term formerly employed to denote the second stage of oxida－ tiou，or a compound containing two atoms of oxygeu to one or more of a metal：as，the deu－ toxid of coppor；the deutoxid of mercury，etc． Also deutoxide，binoxid，binoxide，aud deutoxyde， binoxyde，dioxid．
Later in the earth＇s history aro the dentoxides，tritox－ ides，peroxides，etc．；In which two，three，lour，or more stoms of oxygen are united with ene atom of metal or
ether element．
II．Spencer，Universal Progress，p． 40.
Deutzia（doit＇si－ii），n．［NL．，named after Deutz，a botanist ö Amsterdam．］A saxifra－ gaceous geuus of handsome flowering shrubs of China and Japan，frequent in cultivation， bearing numerous panicles of white flowers． There are six or seven species，the common cultivated ones being $D$ ．crevata nud the smaller species D．gracilis， oi which there are several warietics．
deux－temps（de＇toin＇），n．［F．：deux，two；temps， ＜L．tempus，timo：seo devec ${ }^{2}$ and temporal．］A rapid form of the waltz，containing six steps to every two of the trois－temps or regular waltz． The nane is given both to the dance and to the music compesed fer it．Also called valse a deux tempa or deux． temps zealtz．
dide and dance the dever－in the aadde fer a twenty－mile Marper＇s Mag．，LXXV1． 612.
deuzant，$\because$ ．A kind of apple．
Nor is it ev＇ry npple I desire，
Tis net the lasting deuzar I require best：
Nor yet the red．cheekd queening I request．
dev（dev），$n$ ．［Hiud．der，Pers．div，Zond duera，

1577
deta，deity．］In l＇ersian myth．，an evil spirit； a ministering demon of Ahriman．Sometimes written deev（Pers，div）．See deva．
Among the Perslans the Indian terminology is trana－ posed，the great Astra representing the goxd ereating prinelple，and the ders beigg the evil apirits． Amer．Cyc．，V． 703.
deva（dā＇vil），$n$ ．［Skt．（Hind．，etc．），divine， a divinity，a god：see deity．］1．In IFindu myth．，a god or divinity；one of an order of good spirits，opposed to the asuras，or wicked spirits．

## The Devas knew the signa，and said，

2．［cap．］［NL．］In zoöl．，a genus of lepidop－ terous insects．Walker， 1857.
devalgate（dệ－val＇gāt），$a$ ．［＜NL．＂dcvalyatus， ＜L．de，away，＋valgus，bow－legged．］Having bowed legs；；bandy－legged．Thomas，Med．Dict． devall（de－väl＇），$t$ i．［SC．，also written devald； appar．〈OF．devaller，〈ML．devallare，descend， send down，demit（ef．devallis，down－hill），く L． de，down，+ vallis，valley．Cf．avale．Tho sense in E．is appar．duo in part to defail，default．］ To intermit ；cease．Jamicson．
devall（de－vaí＇），$n$ ．［SC．，also written devakl， from the verb．］Stop；cessation；intermis－ sion：as，it rained teu days without derall．
Deva－nagari＇（dā－vile－nä＇＇gh－ri），n．［Skt．，lit． Nagari of the gods，\＆deva，a god，+ nagari， one of the alphabets of India，that in which tho Sanskrit is usually written：see Nogari．］ The Sanskrit alphabet：same as Nagari．
The term Devanagari，which would mean the divine or ascred Nagari，is net used by the matives of india，sud Indisu about the end of the last century．It has，how ever，established Itself in works on Indian Paleography， and may be conveniently retained to deneto that partien lar type of the Nagari character empioyed in printed books for the sacred Sanskrit literature，while the generic term Nagari may gerve as the designation of the whele chass of vernscutar alphabeta of which the Devanapari is devaporation（dē－vap－ō－rä＇shon），$n$ ．［＜＂de－ traporatc，$v$. （ dé priv．+ eapor + ale $^{2}$ ）：see －ation，and cf．evaporate．］The change of vapor into water，as in the formation of rain．Smart．
devast $\dagger($ dệ－vást＇$), v, t . \quad\left[<\mathrm{F}^{\prime}\right.$ ．dévaster $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． Pg ．devastär $=I t$ ．devastare，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．ilevastare，lay waste：see devastate．］To lay waste；devas tate．

The thirty yeara war that devasted Germany did net begin till the eighteenth year of the seventeenth century， but the sceds of it were sowing some time befor

Bolingbroka，study of History．
devastate（dev＇as－tat），c．t．；pret．and pp． devastated，ppr．devastating．［ L. devastatus， pp，of devastare，lay wasto（see devast），＜de， away，+ vastare，lay wasto，＜vastus，waste， desolato，vast：see vast and waste．］To lay waste；ravage；make desolate．

In the midst of war Cyprus was again，for the third time ince the Black Death devastated by the plague
（ubos，Medieval and Modern Mist．，p． 200.
Ot death and change might rige
Ot death and change might rige
And devastata the world，yet 1 could see This steady shining spark
Sheuld live cterusily
C．Thaxter，Footprints in the Sand．
＝Syn．To harry，waste，strip，pllage，plunder
devastation（dev－as－tā＇shon），$n, \quad[=\mathrm{F}$, dévas
tation $=$ Sp．devasiacion tation $=\mathbf{S p}$. devasiacion $=\mathbf{P g}$ ．devastação $=\mathrm{It}$ devastazione，＜L．as if＊evastatio（n－），＜devas tare，devastate：see devastate．］1．The act of devastating，or the state of being devastated； waste；ravage；havoo．

Even new the devastation is begun
Aud hali the business of destruction dene
Goldsmith．
Simple devastation
Is the worm＇a task，and what he has destroyed
2．In law，waste of the goods of a deceased per son by an executor or administrator．$=$ Syn． 1. lwaste，destruction，rum，rspine．
devastator（dev＇as－tā－tor），\％．［＝F．dénsta teur $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. devastador $=I \mathrm{t}$, elevastatore，$\langle\mathrm{LL}$ ． devastator，＜L．devastare，lay waste：see devas－ tate．］One who or that which devastates or lays waste．Emerson．
devastavit（dev－ą－tā＇vit），n．［Lo，he has wasted， 3 pers．sing．perf．ind．act．of deras－ tare：see derastate．］In law，the waste or mis－ application of the assets of a deceased person committed by an executor or administrator． devastitation $\dagger$（dē－vis－ti－tā＇shọn），＂．［Irreg for decastulion．］Dovastation．

## developable

Wherefore lellowed a pilfil decastitalion of Churches and church－buifulngs in all parts of the realm．

IIeytin，ilist．I＇reabyterians，p． 164.
devaunt（dē－vảnt＇），t．t．［＜OF．desvanter， boast mueh，$<$ des－+ runter，boast：seo raunt．］ To boast；vaunt．Daries．
To the inost netable slaunder of Chrint＇s holy evargeig which in the forme of our professyen，we didestentate and openly devaun to keep moost exaetly．

Quoted in F＇uller＇s Ch．I11st．，VI．szo．
develt，a．aud v．A Middle English form of deaf deare．
deve ${ }^{2}$（dēv），r．［Prov．Eng．］A dialectal form of dice．
develit 1 ，$n$ ．An obsolete spelling of devil．
devel2 ${ }^{2}\left(\right.$ dev＇l $\left.^{\prime}\right)$ ，$n$ ．［Sc．，also writton derle，a blow．Origin uncertain．］A very hard blow． Death＇s gien the lodge an unco devel－

Ism Samson＇s deld！
Вити，Tam Samaen＇s Elegy． Ae gude downright devel will split it，I＇ae warrant ye．
devel ${ }^{2}$（dev＇l），v．t．j pret．and pp．dereled，devel－ led，ppr．dereling，develling．［＜devel2，n．］To give a heavy blow to．
develin（dev＇e－lin），n．See deviling， 3.
develin（dev＇e－lin），$n$ ．See deviling， 3 ．
develop（dével＇up），$v$ ．［Also derelope；$<\mathbf{F}$ ．dé velopper， OF desvelopper，desvcloper，desvoleper， desvoloper（＞E．disceloped），unfold，unwrap， set forth，reveal，explain，bring out，develop （ $=$ Pr．desrolupar，devolupar＝It．sviluppare）， ＜des－，L．dis－，apart，＋weloper，found else－ whero only in enveloper，wrap up：see enrelop．］ I．trans．1．To uncover or unfold gradually； lay open by successive steps；disclose or make known in detail，as something not apparent or withheld from notiee；bring or work out in full： as，tho general began to develop the plan of his operations；to develop a plot；to develop an idea．
The character oi Tiberins fa extremely difficult to de－ Cumberland．
From the day of his inst appenrance，（Pitt was）always powers which he possessed．Macrulay，William Pitt．

Would you learn at full
Lew paspion rose thro cícumatantial grades
Beyond all gradea develop＇d）
Tennyson，Gardener＇s Daughter．
In him［Keata］a vigorous understanding dereloped ifseli n equal measure with the divine faculity．

Lowell，Among my Books， $2 d$ ser．，p． 320 ．
2．In photog．，to induce tho chemical changes in（the film of a plate whieh has been exposed in the eamera or of a gelatino－bromide print） necessary to cause a latent image or picture to become visible，and，in the case of a negative， to assumo proper density to admit of reproduc－ tion by a process of printing．－3．In biol．，to cause to go through the process of natural evo－ lution from a previous and lower stage，or from an embryonic state to a later and more complex or perfect one．
Where eyes are so littlo developed that approaeling ob－ ects are recognized only as intercepting the amiahine，it a obrious to animals with developed eyes are quite imper－ marked to animais with dereloped eyes are quite imper－
ceptible．
$I I$ ．Spencer，Prin．of Psychol．，$\% 9 ?$. 4．In math．：（a）To express in an extended form，as in a serios，which lends itself more readily to computation or other treatment．（b） To bend，as a surface；especially，to unbend into a plane．$=$ Syn．1．To uncover，unfold，disentangle， exhibit，unravel．
II．intrans．1．To advanco from ono stage to another by a proeess of natural or inherent evo－ lution；specifically，in biol．，to pass from tho lowest stago through others of greater maturity toward the perfoct or finished state：as，the fe－ tus develops in the womb；the seed develops into the plant．

## Because not poeta enough te underatand

## That Hie develops from within．

Mre．Bromming，Aurora Leigh，il．
The peripheral cells of the developing wood beceme gitudinally snd laterally with the greatest ferce．
II．Spencer，Prin．of Bjel．，ose
2．To become apparent；show itself：as，his schemes developed at length；specifically，in photog．，to becomo visible，as a picture under the process of development．See derelopment， 5．－3．In biol．，to evolve；accomplish an ero－ lutionary process or result．
developable（dē－vel＇up－a－bl），a．and n．［＜de－ elop＋－able，after F．développable．］I．a． 1. Capable of developing or of being developed． Musje at this time bounds forward in the joy of an inf－ nitely deselopabla principle．

S．Lanier，The English Novel，p． 142.

2．In geom．，reducible to a plane by bending： applied to a particular species of ruled surface， otherwise called a torse，which is conceived as formed by an infinite succession of straight lines，each intersecting the next．－Developabie helicoid．See helicoid．
II．$n$ ．In geom．，a singly infinite continuous succession of straight lines，each intersecting the noxt；a torse．Tha word developaile ta used as a noun by modern geometerg，becauae they do not conzider this locus to be properly a surface．It is rather a akew curva regarded under a particular aspect．A developabla is generated by a line which turma about a point in itself， whila this polnt moves along the line．The locus of the point is a akew curve，calied the edge of regreeaion of the developable is thus the locus of tangents of a akew curve Conaidering the orculating plana at any fixed potnt of this curve，the moving tangent comea up to this plane ao that for an inatant its motion is in the plane and then passe off；and the result is that the curve ia a cuspidal edge of the developable considered as a surface．－Polar devel－ opabie of a akew curve，the gurface enveloped by its normal planes．The locuz of the center of curvature o the akew curve is the edge of regression，whila the ax developed（deèvel＇npt），p．a．［Pp．of develop，v． 1．Unfolded；laid open；disclosed．－2．In her．， same as disveloped．
developer（dệ－vel＇up－èr），$n$ ．One who or that which develops or unfolds．
The first developers of jury trial out of the different pro－ had imported into thita island，or had created here
or had created here．
Sir E．Creasy，Eng．Conat
Speciffcally，in photog．，the chemical bath in which a aenst－ tized plate or paper iz，atter a photographic expoaure to mace Developers for the ordinary dry－plate procesa may ba divided into two princlpal classes，alkaline developers and ferrous－oxalate developers，the first generally employ－ ing carbonate of ada or potash in combination with pyro－ gailic acid，and the second uaing oxalate of potash with protogulpliate of iron．Tha resuits obtained are practi－ cally the zamz with either bath，the latent image in the hlm being made viaibe，and the chenical changesinducect or made permanent in the fixing bath，whitl followa the developing bath．Many other chemicals may be used in development，either in comblnation with aome of those rentioned above or in independent combina－ tionz．Sea photography．
M．Balagny claima＂that with this chemical he has de－ veloped plates without fog in auch a light as would have Leen innposible．．．．with other known developers．＂
Philadelphia Ledger，Feb．28，
ves．
development（dē－vel＇up－ment），$n$ ．［Also de－ velopement；＜ F ．développement，＜développer，de－ velop：see develop and－ment．］1．A gradual unfolding；a full disclosure or working out of the details of something，as the plot of a novel or a drama，an architectural or a military plan， a financial scheme，etc．；the act of evolving or unraveling．－2．The internal or suljective pro－ cess of unfolding or expanding；the coming forth or into existence of additional elements， principles，or substances；gradualadvancement through progressive changes；a growing out or up；growth in general：as，the development of the mind or body，or of a form of government； the development of the principles of art or of civilization．

A new development of imagination，taste，and poetry．
But this word development ．．implies not only out－ ward circumatances to educate，but a apecial germ to be
educated．
J．$F$ ．Clarke，Tan Oreat Religtons，1． 7. Specifically－3．In biol．，the same as evolution： applied alike to an evolutionary process and its result．
Development，then，ia a process of differentiation by which the primitively aimilar parts of the liviag body be－ come more and more unlika one another．

Huxley，Anat．Invert．，p． 20.
4．In math．：（a）The expression of any function in the form of a series；also，the process by which any mathematical expression is changed into another of equivalent value or meaning and of more expanded form；also，the series resulting from such a process．（b）The bond－ ing of a surface into a plane，or of all its in－ finitesimal parts into parts of a plane．（e） The bending of a non－plane curve into a plane curve．－5．In photog．，the process by which the latent image in a photographically exposed sensitive film is rendered visible through a chemical precipitation on that portion of the sensitized surface which has been acted on by light．The matter deposited varies with tha natura of the process．In the daguerreotype process it ia mercury ； in negative processes with salts of silver it ia silver com－
6．In musie：（a）The systematic unfolding，by a varied rhythmic，molodic，or harmonic treat－ ment，of the qualities of a theme，especially in a formal composition like a sonata．（b）That
part of a movement in which such an unfolding of a theme takes place．－Alkaline development． Sce alkaline．－Binomial deveiopment．See ory of development．（a）In theol．，the theory that man＇z conception of his relations to the inflnite ia progres－ sive but never complete．（b）In biol．，the theory of evolu－ tion（which see，under evolution），＝Syn．1．Unraveling，（1is－ entanglement．－3．Growth，evolution，progreas，lipening． developmental（dê－vel＇up－men－tal），a．［＜cle－
velopment + al．］1．Pertaining to develop－ ment；formed or characterized by develop－ ment：as，the developmental power of a germ．
For，while the plant had first to prepare the pabulum ready provided for it．

2．In biol．，the same as evolutionary
Tha Greek nose，with ita elevated bridge，colncidea not only with reathetic beauty，but with developmental per－
fectiou．$\quad$ E．D．Cope，Origin of the Fittest，p． 148. developmentally（dē－vel＇up－men－tal－i），adv． In a developmental manner；by mëans of or in accordance with the principles of the de－ velopment theory；as regards development．
I conceive then that the base of the skull may be demon－ strated developmentally to be its relatively flxed part，the roof and atdea being relatively moveable．
IIuxley，Nlan＇s Place in

IIuxley，Man＇a Place in Nature，p． 171.
developmentist（dë－vel＇up－men－tist），$n$ ．［ $\langle d c$－ velopment + －ist．］One who holds or favors the doctrine of development；an evolutionist．
The asaumption among religious developnentists is that we cannot have the artistic and literary progress without an increasad complicati

J．Owen，Evenings with Skeptics，II． 220 ．
devenustatet，v．t．［＜LJ．devenustatus，pp．of devenustare，disfigure，deform，$\left\langle\mathbf{L}_{.}\right.$de－priv．+ LL．venustare，make beautiful，＜L．venustus， beautiful，＜Venus，the goddess of lovo and beauty：see Venus．］To deprive of beauty or grace．
Of beauty and order devenustated，and exposed to shame and diahonour．
aterhouse，Apol．for Learning（1653），p． 245.
devert，$n$. ［Early mod．E．also devour，〈 ME．
dever，AF．＊dever，OF．deveir，devoir， F ．devoir， debt，duty，homage，＜deveir，devoir，F．devoir $=\mathrm{Pr}$. dever $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. deber $=\mathrm{It}$ ．devere，owe， $<\mathrm{L}$ ．debere，owe：see debt，debit，and cf．devoir， a mod．form of dever．Hence endeavor，q．v．］ Duty；obligation．

Than seide the kynga Carados，＂I wote not what eche yef I haue nedof of acour ne， 1 will go hym a－geyns，and Merlin（E．E．J．S．），ii． 162. devergence，devergency（dee－vèr＇jens，j．jen－si）， n．Same as diveryence，divergency．［Rare．］ deverser，lean，bend，＜aévers，bent，curved，＜ L．deversus，pp．of devertere，turn away，〈 de， away，+ vertere，turn：see verse．］In hydraul． engin．，the fall of a dike．E．H．Knight．
devest（dệ－vest＇），$u$ ．［＝OF．devestir， F ，dévétir $=$ Pr．devestir，destestir $=1 \mathrm{It}$ ．divestive，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．de－ vestire（ML．also divestire），undress，く de－（or dis－）priv．+ vestire，dress，$<$ restic，dress，gar－ ment：see vest．Cf．divest，the more common form．］I．trans． $1+$ ．To remove vesture from； undress．

Like bride and groom
Devesting them for bed．Shak．，Othello，1i．3．
2个．To divest；strip；free．
Then of his arms Androgeua he devests，
His aword，his shield he takes，and plumed crests．
Come on，thou dittle inmate of this breast
Which for thy aake from passiona I devest Prior 3．In law，to alienate；annul，as title or right； deprive of title．

What are those breaches of the law of nature and na－ tions whicl do forieit and devest all right and title in a
nation to government？

Tha rescinding act of 1796
ighta acquired under ．．．［previoug］contract
Bat the Chies Justice Marshail，quoted in H．Adams＇8
andolph
II．intrans．In law，to be lost or alienated，as a title or an estate．
devext（dē－reks＇），a．and n．［＜L．devexus，slop－ ing，shelving，orig．another form of devectus，pp． of levehere，carry down；passive in middle sense， go down，descend；＜de，down，＋rehere，carry see rehicle，vex．］I．a．Bending down．

Thal love lande devexe and inclinate．
Palladius，Husbondrie（E．E．T．S．），p． 94.

## II．$n$ ．Same as devexity．

Following the world＇a devex，he meant to tread，
To compass hoth the poles，and drink Nite＇s head．

Devexat（dê－vek＇sï̀），n．pl．［NL．，neut．pl．of L． derexus，sloping，steep（see devex）；in allusion to the great stature and sloping neck of the gi－ raffe．］A family of ruminants，of which the girafe is the only living representative．See Giraffida．Illiger．
devexityt（deèvek＇si－ti），$n$ ．［＜LL．derexita $(t-) s$ ， ＜devexus，sloping：seo devex．］A bending or sloping down；ineurvation downward．AIso devex．
That heaven＇s divexity［devexity］
Sir J．Davies，Witte＇a Pilgrimage，aig．Ni．b．
deviantt（dé＇vi－qnt），$a$ ．［ME．deviaunt，＜OF deviant，く LL．devian（ $t$ ）s，ppr．of deviare，de viate：see deviate．］Deviating；straying；wan－ dering．Rom．of the Rose．
deviate（dè＇vi－ät），$v$ ；pret．and pp．deviated， ppr．deviating．〔＜LL．deviatus，pp．of deviare （ It ．deviare $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．desviar $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．deviar，desviar $=\mathrm{OF}$ ．devier，desvier），go ont of the way，＜L de de ＝ius，ont of the way：see devious．］I．intrans． 1．To turn aside or wander from the way or course ；err；swerve：as，to deriate from the common track or path，or from a true course．

What makes all physical or moral ill？
Pope，Easay on Man，iv． 112.
2．To take a different course；diverge；differ． He writes of timea with respect to which almoet every
other writer lhas been in the wrong；And，therefore，hy other writer las been in the wrong；and，therefore，hy
rezolutely deviating from his predeceenors，he ia oiten in reasolutely deviating from his predeceasors，he is it oten in
the right．
Macaulay，Mitford＇a Hist．Greece． Deviating foree．See force．$=$ Syn．To atray，digreas，de－ part，diverge，vary．
II．trans． $1 \dagger$ ．To cause to swerve；lead astray． A wise man ought not ao much to give the reina to hu－ man passiona as to let them deviate him from the right $\operatorname{man}_{\text {path．}} \mathrm{p}$
2．To ehange the direction or position of，as ray of light or the plane of polarization．See biquartz．
deviation（dē－vi－ā＇shon），n．$[=\mathrm{F}$ ．déviation $=\mathrm{Sp}$. deviacion，desviäcion $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．deviação $=\mathrm{It}$ ． deviazione，＜ML．deviatio（ $n$－），＜LL．deviare， deviate：see deviate．］1．The act of deviat－ ing ；a turning aside from the way or course．
These bodies constantly move round in the aame tracts， 2．Departure from a certain standard or from a rule of conduct，an original plan，etc．；varia－ tion；specifically，obliquity of conduct．
Having once surveyed tha true and proper natural al－ phabet，we may eastly diacover the deviations irom it． Holder．
The least deviation from the rulea of honour introduces train of numberleas evila．Steele，Tatler，Nu． 251.
3．In com．，the voluntary departure of a ship without necessity，or without reasonable canse， from the regular and usual course of the spe－ cific voyage insured．In the law of inaurance it in－ cludea unreasonable delay on the voyage，as well as be－ ginning an entirely different voyage．
4．In astron．，the oscillatory motion of a plane； especially，in the Ptolemaic system，the oscilla－ tion of the plane of the orbit of a planet，which was supposed to account for certain inequalities in the latitude．－Conjugate deviation，in pathol．， the forced and persistent turning of both eyes toward one in a，without altering their relations to cach other，aeen body，that deviation from the perpendicular ine of de－ acent which is caused by the rotation of the earth on its axis．－Deviation of a profectile，its departure from a normal trajectory．－Deviation of a ray of light，in optica，the change of direction a ray undergoes in pasa－ ing from one medium to another．（See refraction．）Tha minimum of deviation，or least change of direction，for a ray passing through a prism，takea place whice of incidence and emergence are equal．－Devia－ tion of the compass，the deviation of the north point by the counter－attraction of the iron in the ship．For shtps which are to remain in the aame magnetic lati－ tude，this error may be corrected or compensated by placing magnets near the affected compassa．Compassea are frequently elevated above the deck on tripods or masts to obviate the effects of the ahtp＇s magnetsin，the direction and amount of which depends to a certain ex． to the points of the compass while building．In iron ahips a careful determination of this error，with the shtp＇a head on every point of the compaas auccessively， ophthal．，the deviation of the weaker eyefrom that position which would make its visua line pass through the object－ point of the healthy eye．－Secondary deviation，in oph－ thal．，the deviation of the healthy eye from the position Which wound make its visual lina pass thron th
deviator（dē＇vi－ā－tor ），n．［ $=\mathrm{F}$ ．déviateur，adj．，
producing deviation；＜LL．deviator，one who deviates，＜deviare，deviate：see deviate．］One who deviates．
The greatest men of genius ．do not stand forth in

## deviator

Iectual lite ef their fellew-mien, with sn sutecedont as welf as contemporary separation, hut are each the outcome of
deviatory (dē' vi-ā-tō-rí), a. [<deviate + -ory.] Deviatilgg. Lathiani. [Karo.]
device (dệ-vīs'), n. [Early mod. E. also devise; <MF. devise, devyse, derix, detys = D. devies $=$ G. Dan. Sw. devise, < OF. devise, divise, detize, f., devis, divis, m., division, difference, disposition, will, opinion, plan, contrivance, device, F. devisc, f., device, motto, devis, m., estimate, also (obs.) chat, talk, $=$ Pr. clevisa, f., devis, m., $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. It. dicisa, f., a division, device, < ML. alieisu, f., a division, limit, difference, judgment, mark, device, < L. divisus, fem. divisd, pp. of dividere, divide: sce devise and divide.] 1\%. Disposition; desire; will; pleasure.
Vef the knyght be goode, he heth a herse at hifs device,
and I trowe yef he will do all his power that he shelde dis: and I trowe yel he will do alh his jower that he sheldie dils.
comntite soche xx as be liere. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), connfite soche $x x$ as be hi
$2 \dagger$. Opinion; view.

Certls, as at my derys, Ther is no place in i'saradys So gooll inne fer to dwelle.

Roma. of the Rose, 1.651.

## 3. The act or state of devising or invonting ;

 invention; inventiveness; a contriving.Your Inuention being ence deuised, take heede that neither pleasure of rime. nor variethe denize, do carle you rrum .' Yet he's gentle; never scheoled, and yet jearned; Suli
of noble device.
Shak., As you Like it, 1.1 . Much of our social machinery, scademic, Ilterary, phillosophic, is of hia [franklin's] device

Theodere Parker, It istoric Amcricans.
4. An invention or a contrivance; something devised or fitted for a particular use or purpose, especially something of a simple character or of little complexity : as, a device for checking motion.
Bale-lie, a device for fastening the ends of the boops by which bales of cetton are held in compact torm. Whight. 5. A scheme or plan; something dovised or studied out for promoting an end; specifically, something contrived for an evil or a selfish purpose ; a wrongful project, stratagem, or trick. Some witty deuise and fiction made for a jurpose.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. P'vesie, 1. 22. He dissppointeth the devices of the crafty. Job w. 12. II is device is against Babylen, to deat roy fit. Jer. Ii. 11. His [the Atwrney-Genersl's], Head is full of Proclamations and Devices how to bring Money into the Exchequer.
6. Something fancifully designod, as a picture, a patteru, a piece of embroidery, the cut or ornament of a garment, etc.

And, Jo, hehold these talents of their hair,
With twisted metal emotously impleach
Thave received remanan ascera besecth't.
o, this device was sent ne from a nun, Or aister sanctified, of holiest note

Shak., Lover's Complaint, 1. 232.
7. The representation of some object, group of objects, or scene, generally accompanied by a motto or other legend, and used as an expression of the bearer's aspirations or principles. It is usually emblematic in
character, mid often concharacter, ind often con-
tains a puzzio or a very tains a puzzio or a very
recondite sllusion. It recondite sllusion difiers from the boulge
and the cognizance in not heing negessarily public and used for recognition, aithengh the device, or a part of it, was eftell used as a cognizance.
Book-plates
formerly eften hore a device, and stili occasionally displiay one. See omblem, im.
press.
Device of Francis 1 . The device of our public seal is a crane grasping a pigmy
Aedition, lhe inall Club. Hence - 8. The motto attached to or suited for such an emblem.

A youth, who bore, 'mild gnow and iec,
A bainner with the strange device,
A youth, who bore, 'mid slow and
A banner with the atrange device
Excelsior!
Lonyjellors, Excelsior.
9t. A spectacle; a show.
Masques snd devices, welcome!

## Shirley (aml Fletcher?), Coronation.

At devicet [OF. a devis, a derise, at will, in good erder], choicely; excellently
Whan the two sones of kynge Vrien herde sey that the saisnes were passed, thei wende to hane no dowte, anid armed hem wele and lepte on thorse, and roite oute of the
castell of randell, and were fonre hundrell wele arned at


1579
Overrbaching device. See overreach.-Point device. ee print. =Syn. $\delta$. Contrivance, Shift, etc. (see expedient, algn, aymiol.
deviceful (dē-vīs'fúl), a. [< device +- ful, 1. $]$ Full of devices; ingenions; cunning; curious or curiously contrived. [Rarc.]

To telit the glorie of the feast that day,
The goodily service, the devience state, the brides most rreh aray.
devicefully (dệ-viss'ful-i), adi. [Early mod. E. also derisefuilly; < dericejul + -ly. ${ }^{2}$. So as to form a design or device; with skilful or curious arraugement; with artistic skill.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Flowera } \\ & \text { Anil boand up, might with speechless secresy }\end{aligned}$
Dellver errands metely and naturally. devil (dov'l), $n$. [Also formerly devel (devell, etc.), also and still dial. or colloq. divel (dicell, < ML. devil, devel, devell, divell, deovel, cantr. đleul, clule, del, etc. 〈 AS. deófol, deóful, oldest form dióbal =OS. diubal = OFries. diovel, divel, $=\mathrm{D}$. duivel $=$ MLG. duvel, LG. dävel $=\mathrm{OHG}$. tiufal, tiuval, tiefal, MHG. tiucel, tiufel, tiefel, tuecl, G. teufel = Icel. djöfull = Sw. djefiul = Dan. cljevel = Goth. diabula, diabaulus, diabulus = OF. diable, deable, F. diable $=\mathrm{Pr}$. diable, diabol $=\mathrm{Sp}$. diablo $=\mathrm{Pg}$. diabo $=\overline{\mathrm{It}}$. diatolo, $\langle$ LL. diabolus, a devil, the devil, $=$ OBulg. diyavolü, dı̆yavolŭ, Bulg. diyavol = Serv. dyaro = Bohem. d'abel $=$ Pol. djabel, dyabel (barred l) = Sorbian dyabol = Russ. dhyavolǔ, diavolǔ, dovil, < Gr. jíßohos, a slanderer, in Now Testament and eccl. uso the devil, 〈 daßá2дacu, slander, traduce, lit. throw across, $\langle$ dí, through, across, $+\beta a j \lambda e i v$, throw. Cf. diabolic, etc.] It. A false accuser; a traducer or slanderer.
Jesus answered them, Have not 1 chosen you twelve, and one of yen 18 a decilt lle spake of Judas lscarifot the son of Simon; for he it was that should betray him, being ono the twelve.

Jolin vi. 70, 71.
This use of the original terni $\delta$ ciapodos occura several thmes 3), hut thifs is the only instance in which, when so used, it 3), but this is the oniy inatance in which,
is rendered devil in the English versions.]
2. In Christian thoology, a powerful spirit of evil, otherwise called Satan (the adversary or opposer): with the definite article, and always in the singular. Ile is frequently referrell to as the Evii One, the prince of the powers of the air, the prince of darkness, Beelzcbul, Belial, the tempter, the eld serpent, the dragon, etc. He is repregented in the New Teatament as a person, the eneray or God and of holiness, ant bent on the ruin of man, but possessing only limited power,
subordinate to Gooi, ahle to eperate only in such ways as Gell permits and capable of being made sulservient to God's will. In this respect the differa from Ahriman, the evil principle in the dualistic systen of the Peraians, whe was ceevai and coordinate with ormuzd, the spirit of light and goodness, and from the devil of the Ghostic and Mamichean systems. The medieval conception of the devil was largely derived from pagan mythelogy.
Then was Jesus ted up of the spirit into the wilderness
Mat. iv. 1. Dost thon, in the name of this Child, renounce the deril sud all his werks?

Dook of Common Prayer, Public Baptism of Infants.
Laily M. Are you a man?
Mace. Ay, sud a bold ene, that dare look ent that
Which might appal the devil. Shak., Macbeth, iil. 4
Note, that the cimax sud the crown of things
jnvertally is, the devil appeara himseif,
Invsrially is, the devil appeara himseif,
Arned and accoutred, horns anil houts and tail!
3. [Used in the English versions of the New Testament to translate the Greek daufbuev and баíцcv, a spirit or dennon: see demon.] A subordinate evil spirit at enmity with God, and hav ing power to aflict man both with bodily disease and with spiritual corruption; ono of the malignant spirits employed by Satan as his agents in his work of evil; a demon. See demoniacal.
3if the Derylle that is with inne answere that he schalle jyve, thei kepen him wel. Mandeville, Traveis, p. 201.
Ife [Jesus] sppeared first to Jary Magdalene, out of 4. A false god; an idol. [In the suthorized version of the ald Testament the werd devil occurs four tinues: Iwice (Lev. xvii. $7 ; 2$ Chron. xi. ${ }^{25 \text { ) transtathing Hebrew }}$ "gatyra," and twice (Deut. xxxii. $17 ; \mathbf{P s}_{8}$ cvi, 87 ) translating flebrew shedim, rendered "demons" in the revised version. In the New Testament סacuóvov, or demon, is
inone instance (see extract) rendered "devil." In the sense of an object of gentile worahip, sn idel, a false god.]
The things which the Gentiles sacrifice, they sacrifice to devild, sud not to Gal.
5. A person resembling a devil or demon in character; a maliguantly wicked or cruel person; a fierce or fiendish person: often used with merely expletive or exaggerative force: as, he's the very (levil for reckless dash.

Whan the eristin saugh this grete deuell the gigantic Saxon king ] coniynge, thei douted [feared for 10 mete hym, the beste ami the moste hardyest of all the cristin
If Bevericy shonl ask yen what kind of a misn your friend Acres is, do tell him I am a decil of a fellew -will you, Jsack?

Sherilan, The Rivals, iv. I.
6. A fellow; a rogue: nsed generally with an epithet (little, poor, etc.), and expressing slight contempt or pity: as, a shrewd little devil; a poor devil (an unfortunate fellow). [Colloq.]
Is it not a pity that youshonid be so great a Coxcomb and 1 so great a Coguette, andi yet be such poor Decils as
we are?
Steele, Censcious Lovers, i. 1. I am apt to be taken with all kinds of peeple at first sicht, but never mere so than when s poor derit comes to offer hla service to so poor a devil as myself.

Sterne, Sentimentsi Journey, p. 32
Why, sure, you are net the poor deril of a lover, are
Sheridan, The Duenus, Hi. 2 . 7. As an expletive: (a) Tho dence: now always with the article the, but formerly sometimes with the article $a$, or used absolutcly, preceding a sentence or phrase, and serving, like deuce and other words of related import, as an ejsenlstion expressing sudden emotion, ss surprise, wonder, vexation, or disgust. [Low.]

What a devil sils thee?
Dost long to be hang'1?
Within. Sir Giles, here's your nicce
Shirley, Love wili Find out the Way, iv.
The thlngs, we knuw, are nefther rich nor rare ;
Pope, Prul. to Satires, 1. 172.
(b) Before the indcfinite article with a noun, an uphatic negative: as, devil a bit (not a bit). Compare fiend, Scotel fient, in similar use.
It is a fine thing to visit eastles, and jodge in inns at a man'a pieasure, without paying the devil a crosi.
The devil a good word will she give a servant.
Beau. and $F$ h., Coxcemb, v. 8 'llie devil was siek, the devil a monk would be
The devil was weil, the devil a monk was he! The devil was weil, the devil a monk Was lel Why then, for fear, the devil a bit for love, I'li teli you, Sir.

Digby, Elvira, iv. 1.
8. An errand-boy in a printing-office. See printer's devil, below.-9. A ngme of seversl instruments or mechanical contrivances. (a) A machine for forming focks of wool into a more unfform parities. Also called viltover, willy. (b) A temporary pariles. Also called willower, willy. (b) A temporary vent it from eollapsing or changing form under the na nipulations of the workmen. When the work is cempleted, the msndrei is punched out. (c) A machine for msking wooden screws. $E . H$. Knight. (d) In paper-making, a rag. engine, or spiked nill fer tearing woolen rags into shodiy orinen and cotton rags, to mske paper-puip. E.H. Knight [The raga nust be dnstedil by the devil, a hollow cone with apikes prujecting within, asaingt which work the spikea ol a drum, dashing the rags about at great gpeed.
Harper'a Mag., LXX. 119.
(e) Among Jewclers, s bunch of misted wire on which the parts of lockets are placed for soldering. Goldrmiths' Iandbook, p. 37.
10t. Vaut., the seam of a ship which margins the waterways: so called from its awkwardnoss of access in calking. Hence the phrase the devil to pay, ete. Seo below.-Cartesian devil. See Car. lesarm- Devil on two sticks, a toy consisting of a hollow and weli-bulaneed plece ot wood turned in the form of an hour-gisss. It is first piaced upona cord joosely held in thehands, snd upheld in the hands, snd upon being msde to rotate hy
the movement of the sticks it exhthits effects some what similar to those of a top.- Devil's advocate.
See ad nocate.-Devil's


- Devil decir appron.
-Devil's claw. See clav.- Devil's coach-horss, the popnlar Engish name of a large rove-beetle, Ocypus or
 Staphylinude and tribe Erachelvira of the pentamerous Coleoptera; it la common in Great Britain, where it is also called cocktait, from its habit of cocking up the long jointed abdomen when alarnied or irritated. When It assomes this attitude, standing its ground deflantly with open jaws, it preseuts a gested the popular name. Also called devil's-cove.
As this airocious tale of his turned pp joint by joint betore her, like a devamazed to do moy more than look at him, as if the earth must opren. R. D. Blackmore, Larna Doone, iv.
Devil's cotton. See decil's-cotton.
(Devil's Conch-horse Devil's cotton. See devil's-cotton.
Devil's dalsy. same as oxeye daisy (which gee, under
daisy).-Devil's darning-needle. (a) The conmon
name in the United States of the dragon-flies of the families Libellutidae, Agrionidoe, and Aischnidos: so called from their long, slender, needle-like bodies. (b) The
Venus's-comb, Scandix Pecten, from the long tapering beaks of the fruit.-Devil's dozen. Same as bakers' dozen (which see, nuder baker).-Devil's ear. See devil's-ar: - Devil's finger. See devil's-finger.-Devil's snuffbox, the putiball, a species of the fungus Lycoperdon, from its supposed deleterious qualities, and from the clouds of snuff-like spores that come from it.-Forest devil, the name given in aome localities to a stump-
extractor.-Go to the devil! clear out ! be off! an ob-extractor.- Go to the devil! clear out : be off: an obsthe devil looking over Lincoln, or as the devil looks over Lincoln, a proverbial expression the origin of which is unknown. "Some refer this to Lincoin Minster [England], over which, when first fimished, the devi] is supposed to have looked with a fierce and terriffc countenance, as incensed and alarmed at this costly instance of devotion. Ray thinks it more probable that it took its rise from a small inage of the devil placed on the top of with much fury." (Grose, Local Proverba.)

Than wold ye looke ouer me with atomoke swolne
Like as the diued lookt ouer Lincolne. your falling out?
looked at me as the my lord, but once at a vis
d over Lincoln
Swift, Polite Conversation, i. Printer's devil, an errand-boy in a printing-office; origi-
nally, the boy who took the printed sheets from the tym. pan of the press.
They do commonly so black and dedaub themselves that Tasmanian or jacosely call them devils. Moxon. Tasmanian or native devil, the ursine dasyure, DasyTasmania. See dasyure.
That very fierce animal, called from its evil temper the The devil on his neck. See the extract
Certain strait irons called the divel on his neck being after an horrible sort devised, straitening and winching the neck of a man with his legs together in such sort as the more he stirreth in it the straiter it presseth him, so a man's back and body in pieces.
The devil rides on a fiddlestick, a proverbial expression, appareitly meant to express something new, unexstrange
Heigh, heigh ! the devil rides upon a fiddlestick; What's The devil's books. See book.- The Devil's Own, a name jocosely given to the 8Sth regiment of toot in the far wsr (1808-14), and also to the volunteer regiment of the Inns of Court, London, the members of which are lawyers. - The devil's tattoo. See tattoo.- The devil to pay, great mischief afoot; riotous disturbance; any serious and especially unexpected difficulty or entanglement; a difficulty to be overcome : of ten with the addition, and no pitch hot, to express want of readiness or means for the emergency. The whole phrase is of nautical origin, ness of access in calking. See def. 10 , and pay.-To give the devil his due, to do justice even to a person of aupposed bad character, or to one greatly disliked.

To give the devil his due, John Caivin waa a great man.
To go to the devil, to go to ruin. - To hold a candle (or very devil) with, to ruin; destroy; molest or hurt extremely.

In view o' the town; he plays the devil wivith 'em,
And they the Turks with bim.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Maita, i. 1.
And, in short, in your own memorable words, to play the very devil with everything and everybody.

Dickens, Nichoias Nickleby, xvi.
To aay the devil's paternoster, to grumbie.
What devills pater noster is this he is saying? What would he? What saist thou honest man? Is my brother
at hand?
Terence in English (1614). To whip the devil round the stump, to get round or dodge a difficulty or dilemma by means of a fabricated ex-
cuse or explanation.
devil (dev'l), v. $t$; pret. and pp. deviled or dev-
illcd, ppr. deviling or devilling. [<devil, $n.] \quad 1$. illed, ppr. deviling or devilling. [<devil, n.] 1. To make devilish, or like a devil.-2. In cook$e r y$, to season highly with mustard, pepper, otc., and broil.

A deviled leg of turkey.
The deviled chicken and buttered toast.
Irving.
3. To bother ; torment. [Colleq] Comingsby, iv. 2 , up, as cloth or rags, by means of a machine called a devil.
devil-bean (dev'l-bēn), $n$. Same as jumping-devil-bird (dev'l-berd), n. A name of the Indian drongo-shrikes, of the family Dicrurida.
devil-bolt (dev'l-bōlt), n. A bolt with false clinches, sometimes fraudulently used in shipbuilding.
devil-carriage (dev'l-kar/āj), n, A carriage used for moving heavy ordnance; a sling-cart. E. H. Knight.
devil-dodger (dev'1-doj"ér), n. A ranting preacher. [Humorous.]

These devil-dodgers happened to be so very powerful he should be damn'd. Life of J. Lackington, Letter vi. deviless (dev'l-es), $n$. [ $\langle$ devil + -ess.] A she devil. [Rare.]
Though we should abominate each other ten times worse than so many devils and devilesses, we should : 1 , be all
courtesy and kindness. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 188. devilet (dev'l-et), $u$. [< devil + dim. -et.] A little devil ; a devilkin. [Rare.]

And pray now what were these Devilets call'd? These three iittie Fiends ao gay

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 392.
devil-fish (dev'l-fish), n. In zoöl., a name of various marine animals of large size or uncanny appearance. (a) The popular name of a large pedicuiate fish, Lowhius piscatorius, otherwise called angler, fishing frog, sea-devil, toad-fish, etc. See cut under angler. (b) In the United States, a name applied chiefly to a giganti cephalopteroid ray, Manta birostris or Ceratoptera vampy

rus, which has very wide-spreading sides or pectorai flns, ong cephalic fins turned forward and nward, a termina of this great batoid fish sometimes exceeds 20 feet. It progresses in the ocean by fiapping its aldes or pectorais up and down, and is occasionally hunted by sportsmen with harpoons. It is viviparous, and generally has but a single young one at a birth. (c) In Califoruia, a name sometimes given to the gray whale, Rhachianecter glaucus.
devilhood (dev'l-húd), $n$. [<devil + -hood.] The quality, nature, or character of a devil. E.D. devil-in-a-bush (dev'l-in-a-bůsh'), n. A gar-den-flower, Nigella damascena, so called from its herned capsules looking out from the finely divided inveluere. Also called love-in-a-mist. deviling (dev$\left.{ }^{\prime} l-i n g\right)$, $n . \quad[<$ devil + dim. -ing. $]$ deviling (dev'ling), $n . \quad[<$ devit
1 t. A little devil ; a young devil.

## Engender young deuilings.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.
2. A fretful, troublesome woman. [Prov. Eng.] - 3. The swift, Cypselus apus. Also called devil-screecher. Also written develin. [Prov. Eng.]
devilish (dev'l-ish), $a . \quad[=\mathrm{D}$. duivelsch $=\mathrm{G}$. teuflisch $=\mathrm{SW}$. djefvulsk = Dan. djevelsk; as devil + -ish 1 . The earlier adj. was ME. deoflich, AS. deófī̀ for *deófollic $(=\mathrm{OHG}$. tiufallich $=$ Icel. djöfulligr), くdeófol, devil, + -lic, E. -ly.] 1. Characteristic of the devil ; befitting the devil, or a devil or demon; diabolical; malignant: as a devilish scheme; devilish conduct.
Gynecia mistrusted greatly Cecropia, because she had heard much of the devilish wickedness of her heart.

We pronounce
Count Guido devilish and damnable
His wife Pompilia in thought, word, and deed
Was perfect pure, he murdered her for that.
2. Extreme; enormous. [Colloq. and ludicrous.]

> Thy hair and heard are of a different die, Short of one foot, distorted of one eye, With all these tokens of a knave complete, If thou art honest, thou'rt a devilish cheat.

Syn 1 Satanic Adinfon cious, nefarious. devilish (dev'l-ish), adv. [< devilish, a.] Exessively; enormously. [Colloq. andludicrous.] As soon as the bear felt the blow, and saw hirn, he turns bout, and comes after him, taking devilish long strides. Defoe, Robinson Crusae.
Ha! ha! 'twas devilish entertaining, to be sure !
He's hard-hearted, sir, is Joe-he's tongh, gir, tough, and de-vilish aly! Dickens, Dombey and Son, vii devilishly (dev'l-ish-li), adv. 1. In a devilish mar, diabolically; wickedly.
That which wickediy and devilishly those impostors 2. Greatly ; excessively. [Colloq. and ludi-
crous.] crous.]
devilishness (dev'l-ish-nes), n. Resemblance to the qualities of the devil; infernal or devilhh character.
Doubtless the very Devils themselves, notwithstauding all the devilishness of their temper, wouid wish for Edwardb, Freedom of Will, iii. § 5.
Alas, how can a man with this devilishness of temper make way for himself in life?

Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 90.
devilism $\dagger\left(\right.$ dev ${ }^{\prime} 1-$ izm $), n$. [ $\langle$ devil $+-i s m$.] Diabolism; devilishness.
Did ever any seek for the greatest goorl in the worst of evils? This is not heresy, but meer devilism

Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 150.
devilize (dev'l-iz), v.; pret. and pp. devilized, ppr, devilizing. [Formerly also divelize: < devil + -ize.] I. intrans. To act or be like a devil. To keep their kings from divelizing.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler (1647), p. 48.
II. trans. To make a devil of; place among devils. [Rare.]
IJe that should deify a saint sbould wrong him as much as he that should devilize him. Bp. Hall, Renains, p. 13. devilkin (dev'l-kin), n. [< devil + dim. -kin.] A little devil.
No wonder that a Beelzebub has his devilkins to attend devil-may-care (dev'l-mā-kãr'), a. [A sentence, the devil may care (sc. I don't), used as an adj.] Reckless; careless. [Slang.]
Toby Crackit, aeeming to abandon as hopeless any further effort to maintain his usual devil-may-care swagger, ther effort to maintain said, "When was Fagin took, then?"
Dickens, Oliver Twist, l. Dickens, Oliver 'Twist, 1. You know I don't profess to have any purpose in life perfectly devil-nay-care.

## F. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 292.

devilment (dev'l-ment), n. [Irreg. < devil + -ment.] Deviltry; trickery; roguishness; mischief: often used in a ludicrous sense without necessarily implying malice: as, he did it out of mere devilment.
This is our ward, our pretty Rose-brought her up to town to aee all the devilments and things.

Morton, Secrets worth Knowing, i. 1.
Somethin' to keep me hard at it away from all sorts of devilry (dev'l-ri), n.; pl. devilries (-riz). [< devil + -ry; $\mathrm{cf} . \mathrm{F}$. diableric.] Devilish character or conduct; extreme wickedness; wicked mischief.
He calleth the Catholike church the Antichristian gyngogue, and the vowritten verities starke lyes and deuilry.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 1129.
, There's mair o' utter deevilry in that woman than in North Berwick Law. Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, jil. 97. But better this honest simplicity than the devilries of devil's-apron (dev'lz-ā"prun), n. A name given in the United States to species of the genus Laminaria, an olive-brewn alga with a very large, dilated, stipitate lamina, especially to $L$. saccharina, in which the frond is elongated and ontire, with a wavy margin.
The stems of the devil's aprons, Laminarix, are used by surgical-instrument makers in the manufacture of sponge-devil's-bird (dev'lz-bérd), n. A Scotch name of the yellow bunting, Emberiza citrinella, the note of which is translated " deil, deil, deil take ye." Macgillivray.
devil's-bit (dev'lz-bit), n. [Translating ML. morsus diaboli (L. morsus, a bite; diabolh, gen. of LL. diabolus: see morsel and devil), G. Teu-fels-abbiss - "so called," says the Ortus Sanitatis, on the authority of Oribasius, "because with this reot [the scabious] the Devil practised such power that the Mother of God, out of compassion, took from the devil the means to do so with it any more; and in the great vexation that he had that the pewer was gone from him he bit it off, so that it grows no more to this day."] The popular name of several plants. (a) In Europe, a species of scabious, Scaliosa succisa, a common pasture-weed with a fleshy premorse root and heads of blue flowers. (b) In the United States, the blaz-ing-star, Chamoelirium luteum, a Jiliaceous plant with a tick premorse rootstock. (c) The button-anakeroot, Liatris spicata.
evil's-claw (dev'lz-klâ), n. A scorpion-shell, Pteroceras scorpio, found in the Indian ocean. devil's-club (dev'lz-klub), $n$. A name given in the northwestern parts of the United States to the prickly araliaceeus plant Fatsia horrida.
devil's-cotton (dev'lz-kot"n), $n$. A small tree, Abroma augusta, a native of India, tho fibers of which are used in some localities as a substitute for hemp in cordage.
devil's-cow (dev'lz-kou), n. Same as deril's coach-lor'se (which see, under deril).
devil-screecher (dev'l-skrē"chẻr), $n$. Same as deviling, 3.
devil's-dung (dev'lz-dung), n. An old pharmaceutical name of asafetida. of old woolen materials by the machine called a devil; shoddy, See devil, $n ., 9(d)$.

## devil's-dust

Does it heseem thee to weave cloth of decil's dust in-devil's-ear (dev'lz-êr), $\mu$. Seo the extract.
It waa a wake-robin, commonly known as dragon-root,
devil's ear, or Mudian tumlp.
devil's-fig (dev'lz-fig), $n$. Same as infernal fig.
devil's-finger (dev'lz-fing"gerr), n. A starfish.
devil's-guts (dev'lz-guts), $u$. A name of species of dodder (Cuscuta), from the resemblance of their slender yellow stems to catgut, and from the mischicf they cause.
devilship (dev'l-ship), n. [< devil + -ship.] The person or character of a devil; the state of being a devil.-His devilship, a ludicrons title of address, on type of his lordship, to the devil.

## But I shall find out counter charms, <br> Thy airy devitghip to remove From this circle here of love.

Coutey, Descriptlon of Honour.
devil's-horse (dev'lz-hôrs), $n$. One of the popular names applied to erthoptereus insects of the family Mantida; a rear-horse.
devil's-milk (dev'lz-milk), n. 1. The sunspurge, Luphorbia helioscopia: so called from jts acrid peisonous milk.-2. The white milky juico of various other commen plants.
devil's-shoestrings ( $\mathrm{dev}^{\prime} l \mathrm{z}$-shö'stringz), $n$. The goat's-rue, Tephrosia Virgimiana: so called from its tough slender roots.
devil-tree (dev'l-trē), n. The Alsionia scolaris, an apocynaceous tree of tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia, a large evergrecn with soft white wood. Both wood and bark (called dita bark) are bltter, and are naed as a toinic and felrifuge. The mulky julce yields a substance resembling gutta-percha.
deviltry (dev'l-tri), $n_{\text {; }}$; pl. deriltries (-triz). [Irreg. for devilry, q. v.] Diabolical action; malicious mischief; devilry.
The rustlcs beholding croased themselves and auspected deviliries. C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xcr. Would hear from deviltries as much as a good sermon. wud), $n$. The Osmanthus devil-wood (dev'l-wud), $n$. The Osmanthus Americanus, a small Eree onean olive. The wood is very heavy and strong, and so tough that it cannot be split.
devil-worship (dev'l-wer'ship), $n$. The worship of evil spirits by incantations intended to propitiate them. It is prevalent among many of the primitive tribea of Asia, A Arlca, and America, under the assumption that the Delty doea not trouble himaels about
the world, or that the powers of evll are as mighty as the the world, or that the powers of evll are as mighty as the
powers of good, and must in consequence be brived and poxers of go
devil-worshiper (dev'l-wér"shi-pèr), $n$. One who werships a devil, a malignant deity, or au evil spirit; specifically, a member of the tribe properly called Yezidis, living in Mesopotamia, Assyria, Kurdistan, and other parts of Turkey in Asia, and noted for adding the worship of Satan to a prefessed belief in the Old Testament, and respect for the New Testament and the Koran.
The Izedis or Yezldls, the so-called Devil-corshippers, atilt remain a nunerous though oppressed people in Desopotamia and adjacent countries.
E. Tylor, Prim. Cullure, II. 299
devinł, devinet, $n$. Old forms of divine.
devioscope (dē'ví-ō-skēp), n. [Irreg. < L. derius, going out of the way, devious, + Gr. око$\pi \varepsilon i v$, view.] An instrument for illustrating the priuciples of the resolution and compesition of rotations.
Stre has described an apparatus, which he calls a devioscope, for ascertaluing directly the relation which exlats between the angnlar velocity of the carth and that of a horizon around the vertical of any place whatever.

Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 334.
devious (dḗvi-us), $a$. [ L L. devius, lying eff the high road, out of the way, <dc, off, away, + via, way. Cf. deviate.] 1. Out of the direct or common way or track; circuitous; rambling: as, a devious course.
The devious paths where wanton fancy leads. Rove. To bless the wildly devious morning walk. Thomson. And pursulng Fach one its devious path, but drawing nearcr and nearer, 2. Moving on or pursuing a winding or confused course. [Rare.]

> When a ahoal of devious minowa whecli ron where a ple Lurks halanced 'neath the lily ppads. Lovell. Under the Wil
3. Erring ; going astray from rectitude or the divine precepts.
Fell here and there through the branches a tremulons gleand of the moonlight,
Like the sweet thoughts of jo
apirit.
Long on a darkelorened snd devious
Lvangeline, it. S.

1581
$=$ Syn. Cyremitous, roundabont, tortuoun, indirect, erratic deviously (dē'vi-us-li), adv. In a devious manner.

A mithatch scaling deviously the trunk of some hardwood tree. Lowell, 3tudy Windows, p. 51. deviousness (dē'vi-us-nes), n. Departure from a regular course; wandering. Bailey, 1727. devirginate (dē-ver'ji-nāt), v. t. [< LL. devirginatus, pp . of devirginare $(>\mathrm{F}$. dévirginer), deHower, $\langle$ dc-priv. + virgo (virgin-), virgin.] Te deprive of virginity; deflower.
Only that virgin soni, devirginated in the hlood of Adam, but restored in the blood of the Lamb, hath.
timnny, this assurance, that dod is with him.
e, Sermons, ii.
devirginatet (dē-vèr'ji-nāt), a. [< LL. devirginatus, pp.: see the verb.] Deprived of virginity.

Fair llero, left devirginate
Weighs, and with fury wails her state.
Chapmen and Harlowe, Ifero and Leander, til., Arg.
devirgination (dē-vêr-ji-nā'shọn), n. [<devirginate: see-ation.] Deprivation of virginity Even bluahing lorings them to their deviryination.

Feltham, Resolves
devisable (dề-ví'za-bl), a. [< devise + -able.

1. Capable of being invented or contrived.

God hath not prevented all exceptlons or cavils devisable by curioua or captious wits, against hia diapensations.
2. Capable of being beqneathed or assigned by will.
It seems aufficiently clear that, beioro the conquest,
devisal (dê̈-ví'zạl), $n$. [< decise + -al.] 1. The act of devising; a contriving or forming.
Each word may be not unfitly compared to an Invention; it has ita own place, moie, and circumstances of
devisal.
lhitney, Lfe and Growth of Lang., p. 309. 2. The act of bequeathing; assignment by will. deviscerate (dē-vis'e-rāt), v.t.; pret. and pp. deviscerated, ppr. devisecrating. [< L. dem priv + viscera, tho internal organs: see viscera. C cviscerate.] To eviseerate or disembowel. devisceration (dē-vis-e-rā'shon), $n$. [< $d e$ moving the viscera.
devise (dệ-viz'), v. ; pret. and pp. lerised, ppr. devising. [Early mod. E. also devize; < ME. deviscn, dexysen, divisen, devicen, < OF. deviser, distinguish, regulate, bequeath, talk, F . deviser $=$ Pr. Sp. (obs.) Pg. decisar $=1$. divisare, divide, share, describe, think, く ML. as if "divisare, $\langle$ divisa, a division of goods, portion of land, bound, decision, mark, device: see device.] I. trans. 1\%. To divide; distinguish.

Now thanne the Firmament is decysed, be Astronomeres, in 12 Signes; and every Signe ia derysed $\ln 30$ Degrees, that is 360 Degreea, hat Mandeville, Travels, p. 185 .
alooven. $2 t$. To say ; tell ; relate; describe.

## What aholde I niore devise?

 I shalle dievise $\quad$ oun sum partle of thingea that there mynde.Mandeville, Travets, p. 4. After they had thus anluted and embraced each other, they mounted againe on horselacke, and rode toward the Citie, deuising and recounting, how being chlldren they had passell thelr youth in friendly pastimes.
reene, Pandosto, or the Triumply of Time (1588).
3ł. To imagine; conjecture; guess, or guess at. Forto reken al the aral in Rome that time,
So wel in alle wise was hit arayed.
Hillian of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1603. If it be I, of pardon I you pray;
But if ought else tbat 1 mote not devyse,
To ease you of that ill, so wisely as
Spenser, F. Q., II. Ix. 42. IIe . . . deviseth first that this Brutus was a Conaul of 4. To think or study out; elaborate in the mind; invent; contrive; plan: as, to derise a new machine, or a new method of deing anything; to devise a plan of defense; to derise schemes of plunder.
Thei ben alle clothed In Clothea of Gold or of Tartaries or of Camokas, so richely and 30 periftly that no man In the World can amenden it, ne better devisen it.

To devise curions works, to work in gold, and in silver, and in bress.

Derise but how you'li use him when he comes, And let us two decise to brint him thither Shak., M, W. of W., Iv. 4.
Satan from withont, and our hearts from within, not passive merely, and speaking hard things against God.
J. 11. Seuman, Parochial Sermona, i. 90.
devitrification
5. To plan or schemo for; purpose to obtain. They are which fortunes doo ly vowestore derize. Spenser, F. Q., YI. ix. 30 .
6. To give, assign, make over, or transmit (real proporty) by will.

One hali to thee I givo and I decite.
Crabbe, Works, V. 21 s.
Was it ever intended that the king could enipower his subjects to devise their trecholds or to levy fincos of thelr entailed lands?
= Syn. 4. To concoct, concert
II. intrans. To consider; lay a plan er plans; form a scheme or sehemes; contrive.

Let us devize of ease and everlastlng rest.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xll. 17.
Then ahall we further devise together npon all thingh, what order shall be best to take.
ir T. More (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 298).
Taste is nothing in the world except the faculty whith devises according to the haws of beauty, whilh executen according to the la ws of leauty.

Gludstone, Mitght of RIght, p. 50.
devise (dē-viz'), u. [A former spelling of clevice; in legal senses due to the verb devise: see derice, $n$., devise, v. $]$ It (dê-vis'). An obsolete spelling of device.-2. In law: (a) The act of bequeathing by will.
The allenation is made by derise in a laat will nuly, and the third part of theae profts is there demandable. Locke. (b) A will or testament. (c) A gift of real preperty by will: sometimes loosely used of personal property.
A cilt by will of treehold lami, or of such rights artsing
out of or conneetedl with land as are hy English law classed
with with it as real property, ta callecia derise.

(d) The clause in a will by which such gift is made. - Executory devise, a future and contingent in terest in reat property in contraventlon of the atrict rules of the old common law; a fiture interest, created by will, which ta not preceded by an estate of freehold created ly the will of the same teatator, or which, being 80 preceded is limited to take effect before or after, and not at the expl ration of, such prior estate of ireehold. Jarman: Brown and IIadley
devisee (dev-i-zē'), \%. [ $\left\langle\right.$ derise $+-c e^{1}$.] The persen to whom a devise is made; one to whom real estate is bequeathed.
deviseful $\dagger$, devisefully $\dagger$. Obsolete forms of deriecful, dericefully.
deviser (dẹ̀-vi'zer), 11. One who contrives or invents; a contriver; an inventor.

Lydgat a translatour oncly and no deuiser of that which wrate. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Porgie, p. 50
devisor (dẹ-vi'zor), $u$. One who gives by will; one who luequeaths real property or tenements. devitablet (dev'i-ta-bl), a. [< L. as if "deritabilis, < devitare, avoid, < de, away, + vitare, shun, avoid. Cf. critable.] Avoidable. Bailey. devitalization (dē-vī"tall-i-zā'shọn), \%. [< devitalize + -ation.] The act of dëpriving of vitality: as, the deritalization of tissuc.
devitalize (dē-vi'tal-iz), r. t.; pret. and pp. deritalized, ppr. dévitalizing. $[<$ de-priv. + vitalize.] Te deprive of vitality; ta
life or life-sustaining qualities from.
To alr thas changed or deteriorated I gave the name o
devitalized air. B. H. Richardzon, Prevent. Med., p. 528.
The most fintahed and altogether favorable exsmple of thla devitalized beholarshlp with many graceful additions
was Edward Everett. The Nation, Dec. 23, 1869, p. 559.
devitation (dev-i-tā'shon), $n$. [< L. derita-tio(n-), くdevitare, pp. devitatus, avoid: see deritable.] A warning off; warning: the opposite of invitation.
If there be any here that. .. will venture himself a guest at the devil's banquet, maggre all devitation, te hina atay and hear the reckontag.

Rev. T. Adama, Works, I. 277.
devitrification (dē-vit/ri-fi-kā'shonn), n. [< F. dévitrification; as deritrify + -ation. See-fieation.] Loss, either partial or entire, of the classy or vitreous condition, or the precess by which this result is attained. The most consplen ous Hustratlon of devitrification is the prodnction o "Réaumur porcelaln" from, glass ly the long-conthued cion is nuch employed by lithologists in describlag the chanses which thave taken place in rocks consisting oriinally, either wholly or in large part, of glasa. (See lam and obsidian.) It may be the result of coollng, daring whlch cryataline protucts have developed themiselves the glass in greater or less perfectlon; or it may have laken place in consequence of the actin of water, either with or without the aid of heat. Atter the rocks had be ome soing inel. Pressure solshee. The changes thus ndicated may he begin in a rock during its consolldaston nil sfterward contlnued under the combined inflience of heat, water, and pressure, even to the entire obliteration of its original vitreous character, the resint being the production of a purely litbold atructure. The minute forma
developed in the process of devitrification, whlch are

## devitrification

incipient crystals, or glass beginning tn lnse its unindi vidualized character, have received varinus names from lithologists, sccording to their shape smin manner of gronp devitrify (dē-vit'ri-f̄̀), v,
vitrified por. devitrifying. [<F Fet. and pp. de vitrified, ppr. devitrifying. [<F. devitrificr; as
de- priv. + vitrify.] To destroy or change, either in part or wholly, the vitreous condition of. See devitrification and glass.
devive (dē-viv'), $v . t . ;$ pret. and pp. devived, ppr. deviving. [< L. de- priv. + vivus, living: see vivid Cf vevive] To deprive of life; ren der inert or unconscious. [Rare.]
Prof. Owen has remarked that "there are organisms which we can devitalize and revitalize, devive and revive
devocalization (dē-vē"kạl-i-zā'shẹn), n. [< devocalizc + -ation.] Thë act of mäking voice less or non-sonant. Srcet.
devocalize (dē-vō'kal-īz), v. t.; pret. and pp. derocalized, ppr. devocalizing. [ $\langle$ de-priv. + recal + -ize.] To make voiceless or non-souant. Sweet.
devocate $\dagger$ (dev'ō-kāt), v. t. [< L. devocatus, pp. of devocare, call away, call off, allure, ऽ de away, + vocare, call: see vocation.] To call away; entice; seduce.

The Commons of you doo complain
T. Prestor, King Cambises.
devocation $\dagger$ (dev-ō-kā'shon), n. [< ML. as if *devocatio( $n$-), く L. devocare: see devocate.] A calling away; seduction.
To be freed and released from all its [sorcery's] blandishments and flattering devocations. Hallywell, Melampronca, p. 97
devoidt (dē-void'), v.t. [<ME. devoiden, make empty, leave, < OF. desvoidier, desvuidice, emp ty out, < des-, away, + voidier, vuidier, void, < void, vuid, vuit, empty, void: see void.] 1. Te avoid; leave; depart from.

He took hys doughter hy the hand,
And had her swithe deboyde liys land.
Richard Coev de Lion (Weber's Metr. Rom.), 1. 1227
2. To do away; put aside; destroy.

OIte haf I wayted wyschande that wele,
That wont wats whyle deuoyde my wrsnge [wrong].
devoid (dē-void'), a. [Short for devoidca (pp of devoid, v.); conformed to voil, q. v.] 1t Empty; vacant; void.
I awoke, and found her place devoid. Spenser, F. Q. 2. Destitute; not possessing; lacking: with of: as, devoid of understanding.

Her life was beastly and devoid of pity.
Shak., Tit. Ancl., v. 3.
No long dull days devoid of happiness,
When such a love my yearning heart shall hless. William Morris, Earthly I'aradise, I. 335.
=Syn. 2. I'oid, etc. See vacant.
devoir (dev-wor'), $n$. [F., duty, < devoir, inf., owe, be obliged, < L. debere, owe, be obliged: see debt. Cf. dcver, earlier form of the same word.] Duty or service; hence, an act of civility or respect; respectful notice due to another: as, we paid our devoirs to our host.

Content to vse their best deuoire,
In furdering eche honest harmelesse causc.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 70
To do your highness service and devoir,
And save you from your foes, Berkeley would die.
The time you employ in this kind devoir is the time that 1 shall be grateful for. Afrs. Behn, Lover's Watch.

To ancient females his devoirs were paid.
devolutet (dev'ō-lūt), v.t. [< L. develut pp. of develvere, roll down: see devolve.] To devolve.
Oovernment was devoluted and brought into the priests devolution (dev-ō-lū'shen), $\quad[\quad \mathrm{T}$ ) tion $=\mathbf{S p}$. devolucion $=\mathbf{P}$ g. devolução $=\mathbf{I t}$. devoluzione, < ML. devolutio( $n-$ ), < L. devolvere pp. devolutus, roll down: see devolve.] 1. The act of rolling down. [Rare.]

The raising of new mountains, deterrations, or the dewo lution of earth down upon the valleys from the hills and high grounds, will fall under our consideration.
2. The act of devolving, transferring, or hand ing over; transmission from one person to another; a passing or falling to a successor, as of office, autherity, or real estate.
There never was any devolution to rulers by the people of the power to govern them.

Brougham.
Inall these Athenian rules, it is to be observed that, while the ancestral sscriflces are constantly mentioned, the object of special care is the devolution of the estate
in the household. Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 95 .

1582
3. In Scots law: (a) The reference made by two or more arbiters who differ in opinion to an oversman or umpire to determine the difference. (b) The falling of a purchase made under articles of roup to the next highest offerer, on the failure of the highest bidder to find caution for payment of the puce within the time limited by the articles.-4. The oppesite of evolution; degeneration. [Rare.]
Not only its [speech's] evolution, but its devolution, its loss and impairment in disesse, have been wrought out.
Clause of devolution. See clause.
evolve (dē-velv'), $v . ;$ pret. and pp. devolved, ppr. devolving. $[=$ S.p. Pg. dcvolver $=\mathrm{It}$. devolvere, < L. devolverc, roll down, < de, down, + volvere, roll: see veluble. Cf. evolve, rexolve.] I. trans. 1. To roll downward or onward. [Rare.]

Every headlong stream
Devolves his winding waters to the main.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imggination, ii. Akenside, Ple

## ITe spake of virtue : <br> And with a sweeping of the arm,

 Devolved his rounded periods.Tennyson, A Chsracter.
2. Te transfer, as from one person to another; turn over; transmit.
What madness is it for them who might msnage nobly thir own Affairs themselves, sloggishly and weakly to de. volue all on a slugle Person. Jilton, Free Conmonwealth.
All men are passionate to live according to that state in which they were born, or to which they are devolved, or which they have framed to themselves.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), 1. 699.
They devolved their whole anthority into the hands of the council of sixty.

Addison.
II. intrans. 1. To rell down; come or arrive by rolling down or onward. [Rare.]

The times are now devolved
That Merlin's mystic prophecies are absolved.
B. Jouson, Prince Heury's Barriers.

Streams that hat . . . devolved into the rivers beiow.
Lord, The Banians, p. 18.
2. To be transferred or transmitted; pass from one to another; fall by succession or transference.

Il is estate is said to have been fifteen hundred a year, which by his death devolved to Lorl Somerville of Scotland.
The melancholy task of recording the desniation and shame of Italy devoloed on Guicciardini.
tacoulay, Machinvelil.
On King John's death, in 1405, the erown of Portugal devolved on Emanmei. Prescott, Ferd. and Iss., ii. 4.
3. To degenerate. [Rare.]

A gentieman and scholar devolving into the buffoon, for example, is an unseemly sight in the eye of the profound devolvement (dē-volv'ment), $n$. [<dcvolvc + -ment.] The act of devolving. Imp. Dict.
Devonian (de-vō'ni-an), a. [< Devonia, Latinized form of Devon, < AS. Defenas, Defnas, pl., the inhabitants of Deven, a name of Celtic origin: W. Dyfnaint, Devon.] Of or pertaining to Devonshire in England.

Eas'ly ambling down through the Devonian dales.
Drayton, Polyolbion, 1. 284
The term was applied specificstly, in geol, by Murchison to a great part of the Paleozoic strata of North and South Devon, and used by him as synonymous with Old Red Samfstone, for which term he substituted it, "hecanse the strata of that age in Devonshire - lithologically very unlike the old red sandstone of Scotland, Hereford, and the South Welsh counties-contain a much more coptons and rich fossil fauna, and were shown to occupy the same intermediate position between the Sinirian and carboniferous rocks." Later geolngists, however, do not use the were deposited being very different.
Devonic (de-von'ik), a. Same as Devenian.
Devon kerseys. See kersey.
devonshire (dev'on-shēr), v. t. Same as donshirc.
Devonshire colic, lace, etc. See the nouns. devorationt (deve-ō-rā'shon), n. [< LL. devora tio(n-), < L. devorare, pp. devoratus, devour: see devour.] The act of devouring.

They [bear-wards] have cither voluntarilie, or for want of power to master their sauage beasts, beene occasione of the death and deuoration of manie chidren.
Iolinshed, Description of England, $x$.
devorst, $n$. An obsolete form of divercc.
devotary $\dagger$ (dē-vō'ta-ri), n. [< ML. derotarius, <I. dorotus, devoted: see devote, a., and votary.] A votary.

To whose shrine [Diana's] there went up a more famou and frequent pilgrimage of devotaries than to any holy
land of their's whatsoever. Works, p. 50 .
Gregory,
devote (dē-vöt'), v. t.; pret. and pp. dlcvoted, ppr. devoting. [< L. devatus, pp. (> devotare, freq.)

## devotedness

of devercre, vew, give up, devete, $\langle d e$, away, + orere, vow: see tow and derout. Cf. derow.] 1. To appropriate by or as if by vow; set apart or dedicate by a solemn act or with firm intention; consecrate.

No devoted thlng, that a msn shall devote unto the Lord, ast hoily unto the Lord.

For, since the substance of your perfect self
Is else devoted, I am but a shadow
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2
It hehooves cach to see, when he sacriflces prudence, to what god he devotes it. Emerson, Tassays, 1st ser., p. 286. Hence-2. To doom; censign to some harm or evil ; doom to destruction: used absolutely, to curse or execrate.

Let her, like me, of every joy forlorn,
Devote the hour when such a wretch was born.
Aliens were devoted to their rapine and despiglit.
Decay of Christian Piety.
These wicked tents devoted. Dilton, P. L., v. 890 Here I devote your senate! Croly, Catiline 3. To addict or surrender, as to an occupation or a pursuit; give or yield up; direct in action or thought.
lle hath devoted and given up himself to the contem platlon, mark, and denotement of her parts and graces.

Wise-seeming censors count that labour vain
Which is devoted to the hopes of love
Ford, IIonour Triumphant.
The hours between breakiast and dimer the ladies de voted to dress and study. Goldsmith, Vicar, il They devoted themselves to ielsure with as much assi uity as we employ to render it impossible

Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 158 =Syn. Devote, Dedicate, Consecrate, Hallow, destine, se etc., the root idea is aiways that of a complete menta onsecration; thus devotion (def 2 ) is the consecration of the entire mind to God and his worship; and a decout def. 1) spirit is one entirely absorbed in the worship or ervice of God. To devote indicates the inward act, state, or feeling; to dedicate is to set apart hy a promise, and in dicates primarily an extermal act; to consecrate is to mak sacred, and refers to an act affecting the use or relation of the thing consecrated; to hallow is to make holy, and Thus, we devote ourselves by an act of the mind; we dedicate our lives or property by a more formal act ; we conse crate to sacred uses a building not before sacred; and we hallow the name of God, recognizing in it its innerent holy character.
Mysterious and awiul powers had laid their unimagin able hands on that fair head and devoted it to a nobler ser-
vice. Let no soldier fly:
Hath no seif-love. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., F .2.
Now go with me, and with this holy man,
Anto the chantry by; there, hefore him
Plight me the fuli assurance of your faith.
And, from work
Now resting, bless'd and hallow'd the seventh day. . Addict, Devote, etc. See addict.
devotet (dē-vōt'), a. and n. [<ME. devotc, $\angle \mathrm{OF}$, devot, F. dévot $=$ Pr. devot $=$ Sp. Pg. devoto $=$ It. divoto, <L. devotus, pp., devoted: see devote, $v$. Doublet, devout, q. v.] I. a. Devoted; devout.

We do offer the sald Master of ours, and our whole com pany, vnto your highnes, as your perpetual and devot
Lawyers, physicians, philosophers, sebolars are his, tholly devote to his service
II. n. A devotee.

One professeth himself a devote, or peculiar servant to our Lord. Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.
devoted (dē-vō'ted), p. a. [Pp. of devote, v.]

1. Set apart; given up, especially to some harm or evil; doomed.
No wonder they revolted from accumulating new woes n her devoted head. Prescott, Ferd, and Isa., ii. 11, note No more ignoble yet more dangerons creature had yet been loosed upon the devoted soil of the Netherlands.

Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 530.
The workmen either perished in the flames, or fled from the devoled spot in terror and despair.

Schaff, llist. Christ. Church, 111. §4.
2. Ardent; zealous; assiduous; strongly atached or addicted: as, a devoted friend; a deroted student of philesophy.
The most devoted champion. Jiacaulay.
devotedness (dē-véted-nes), $n$. The state of
being devoted, attached, or addicted; zealous faithfulness and attachment.
The owning of our obligation unto virtue may be style natural rellgion: that is to say, a devotedness unto God, so as to act according to lis will.

## devotedness

In inman nature there is a principle that deligins in he． oic virtue，that admires and reveres men Silustrions for devotee（dev－ō－tō＇），n．［ $\left\langle\right.$ devote $+-c e^{\mathrm{I}}$ ．］One who is devoted or self－dedicated to a eause or practice；a votary；specifically，one given wholly to religious devotion；an extravagantly or superstitiously dovout person．
A devotes is one of those who disparage religion by their indisercet sund unreasonal）introduction of the mention
of virtue on all occasions．
Steele，Spcetator，No． 354 ． Ciristianity has had，in all ages and in ail accta，its devo－
 ＝Syn．Zealot，enthuslast．
devoteeism（dov＝0̂－tṓ＇izm），n．$[$ L devotec + －ism．］The tendency or disposition to be or becomo a dovotec．
Ititualistic devotecism is the unhcalthy develepment of religleus introspection．

J．Owen，Evenings with Skeptics，II． 477.
devotement（dẹ̀－vōt＇mont），n．［＜devote + －ment．］The act of devoting or consecrating by a vow；the state of being dovoted．［Rare．］ Her［Iphigenis＇s］devotement was the demand of Apollo． Ap．Hurd，Notes on lierace＇s Art of Poeiry． devoter（dệ－vō＇tèr），n．1．One who devotes．－ $2 \dagger$ ．A worshiper．Piers Plowman．
devoterert，$n$ ．［A corrupt form of advoutrer． Cf．devotor ${ }^{2}$ ．］An adulterer．
IIe that breaketh wedlock with his netghbour＇s wifc， ict hins be siain，both the deoterer and the advouteress．
 devotion（dē－vō＇shon），$n$ ．$\ll$ MF．devotioun， $=\mathrm{Pr}$. devotio $=$ Sp．devocion $=\mathrm{Pg}$. devoção $=$ It．divozione，＜L．devotio（ $n$－），devotion，＜dero－ tus，pp．of devovere，devoto：see devote．］ 1. The aet of devoting；a definitive setting apart， appropriating，or conseerating：as，tho devo－ tion of one＇s means to a certain purpose；the devotion of one＇s life to the serviee of God．
Its purpose［Brook Farm］was 50 aincere，its conduct so irreproachable，its devotion to ends purely hnmane so ovident，that inal．B．Frothinghan，Oeorge Ripley，p． 191.
2．The stato of being devotod．（a）Application to or ohservance of religious dmties and practices；cajecially， earnestness in acts
Neverthelesse to them that with Devocion behold it the golden gate of the temple of Selomen］a ffar ys grauntyd ciene remission．

Torkington，Diarie of Eng．Travell，p． 30. Devotion consiats in an ascent of the mind towards God， attended with hely breathings of aoul．

3p．Atterbury，Sermens，II．xxi． There was still a sadness of heart npon her，and a depth （b）Earnest and faithful acrvice arising from love，friend－ ship，patriotism，etc．；enthusiastic manifestation of at－ tacoment．
Sacriflcing to the wishes of his Parliament a mimister Whose crime had been \＆devotion too zealous to the inter－
ests of his prerogative．Macaulay，Ilaliam＇s Const．IIst． The Plantagenet history can show no such instances of enthusiastic decotion as ilghted up the dark days of the Stewarts．
（e）Close attention or application in general：as，his devo－ dion to this pursuit impaired his hesith．
He seeks their hate with greater devotion than they cas
render it him． render it him． Shak．，Cor．，li． 2.
Their ．tyrannie did inforce them to embrace my
offer with no smali detotion． offer with ne smali dettotion．

Capt．John Smith，True Travels，II．206．
3．An aet of worship；a roligious exercise．（a）
Practice of prayer and praise ：now generally in the piural． That day and night aadd his devotio

Spenser，F．Q．，I．x． 46.
Sayling so many Ave－Marlea and Pater－Nostcrs，as is their They returned again to our Lady Church，where was per－ Coryat，Crudities，I． 39.
（b）Alms given as sn act of worship；offerings made at divine service．［Archaic．］
The Deacens，Churci－wardens，or ether fit persens． shall receive the Alms for the Peor，and other Devotions of the People，in a decent Basin．
4 $\dagger$ ．Somothing consecrated；an object of dovo－ tion．
As I passed by and beheld your devotions［in the revised veraion，＂ohserved the objects of your worship＂］．

Acts xvii． 23.
Churches and altara，pricsts and all devotions，
Tumbled together into one rude chaos．
Beau．and Fl ．
S $\dagger$ ．Power of devoting or applying to use；dis－ posal ；bidding．

Oold，plate，and jewels，all＇s at thy devotion．
Arundel Castle would keep that rich corner of the coun－ try at his majesty＇s devotion．

## 1583

By these insimuations he［Colonel Nathamiel Racon］ were one ani all at his decotion．Beverley，Virghis，＊if 97 ． $=$ Syn．1．Consceration，dedication，dcvotedness．－ 2 （a） Pifly，Goodlinesa，etc．（Sce religion．）（b）．Attachment， Affection，ctc．（sce lone），zeal，fldelity，constancy．
devotionair（dê－vō－shon－ã $\left.\mathrm{r}^{\prime}\right), n$ ．［ F ．as it ＊dérotionnaire，$\langle$ dérotion，devotion：seo dero－ tion．］A dovotee．Navies．
The Lord Chiet Justice Hales，a profound cemmen law yer，and both decotionair and moralise，affected natura phitesophy．Roger North，Lord Guilferd，11． 264
devotional（dô－vō＇shon－al），a．and $\pi_{\text {．［ }}$［ devo－
tion + －al．］I．a．Pertaining to religious devo－ tion；used in devotion；suited to devotion：ab， a devotional posture；devotional exereises；a derotional frame of mind．
How much the devotional spirit of the church has suf al hal necessary evil，the termation

Coleridge，Table－Talk

## Syn．Devout，Devotional．See dewut．

Ner have they had cither more cause for，or better suc－ cess in，their disputings against tive devotionals of the nurch of England．

Bp．Gauden，Tears of the Church，p． 87.
devotionalist（dē－vō＇shon－al－ist），$n$ ．［＜devo－ tional + －ist．］Same as deiotionist．［Raro．］
It is but to give a religious turn to hia natural softmess， and you have the cemplete image of a French dexotionat．
Coventry，गhilemon to II ydaspes， ii ．
devotionally（dē－vō＇shon－al－i），adv．In a de－ votional manner；toward＂devotion：as，devo－ tionally inclined．
devotionist（dệ－vō＇shon－ist），$n . \quad[<$ devotion + －ist．］A person given to devotion；one who is superstitiously or formally devout．Also devo－ tionalist．［Rare．］
devotiousness $\dagger$（deè－vō＇shus－nes），n．［＜＂dero－ tious（not used）（く derotion + －ous $)+$－ness．］ Devoutness；piety．Hammond．
devotot（dê－vō＇tō），$n$ ．［It．，〈 L．devotus ：see devote and derout．］A dovotee．
In conflidence of thia conceit，snch numbers of devotos in all times have pretended enthusiasm and extraordinary illapse from heaven．
J．Spencer，Vanity of Vulgar Prophecies（1665），Pref．a．2．
 devotes，〈Li．devotere，devote：see derote．］One who reverenees or worships；a devout person． Beau．and Fl．
devotor ${ }^{2} \mathrm{t}, \mathrm{n}$ ．［A corrupt form of allouter．］ An adulterer．
devour ${ }^{1}$（deē－vour＇），$v$ ．［ $\langle$ ME．decouren，く OF． devorer，deiurer，devorir，devourir，F．dévorer $=$ Pr．Sp．Pg．devorar $=$ It．devorare，＜L．devo－ rare，devour，$\langle d e$ ，down，+ rorare，consume， devour：see coracious，vorant．］I．trans．1． To eat up entirely；cat ravenously；consume as food．
We will aay，Some evil beast hath decoured him．
And ever and anon the woll would steal
The children and devour．
Tennyson，Coming ot Arthur
2．To consume destructively，recklessly，or wantonly；make away with；destroy；waste． As soon as thia thy son was come，which hath devoured
Like $\mathrm{xv}, 30$ thy living with harlets．

Luke xv． 30.
Devouring pestilence hanga in our air．
Shak．，Rich．II．，i． 3.
They never adventured to knew any thing ；nor euer did any thing but deroure the fruits of other mens labours．
We all know ．．What a devouring passion it the war
（ever）lecomes
To swallo draw in up，literally or figuratively engorge；take in：as，to devour a book；the usu rers have devoured his estate．

I saw（alas）the gaping earth devoure
Spenser，Visions of Petrarch．
Spenser，Visions of Petrarch．
Which［the scribes］devour widews＇heusea，and for a ahe

## At this encounter do percelve these lords admire

At his enceunter do so much admire，
Their eyes de offices of truth．Shak．，Tempest，v．
Now spesk of the Haven；rather devouring then en－ Our ocean shall these petty brooks devour．
4．To gaze at absorbingly；look upon with avidity；view with delight．

Longing they look，and gaping at the sight，
Decour her 0 er and ${ }^{\circ}$＇er with vast delight
Dryden．
My nearer F＇ace．

## devoutful

Henee－5．To give delight to；eharm；on－ ehant．［Rare．］
liravely the figure of this harpy haut thou
Perform＇d，my Ariel ；s grace it had，derouring

To devour the（or one＇s）Way，distance，or course，to
accopilisi the distance with impethous haste．
He seem＇d in running to devour the ray，
Stasying no longer question．
hak， 2 Ifen．IV．，i．I．
Wat was weundly angry with Sir John Newton，Knight （Swerd－bearer to the King then in presence），fer decour－ ing his distance，and not making his approseches manner－ ly enough unto him．
The signal once given，they［the horass］strike，devour the course，hurrying along with unremitiling velocity．

Strutt，sports and Pastimes，p． 108.

## $=$ Syn．1．Consume，etc．See eat． II．intrans．To consume．

［Rare．］ hurneth

Joel ii． 3
devour ${ }^{2} t$ ，See dever．
devourable（dệ－vour＇a－bl），a．［＜devour $\mathrm{I}+$ －able．Cf．OF．devorable，devourable，devour－ ing，voracious．］Capable of or fit for being devoured．
A clear and undebsuch＇d sppeitte renders everything sweet and delightful to s sound body，and（as Homer ex－
presses it）devourable．Putareh，Morais， 11.116 （Ord MS．）．
devourer（dệ－vour＇èr），n．1．One who de－ vours；one who or that which eats greedily， consumes，or preys upon．
Carp and tench do best together，sll other fish being devourers of their spawn．Mortimer，II ubbandry． 2．A local English name of the glutinous hag， Myxine glutinosa．
devouresst，$n$ ．［ME．devouresse；＜devour I ＋ －ess，after equiv．OH．devoreresse，deroureresse．］ A female devourer．Wyclif．
devouringly（dẹ－vour＇ing－li），ado．In a devour－ ing manner．
devourment（dē－vour＇ment），$n . \quad[<$ devour + －ment．（f．OF．derorement，devourement．］The act or process of devouring or consuming．

Could not thy remorseless foeman lrook
Time＇s sure devourment？
R．W．Gilder，A Portrsit of Servetns．
devout（dē－vout＇），$a$ ．and $\mu_{\text {．}}$［＜ME．devout，also devote，$\langle\mathrm{OF}$ ．devot，devoult， F. dérot $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．de－ voto $=$ It．devoto，divoto，＜L．devotus，devoted， pp．of devovere，vow，devote：see devote，$v$ ．and a．The adj．decote is s doublet of deront．］I．$a$ ． 1．Yielding a solemn and reverential devotion to God in religious exercises，particularly in prayer；devoted to the worship and service of God ；pious；religious ；consecrated in spirit．

The same man was just and decout．Luke ii． 25. The Spanlard is very devout in his Way，for I have seen him kneel in the very Dirt when tise Ave－Mary－heli rings． Hovell，Letters，I．Iii． 32. Let a man consider，．．When he prays in private， Whether he be as composed，and reverent，and devout in are upon him．Bp．Alterbury，Sermens，II．xil． And holy hymus from which the life derout
Of saints and martyrs has wellnigh gone out．
ifhittier，On a Prayer－book．
2．Expressing devotion or piety．
I love a holy devout Sermon．Hovell，Letters，I．vi． 32. With uplifted hands，and eyea derout，
Milton，P．L＿，xi． 863.
3．Sincere；solemn；earnest：as，you have my devout wishes for your safety．＝Syn．1．De－ vout，Decoctorat；prayerful，godly，saintiy，Decout per－ nal：but this distinction is not always ebserved． nal；but this distinction is not always observed．A de cout hest，a devout man，s decout look－that is，s look such as would he produced by devout feeing（see ex
tracts above）；a denotional sttitude，a devotional book．
There is something $\qquad$ natively great and good In a
Steele，Tatler，No． 211. person that is truly decoue．Steele，Tailer，No． 211. In Mr．Farrer，the head of the family，［was seen］a de－ earthly energies that tempted him sway to the world． De Quincey，Secrel Societies
II．$\dagger$ n．1．A devotee．
They are not to be the ordinary followers of Antichriat， hut they are to he in his speciai devouts and as it were 2．A devotional composition．
This is the substance of his first sectien tili we cone to the decout of it，modelled into the form of s privste psal－ ter． Milton，Eikonoklastes，i．
devontet，ado．［ME．；＜devout，a．］Devoutly．
сヶаисет
－ful，1［ Irreg．＜detout +
ful，1．A similar formation is gratefin． 1.
－2．Sacred；solemn．
To take her from susterer cleck of parents，
Mo mske her his by most debouter Malcontent，1．\＆

## devoutless

devoutlesst (deè-vout'les), a. [<derout + -less.] Destitute of devotion. E. D. [Rare.] devoutlessnesst (deè-vout'les-nes), $n$. Want of devotion. [Rare.]
The last point of this armour be the darts of devoutlessBp. of Chichester, Two

Sermons, sig. C 6 b. devoutly (dẹ-vout’li), adr. [< ME. decoutly, derotly,-liehe; <devout $+-y^{2}$.] 1. In a devout manner; with devout feelings; with solemn reverence and submission to God; with ardent devotion.
Sundsy, the xlx Day of Julli, we cam all to Mounte Syon to Masse, which was song ther ryght Deoowtly

Torkingtom, Disrie of Eng. Travell, p. 25.
At length her grace rose, and with modest paces Came to the altar : Where she kneeld, and, satnt-like Cast her fair eyes to heaven, and pray deroutly.

## 2. Religiously ; with pious thoughts.

One of the wise men, having a while attentively and de. voutly viewed and contemplated this pillar and cross, fell
down upon his face.
Bacon.
3. Sincerely; earnestly; solemnly.

Devouly to be wish'd. Shank., Hamlet, iii. 1.
devoutness (dệ-vout'nes), $n$. The quality or state of being devout.
devovet (dẹ̄-vōv'), v. t. [<L. devovere, devote: see devote, v. t.] To dedicate by vow; devote; doom to destruction; destine for sacrifice.
'Twas hls own son, whom God and mankind loved, His own victorions son, whom he devoved.

Couley, Davideis, iv.
devow $\dagger$ (dê-wou'), r. t. [< OF. devouer, F. dévouer, devote, give up, < L. devotare, freq. of devovere, devote: see devote. The second sense is appar. taken from clisavov.] 1. To devote; apply.

## Those clear canscs, to the inquiry <br> Hath so devoved itseli. Bonson, Magnetlck Lady, i.

2. To disavow; disclaim.

There too the armles sngelic devow'd
Their former rago, and gill to mercy bow'
G. Fletcher, Christ's Victory and Triumph.
dew ${ }^{1}$ (dū), $n$. [Early mod. E. also dewe, deaw; , LG. dau $=\mathrm{OHG}$. tou, tau (tou*-), MHG. tou (towe-), G. tau, thau $=$ Icel. dögg $=\mathrm{Sw}$. dagg, dew, cf. dugg, drizzling rain, $=$ Dan. dug, dew (ODan. dugregn, drizzling rain), $=$ Goth. *daggwus (9), not recorded. From the Scand. is derived E. dag1, dew: see dag1, deg.] I. The aqueous vapor which is deposited from the atmosphere by condensation, especially during the night, in the form of small drops on the surface of bodies. The formation of dew is explained by the loss of heat by bodies on the carth's surface through radiation at night, hy which means they and the air in. mediately abont them are cooled below the dow-point (which ses). Dew is thus deposited chlefly on bodies which. hence slso it appears chiefly on calm and clear nights that is, when the conditions are most favorable for radia. tion. It never appears on nights both clondy and wiudy. In winter dew becomes hoar frost.
They [in Perul have largs and deepe ditches, in which they sow or set, and that which groweth is nourlshed
with the deaw. Since dew is made of steams of the terrestrial clobe which, whilst they retain that form, and were not yet convened into drops, did swlan to and fro in the alr, and made part of tit; the phamomena that shew the power of dew in working on solid bodies may help to msnitest how copiously the air may be impregnated with subtile ssline parts.

Royle, Itist. of Air, xi.
the dew[s] of heav'n,
She . . Wash'd her han
Queen Elearur's Fall (Child's Ballads, VI. 296).
The dews of the evenlng most care finly shau,-
Chesterfield, Advice to a Lady in Antumn
2. Something likened to dew: (a) As falling lightly, or as serving to refresh.

Never yet one hour in his bed
Pid I enjoy the golden der of sleep,
Shak., Rich III
I thought for thee, I thought for all
My gamesome ilups that round $m$ Where care falls too.

Sean Ingelor.
(b) As suggestive of the morning, and hence of freshness and youth.
Fair-haired, aznre-eyed, with delicate Saxon complexion, Having the dew of his youth, snd the beauty thereof. 3. Moisture standing in little drops on anything.

## 1584

Next unto him was Neptune pictured.
IIls face was rugged, aud bls hoarle hed
Hropped with brackish deaw.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 40.
Mountain dew, illicit whlsky. [Slang.]
 $=$ OFries. dawa $=\mathrm{D}$. dawwen $=\mathrm{L} \mathrm{L}$. dauen $=$ OHG. towwōn, towōn, towēn, MHG. touxen, $\mathbf{G}$. taven, thauen $=$ Icel. (löggva $=$ Sw. dagga, dew, ef. dugga, drizzle, = Dan. dugge, dew; from the noun. Cf. bedew.] To wet with or as if with dew; moisten; bedew.

Phoebus hinseli shall kneel at Cesar's shrine,
And deck it with bay garlands dewed with wine.
b. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Dew'd with showery drops,
Up-clomb the shadowy pine above the woven copse.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters
dew ${ }^{2}+$, a. An obsolete spelling of due ${ }^{1}$.
dewan (dẹ-wân'), $n$. [Also written deewan, and more correctly divan, diwān, < Hind, dīwān, a tribunal, council, minister, head officer of In India: res a financial officer foe divan.] In India: (a) A financial officer formerly ap-
pointed under the Mohammedan governments in each province for the purpose of superintending the collection of the revenue, etc.
Shah Alam gave letters patent to Lord Clive investing Devan was the gany with the office of Dewan. . . The and looked solely aiter the revenue and expenditure.
J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India, p. 311 .
(b) The chief financial minister of a state. (e) The prime minister of a native state. (d) The chief native officer of certain government establishments, as the mint. (e) In Bengal, a native servant in confidential charge of the dealings of a house of business with natives, or of the affairs of a large domestio establishment. Yule and Burnell.
dewani, dewanny (dê-wâ'ni), n. [< Hind. clū $\bar{a} n \bar{x}$, prop. adj., relating to a dūc $\bar{a} n$; as noun, the office, jurisdiction, etc., of a dīwān: see deuan.] The office of dewan.
dew-beater ( $\mathrm{d} \overline{\mathrm{u}}^{\prime} \mathrm{b} \overrightarrow{\mathrm{e}}^{\prime \prime}$ tér), $\mu$. I. One who walks out early and brushes off the dew.
The dew beaters bave trod their way for those that come aiter them.
sp. Hacket, Abp. Willia
shoes. Halliuell.
2. pl. A pair of oiled shoes. Halliwell.
dewberry (dū'ber"i), n. ; pl. dewberries (-iz). $\left[\right.$ [ dew $^{1}+$ berry ${ }^{1}$; appar, in allusion to its beiug a low-lying shrub.] 1. In England, the popular name of the Rubus casius, a bramble popular name of the Rubus casius, a bramble borders of ficlds; the fruit of this plant. The fruit is black, with a bluish dewy bloom, and of an agreeable acid taste.
Feed lum with apricocks and dew-
With purple grapes, green figs, and mul-
berrles. Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1.
2. In the United States, the popular name of llubus Canadensis, the low blackberi'y, a trailing plant which has a large sweet plant which has a large swe
fruit; the fruit of this plant. dew-besprent (dū'bē-sprent"), a. Sprinkled with dew.

The chewing flocks Had ta'en their supper on the savoury herl
Ot knot-grass dew-besprent, and were in
fold.
Milion, Comus, 1.542. dew-claw (dn̄'klâ), n. 1. The rudimentary inner toe of the foot, especially the hind foot, of some dogs.
In comestic dogs a hallux is fre-
quently developed, though often tn a quently developed, though often in a claw. rudimentary condition, the phalanges and claw leing sus. pended loosely in the skin, without direct connection with the other bones of the foot: it is called by dog-fanciers
the dew-claw. $W$. $I$. Flower, Encyc. Brit., XV. 438.
2. The false hoof of deer and other ungulates. dew-clawedt ( $\mathrm{d}^{\prime}$ klád), $a$. Furnished with dew-claws; ungulate.

By Brownists 1 mean not Independents, but dew-clawd Seperatists. N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 11.
dew-cup (dī'kup), 2 . 1. The first allowance of beer to harvest laborers. Mackay. Also dewdrink. [Prov. Eng.]-2. A common name in Scotland of the lady's-mantle, Alehemilla vulgaris.
dew-drink (dū'dringk), n. Same as dew-eup, I.
dewdrop (dū́drop), л. $\quad[=\mathrm{D}$, dauwdropp-el $=$
G. thautropfen = Dan. dugdraabe = Sw. daggdroppe.] A drop of dew.

I must go seek some dew-drops here,
And hang a pearl In every cowslip's ear.
Shak., M. N. D., Ii. 1.

## dewtry

dewe ${ }^{1}+, n$, and $r$. An obsolete spelling of derw ${ }^{1}$. dewe $e^{2+}, a$. An obsolete spelling of $d u e^{1}$.
dewe ${ }^{3}+, v . t$. See due ${ }^{2}$.
deweylite (dū'i-līt), $n$. [< Chester Dewcy, an American scientist ( $1784-1867$ ), + -lite.] A hydrated silicato of magnesium occurring in amorphous masses of a yellowish color and resembling gum arabic. It is related to serpentine, but contains more water.
dewfall (dū'fâl), n. [= Dan. dugfald.] I. The falling of dew; a fall of dew.

Expanding while the dewfall flows.
Moore, Lalls Rookh, Light of the Harem. Noiseless as dero-fall, heed it well Noiseless as dero-fall, heed
Thy Father's call of ove !
hitier, Call of the Christian.
2. The time when dew begins to fall ; early evening.
dewfult, $a$. See dueful.
dew-grass (dū'grás), $n$. The cocksfoot-grass, Dactylis glomerata. [Eng.]
ewiness (dū'i-nes), n. [<dexy + -ness.] The state of being covered or damp with dew.
dewitt (dè-wit') , $\boldsymbol{r}$. . . [After two Dutch statesmen named De Fitt, opponents of William III., Prince of Orange, massacred in 1672 by a mob, without inquiry.] To lynch. [Rare.]

To her I leave thee, gloony peer.
Repent, and be for once sincere;
Thon ne'er wilt be De-I'itted.
Prior, The Viceroy, st. 55.
One writer, In a pamphlet whlch produced a great sensation, expressed his wonder that the people had not, when Tourville was riding victorions in the Channcl, De.
witted the nonjuring prelates. Nacaulay, Ilist. Eng., xvi. dewlap (dū'lap), $n$. [< ME. dewlap, dewlappe (= Dan. doglap); < dew + lap $^{1}(=$ Dan. lap $)$, a loose hanging picce. Otherwise explained, fancifully, as the part which laps or licks the dew in grazing: see lap 3.] 1. The fold of skin that hangs from the throat of oxen and cows; hence, the pendulous skin under the throat of some other animals, as dogs.

Large rolls of fat about his shonlders slung,
And from his neck the double deulap liung
2. The flesh on the human throat when flaccid with age. [Humorous and rare.]

And, when she drinks, against her lips I bnb,
And on the wither'd develap pour the sale.
Shak., M.
Shak., M1. N. D., ii. 1.
3. The large median fleshy fold or single wattle of the domestic turkey.
There is a great difference between the wild and the tame turkey] in the possession by the latter of an enornons deulap. Saird, Birds of North America (ed. 1858), p. 616. 4. pl. In her., samo as vattles.
dewlapped, dewlapt (dū lapt), a. Furnished with a dewlap, or a similar appendage.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind ; inils
Crook-knee'l and devo-lapp'd Itke Thessalian buis
Sheh., M. N. D., iv. I
dew-plant (dū'plant), 1. 1. Same as iec-plant. -2. Same as sunder.
dew-point (dū'point), $n_{0} \quad[=\mathrm{D}$. daurpunt $=$ Dan. dugpunkt.] The temperature indicated by the thermometer when dew begins to be deposited; that temperature of the air at which the moisture present in it just saturates it. See saturation. The more humid the stmosphere, the less the difference between its temperature and that of the dew-point, and vice versa. When the air is saturated with modsture and any colder body is bronght inte contact with it, deposition of moisture or dew immedistely takes place on its surface. See bygrometer.
When a body of molst air is cooled, the point nf saturation is gradually reached ; and when saturated, any further cooling causes a deposition of dew : hence the tempersture at which this occurs is caleed hye don point.
dew-retted (dū'ret"ed), a. Retted or rotted
by exposure to dew.
dew-retting (dū'ret"ing), $n$. The exposure of hemp or flax to the action of dew by spreading it on grass, to render easier the separation of the fiber from the feculent matter. Also dewrotting, dew-softening.
dew-shoe ( $\mathrm{du}^{\prime}$ 'shö), n. The heel of the sheath of a sword, which touches the ground.
When the godlike Siguror strode throngh the full-grown fleld of corn, the dev-shoe of his seven-span sword was even with the upright ears.

Grimin, Teut. Mythol. (trans.), I. 387.
dewstone (dū'stōn), $n$. A species of limestono occurring in Nottiughamshire, England, which is supposed to collect a large quantity of dew on its surface.
dewtry (dū'tri), n. [Cf. Datura.] The thornapple, Datura Stramonium. S. Butler, Hudibras.

(omyson, Mast, xxvi. 6.
2. Of the nature or appearanco of dew ; liko dew: as, dewy tears.

Went up, and water'd ali the ground.
Milfon, Y. L., vil. 333.
3. Moist with or as if with dew. liis derry locks distiind
Ambrosla. Milton, P. LL, v. $60_{0}$
4. Accompanied with dew; abounding in dew. From morn
To noon he fell, from noon to dery eve,
A summer's day.
With orient beams liad chased the derey nitg From earth and heaven. Addiron, Aneld, ill.
5. Falling gently, or refreshing, like dew : as, "dewy sleep anbrosial," Cowper, Iliad, ii.-6. In bot., appearing as if covered with dew.
Dezia (dek'si-ii), n. [NL.. < Gr. de $\xi$ tós, on the
right hand or side: sco dexter.] A genus of flies, of the family Museide, or giving name to a family Dexiidic.
Dexiariæ (dek-si-ă'ri-ē), n.pl. [NL., < Dexia + Dexidæ (dek-sí'i-dex)
Dexiidæ (dek-si'i-dē) n. pl. [NL., < Dexia + -idec.] A family of dipterous insects, typified by the genus Dexia. It is a smali group, allied to the Tachinide, represented in North America by nloont to species, so of which helong to Dexia. It was founded by
Naequart in 7835 . Also called Dexinrice, dexiotropic (dek"si-ō-trop'ik)
〈 грє́mev, turn.] Dextral, as a shell; turning or turned to the right, as the whorls of a spiral shell; dextrotropous: opposed to leotropic.
In Planorbla, whleh Is dexiotropic . . Inatead of being lelotropic, the ospliradium is on the left slde, and recelves of unilnteral organs belisceral recrenglion, the whole series
E. R. Lankester, En
dexter (deks'ter), a. and n. $[=\mathrm{F}$. dextre $=\mathrm{Sp}$. diestro $=\mathrm{Pg}$. It. elestro, $\langle\mathrm{L}$. ilexter, right, on the right hand or side, handy, dextorous, also (according to Greok notions of omens) fortunate, $=\mathrm{Gr}$. ঠє $\xi \tau \tau \varepsilon \rho$ ós, right, comparative forms (with compar. suffix-ter $=-$ тероs) $<\mathrm{L}$. dex-= Gr. de $\xi t 6$ s, right, fortunate, dexterous, $=$ Skt. daksha, able, dextorous, strong (cf. dakishina, able, dexterous, right, south) $=$ Geth. taihswo, right, taihswo, the right hand, $=$ OHG. zeso (zesw-), right, $=$ W. deheu, right, south, = Gael. and Ir. deas, right, south (ef. deasil), $=$ OBulg. desinŭ, destŭ, right, desinitsa, the right hand, = Russ.deswitsa, the right hand; referred to a root represented by Skt. $\sqrt{ }$ daksh, suit, be able, dexterous, or stroug.] I. a. Pertaining to or situated on the right haud; right, as opposed to left: as, the dexter sido of a shield.

My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this sinister
Bounda-In my father's. Shak., T. and C., Iv. 5.
On sounding wings a dexter eagle flew. Pope. Dexter base, In her., the dexter side of the base of the
fleli.- Dexter base point, in her., a point supposed to fleli.- Dexter base point, in her., s point supposed to
to hald way hetweeu the base pont mud the dexter edge
of the feld. Sce cut under point.-Dexter chief in her. the dexter sldo of the chic? of the fexte.-Dexter chief point , In her, A pmolit slypposed to be hall way between under point.-Dexter diagonal, in math. See diag.
II. n. In her., that side of the shield which is toward the right when tho shield is braced or fitted upon the arm; hence, the side of tho field toward the left of the speetator.
dexterity (deks-ter'í-ti), n. $[=\mathrm{F}$. dextérité $=$ Pg. dexteridade $=$ It. destcritd, $\langle\mathrm{L}$. dexterita $(t-) s$, S dexter, right, right-haud: seo dexter.] 1.: the left; right-handedness. [Not in common usc.]
The proportion of lefthand drawings iof the cave-men thut there is still a distlact preponderance of the fichit hand, which, however orisluated, lias sufficed to determine the universal dexterity of the whole histortc period

Dexterity appears to be confined to the human race, for the monkey tribes use the right and lefe limusindiscriminately. 100

100
2. Mannal skill; skill in using the hands, especially in mechanical or artistic work; bence, physical suppleness or adroitness in general; that readiness in action which proceeds from experience or practice, united with activity or precision of motion.
Dexterity of hand, cven ln common trades, cannot be aequired without much practice and experience.

Adain Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 10.
The company belng seated round the genlal board, launclung at the fat test plecess, in this mighty dish.

Irving, Knlekerbocker, p. 160
The Tahiflans have tho dexterity of amplifblons animals
Darrion, Yoyage of Heagle, II. 181.
3. Mental adroitness or skill; cleverness; promptness in devising expedients; quickness and skill in mauaging or conducting a scheme of operations.
I have dispatch'll some half a Dozen Duns with as mach Dexterity as a hungry Judge does CanBes nit Dlaner-time.

A thousand vexatlons, whlch nothing is required to remove but a little dexterity of conduct.

Johnson, Rambler, No. 137.
By his incomparable dexterity, be (Francis Sforza) ralsed himself from the precarious and dependent situatlon of a military adventurer to the ilrst throne of ftaly.
chlavell.
$=$ Syn. 3. Address, Pacility, Paculty, tact, cleverness, apt-
dexterous, dextrous (deks'te-rus, deks'trus), a. [< 1. dexter, right, ready (sce dexter), + -ous.] 1. Having greater skill in using the right hand than tho left; right-handed. [Rare.]
-2. Possessing manual skill; hence, skilful or adroit in the use of the body in general ; quick and precise in action.
Whether the Htazinga were stoln lyy our own Jen, or
the Dutch, I cannot say; for we had some very dextrous the Dutch, I cannot say; lor we had some very dextrous
Dnleves in our Ship.
Dnmper, Voyagea, 1.629.
For both their dextrous hands the lance could wiell.
3. Having mental adroitness or skill ; ready in the uso of tho mental faculties; prompt in contrivanee and management; clever; cxpert: as, a dexterous manager.
The Coptia. . are well scquainted with all affars, are
very dexirous ai keeplag accounts, whicla they do in a very dexirows at keeplag accounts, whicll they do in a
sort of Coptic charactera understood by no hody else. sort of Coptic charactera understood by no body else.
Pucocke, Description of the Last, I. 176.
The dextcrous Capuchins never choose to preach on the
life and miracles of a anint, untl they have awakened the life and miracles of a saint, untll they have awakened the
devotionnt feelings of their nuditors hy exhibiting some devotionni feelings of their nuditors ly exhibiting sone
relic of hint, a thread of hia garment, a lock of hia hair, relic of hin, a thread of hia garment, a lock of hia hair,
or a drop of his blood. 4. Exhibiting dexterity, in any sense; skilful; artful; elever: as, dexterous inanagement.
Cnossus was also famons for its bowa and arrowa, and
for a dextrous inse of that sort of arms. F'ceoke, $^{\text {Descriptlon of the Last, II. } 1,}$
The dexterous uso of plausible topics for recommending any opinion whatever to the favor of an andience.

De Quincey, Style, Iv.
= Syn. Expert, Shilful, etc. (ace adroit), nimble, brisk,
dexterously, dextrously (dcks'te-rus-li, deks'-trus-li), adl. With dexterity; expertly; skilfully; artfully; adroitly.
The good parts lie hath he will learn to shew to the full, and use them dexterously.

Bacon, Advancerpent of Learning, i. 06.
dexterousness, dextrousness (deks'terrus-nes, deks'trus-nes), n. Dexterity; adroitness. Bailey, 1727.
dextrad (deks'trad), adv. [<L. dexter + -ad3, toward: sce -ad3.] To tho right hand; to, on, or toward the right side; dextrally: opposed to sinistrad.
dextral (deks'tral), a. [< ML. dexteralis, "dextralis, on the right, < L. dexter, right: see dexter.] 1. Right, as opposed to left; right-hand. Any tumeles or klins whleh should blader the liver from enabling the dextral parts.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.
2. In conch., dextrorse: applied to univalve shells whose aperture is on the right side when the shell is held in front of the observer with the apex upward and the aperture downward toward him: opposed to sinistral. Most shells are dextral.
dextrality (deks-tral'j-ti), n. [< dextral + -ity.] 1. The state of being on the right side, strencth frem and facility in action of tho right side of the body; right-handedness.
Did not institution, but nature, determine dextrality, there would be many more secevolas than are deilvered in dextrally (deks'tral-i), adr. By or toward the right side, as opposed to the left; dextrad.

It is a curious fact that the spathes are rollell up findif. about equal numher - elthe Jour, of Bol, Brit, and Foreign, 1883, p. 237.
dextran, dextrane (deks'tran, -tran), n. [s
J. dexter, right, + ann, alne.] A gum found in J. dexter, right, + ran, ane.]" A gum found in unripe beet-root and in molassce, and formed, together with mannito, by the mucic fermentation of sugar. It is a white amorphous substance readily soluble in water, and dextrorotatory. It has the formula $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{O}_{5}$.
dextrert, n. See destrer. Chauecr.
dextrine (deks'triu), n. [=F. dextrine, <L. dexter, right, + -ine ${ }^{2}$.] The soluble or gummy matters, having the general formula ( $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{O}_{5}$ ) , into which starch is convertiblo by diastase or by certain acids. It is whilte, Insipld, and without smell, and is remarkahle for the extent to whinh it turns urame. Its compaaltion ta the some as hat of whenee its the actlon of hot dilited aclds, or of sul fufualon of mult dextrine is finally converted tuto grape-sugar. it is used as a substitute for gum arable in medlelue and the nets. Also callied gommeline, moist gum, wturchogum, Dritish
extrocardia (deks-trộ-kür'di-in), n. [NL., < L. dexter, right, + Gr. кapolia $=$ F. heort.] In teratol., a congenital condition in which the heart is turned toward tho right instead of the left side.
dextro-compound (deks"trō-kom"ponnd), n. [ $<$ L. dexter, right, +E. compound $^{1}$.] In chem., a compound bedy which canses the plane of a ray of polarized light to rotate to the right. Dextrine, dextrose, tartaric acid, malic acid, and cinchonino are dextro-compounds.
dextroglucose (deks'trō-glö" kōs), $n_{0}$
dexter, right (see dextrose), + E. glucose.] Name as dextrose.
dextrogyrate (deks-trō-jī’rāt), a. [< L. dexter, right, + gyratus, pp. of gyrare, turn: see gyrate.] Causing to turn toward the right hand: as, a dextrogyrate crystal (that is, a crystal which in circular polarization turns the plane of polarization to the right). See polarization. Also dextrorotatory.
If the analyzer has to be turned towarda the right, so as to cause the colours to succeed ench other in thair natural order-red, orange, yellow, green, blue, fndigo,
viojet- the piece of quartz is called right--handed or dexyioiet - the plece of quartz is called right-handed or dex.
trogyrate.
dextrogyrous (deks-trō-jī'rus), a. [< L. dexter, right, + gyrus, a eircle: sce gyre.] Gyrating or cirching to the right.
dextrorotatory (deks-trō-rō'tạ-tō-ri), a. [<L L. dexter, right, + E. rotutory.] same as dextrogyrate.
dextrorsal (deks-trôr'sal), a. [< dextrorse + -al.] Same as dextrorse.
dextrorse (deks-trôrs'), a. [<L. dextrorsum, uncoutracted dextronorsum, -rersum, toward the right, < dexter, right, + rorsus, tersus, pp. of fortere, vertere, turn: see vertex, vortex, verse. Cf. sinistrorse.] Rising from right to left, as a spiral line, helix, or elimbing plant. In lotany this word is used in ollyosite senses by different authoritles. Bentiann, Ilooker, Darwin, Gray, etc, use it as alove defuncd. Linnreus, Braun, the De Candolies, and many others dextrose (deks'tros)
dextrose (deks'trōs), n. [< L. dexter, right, + -ose.] A sugar $\left(\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{II}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{6}\right)$ belonging to the glucose group, which erystallizes from aqueous selution with one moleeule of water in nodular masses of six-sided scales. It is readily solvent in water and aleohol, has a taste less sweet than ordinary cane-sigar, azad directiy reduces lalkaine copper solution. It fs dextrorotatory to polarized light. Dextrose is widely
dlatributed, helog found in most sweet frults. grapes, raisins, cherriea, etc., usually sssoclated with letulose. It also occurs sparingly in varloos animal tlssues and julces, sud in excessive quantity In liabetle urine. Dextrose is manufactured from starch in large quanitity by the actlon of sulphuric neld. It is used for making cheap syrup, called glicose syrup, in the manufacture of beer, grape-sugar, and stnrch-sigar. - Birotatory dextrose.
dextrotropous (deks-trot'rọ-pus), a. [< L. dexter, right, + Gr. -тротоs (cf. троти, a turning), < $\tau \rho \varepsilon \pi \varepsilon \omega v$, turn.] Turning to the right: opposed to leotropous. Also dextrotropic.
dextrous, dextrously, etc. See dexterous, etc. dey ${ }^{1}$, n. [ME. dey, derr, deie, daie, a maidservant (sometimes applied to a man-servant) about a farm, a milkmaid, < Icel. deigja, a maid-servant, esp. a dairymaid, $=\mathrm{Sw}$. deja. a dairymaid, = Norw. deija, deia, deie, a maidservant, usually in comp., as in bu-deigia, a maid in charge of the cattle ( br , househeld. farmstead, live stock), bakster-deijja, a baker (bakister, baking), rakister-deigja, a maid employed in raking hay (rakster, raking), = ODan. deje, in comp. melkedeje, milkmaid (melke,

## dey

milk), munkedeje, monk's concubine (munk, mouk), etc. Usually referred to Icel. deig $=$ $\mathbf{S W}$. deg $=$ Norw. deiy, dough, $=\mathbf{E}$. dough, as if the deigja were orig. a 'baker' (cf. baksterdeigja, above); but there is no evidence of this except the perhaps accidental similarity of form. Amoug the duties of the dey is mentioned that of feeding the young and weak of a flock or herd with foreign milk; this, in connection with the regular duty of milking the cows, gives some color to the phonctically doubtful derivation from Sw. dagga, OSw. daggja, suckle, $=$ Dan. dregge, feed with foreign milk, cade, coddle (prob. not connected with Sw. dia $=$ Dan. die, suck, $=$ AS. ppr. "*diende, lactantes" (only in Benson's Lex.): see dug ${ }^{2}$. Hence dairy, q. v.] A female (sometimes a male) servant who had charge of a dairy and all things pertaining to it; a female servant in general.

She was aa it were a maner deye.
Chaucer; Nun'a Priest'a Tale, 1. 26.
There my father he is an auld coller,
My mother ahe is an auld dey.
Lizie Lindsay (Child'a Ballads, IV. 65).
The dey or farm-woman entered with her pitchers to deliver the milk for the family.

Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, xxxii. dey ${ }^{2}$ (dā), $n$. [< F. dey, < Turk. day, a maternal uncle, also " a friendly title formerly given to middle-aged or old people, esp. among the Janissaries; and hence in Algiers consecrated at length to the commanding officer of that corps, who frequently afterwards became pasha or regent of the colony; hence, our misnomer of dey as applied to the latter officer" (Redhouse, Turk. Dict.).] The title of the governor of Algiers under Turkish suzerainty from 1710 till its conquest by the French in 1830. From 1600 the deys were the elected chilefs of the janisaaries of the country, who divided power with the paahas appointed by he porte, and in 1710 superseded then. Tripoli anc in place of their legitimate beya.
deye ${ }^{1}+$, v. i. A Middle English form of $d i e^{1}$.
deye ${ }^{2}$, v, v. . A Middle English form of dye ${ }^{2}$.
deyert, $n$. A Middle English form of dyer.
deyhouse (dā’hous), n. [Also dayhouse; $\langle$ dey + house.] A dairy. [Prov. Eng.]
deymaidt, $n$. See daymaid.
deynet, $v_{*}$ t. An obsolete form of deign. deynoust, $a$. See dainous.
deyntet, deynteet, $n$. and $a$. Obsolete forms of dainty.
deyst, $n$. An obsolete form of dais.
dezincification (dē-zingk ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ i-fi-kā'shọn), n. [ $\langle d c$ priv. + zinc + -(i)fieation.] Separation of zinc
from a composition or an alloy in which it is present.
dezymotize (dē-zī'mō-tīz), $v, t_{0}$; pret. and pp. deaymotized, ppr. dezymotizing. [<de-priv. + $z y m o t(i c)+-i z e$.$] To free from disease-germs.$ D. F. An abbreviation of the Latin defousor fidei, defender of the faith. See defender.
dft. A contraction (a) of draft, used in comD. G. An abbreviation of the Latin Dei gratia, by the grace of God.
dha (da), n. [Burmese.] A measure of length used in Burma; a rod, equal to 154 English inches.
dhabb (dab), n. [Ar. dhabb, a lizard (the skink).] The dried flesh of the skink, Soincus offcinalis, used as a medicine.
dhadium (dā'di-um), n. A weight of Ballari in Iudia, one fourth of the Ballari maund, or 6 pounds 5 ounces 8 drams avoirdupois.
dhak (dâk), $n$. [Hiud. dhāk, dhäk $\bar{a}$, or $d h \bar{a} k h \bar{a}$ (Anglo-Ind. dawk) ; also called palāsa.] A handsome leguminous tree of India, Butea frondosa, the wood, leaves, and flowers of which are used in religious ceremonies. See Butca. dhal (däl), n. Same as tholl.
dhalee (dal'ēे), n. A necklace, usually of gold beads, worn in the Levant.
dhamnoo (dam'nö), n. [E. Ind.] A tiliaceous tree of India, Grewia elastica, the wood of which is very tough and elastic.
dhan (dan), n. [Hind. Beng. dhān.] A gold and silver weight of Bengal, the 384th part of a tola. It is now, by law, 0.469 of a grain troy, but was formerly 0.585 of a grain.
dhar (där), $n$. [Burmese.] The curved sword of the Burmese, also used as a chopping-implement.
The Burmese dropped their lances and dhars, and fled yelling back toward the pagoda. New and the Old, p. 421.

## dharri (dar'i), $n$. [Hind. dharī, also dharā, a

weight, always a quarter of a maund, but ranging from 6 to 15 pounds; a stone. Also called chutuduh.
dhauri (dấri), n. [E. Ind.] A lythraceous shrub, Woodfordia floribunda, common throughout India. Its long spreading brauches are covered with brilliant red flowers in the hot season.
dhobie, dhoby (dō'bi), n. [Hind. dhobī, a washerman, (dhob, a wash.] In India and the East, a native washerman. Also dobie, dobce.
In 1877 the introdnction of a steam laundry broke the monopoly of the dhoby.

Encyc. Brit., X1I. 142.
Dhobie's itch, Tinea circinata, a kind of ringworm common in hot, moist climates. Also called washermen's itch, Indian ringworm, etc.
dhobieman, dhobyman (dō'bi-man), n.; pl. dhobiemen, dhobymen (-men). In the East, a washerman.
[The] dhobphnan was waiting outside, and in a few moments made his appearance -a hack washerman, dressed dhole (dobl), n. [E. Ind.] A kind of East Indian dog, the wild dog of the Deccan, Canis

dukkunensis. It is of moderate aize and a rich bay color. It hunts in packa, and ia capable of running dows large dholl (dōl), n. The East Indian name for Cajanus Indicus, or pigeon-pea, a kind of pulse, dried and split, much used in India as a porridge. Also dhal.

## dhoney, dhony, $n$. See doni

dhotee, dhoty ( 'dō'tē, -ti), n. [Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind. dhoti.] A garment worn by men in India consisting of a long narrow cloth passed round the waist, then between the thighs, and returned under itself at the waist behind. It is sometimes drawn close in all its parts, and sometimes the parta surrounding the thighs are allowed to hang loosely almost to the kneea. Alao dhotie, dotie.

## dhourra ${ }^{1}, n$. See durra.

Dhourra ${ }^{2}$ (dö'rä̈), $n$. Same as Durio.
dhow (dou), $n$. An Arab vessel, gencrally with one mast, of from 150 to 250 tons' burden, em-


Dhow, - Fron Model in South Kensington Musenm, London. from the east coast of Africa to the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea. Also spelled dow.
dhu (dö). [The common form (erroneously supposed to be the Gael. spelling) in E. works of the Gael. and Ir. dubh (bh scarcely sounded) $=$ W. du, black.] A common element in Celtic local and personal names, meaning 'black,' as in Dhu Loch, black lake; Roderick Dhu, black Roderick (Scott, Lady of the Lake). The proper form (Gaelic and 1rish) la dubh (aee etymology): Dublin, river in Ireland, now called Blackwater (abhon-abhainn

## dhunchee (dun'chē), n. [E. Ind.] A tall

 nual leguminous plant of the tropics of the old world, Sesbania aculeata. it is cultivated in India for the flbera of its bark, which are used as a coarse dubstitute for hemp.dhurries (dur'iz) n. pl. [E. Ind.] A kind of coarse but durablo carpeting made in India,
usually in fringed squares, without positive patterns or bright colors. See derrics.
Dhurries are made in squares, and the ends often finished off with fringe; the colours are not bright, hut a ppear durable; gaol-d hurries have no intricate patterns, like those wear. A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, 19
Di. (a) The chemical symbol of the metal didymium. (b) [l.c.] An abbreviation of Latin dinidius, half.
di-I. [L. di-: see dis-. Cf. de-.] A prefix of Latin origin, the form of dis- before certain consonants : see dis-. In some words in earlier English the prefixes di- and de- ofter interchanged; whence in only di- as divest, while others with original di- have now de., as devise, device, etc.
di-2. [L., etc., dit,, $\langle$ Gr. $\delta t-$, two-, double, combining form of $\delta i \varsigma$, adv., twice, doubly ( $=$ L. bis, $b i-=$ Skt. $d v i-=$ E. twi-, etc. $),\langle\delta i o=$ E. two: see $b i-2, t w i-$, two.] A prefix of Greek origin, cognate with bi-2 (which see), and meaning 'two-,' 'twofold,' 'double,' as in dipterous, twowinged, diptych, a two-leaved tablet, diarchy, government by two, etc. In chemiatry it denotes that a compound contains two units of the element or radical compound of one atons of manganese and two of oxygen, di-3. A prefix of Greek origin, the form of diabefore a vowel. See dia-.
dia-. [L., etcr, dia-, 〈 Gr. dıä-, prefix, dıá, prep., through, throughout, during, across, over, by, etc., orig. ${ }^{*} \delta F y a,<{ }^{*} \delta F_{0}$, dio $=$ E. two, connected with dis, doubly, and L. dis-, di-, apart, asunder: see $d i-1, d i-2, d i-3, d i s-$.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning in Greek, and so, with modifications, in modern speech, 'through, right through, in different directions, asunder, between,' etc.: often intensive, 'thoroughly, uttween, etc.
terly,' etc.
diabantite (di-a-ban'tit), n. [Irreg. < diabase (altered as if Gr. $\delta \kappa \alpha \beta a ́ c$ ( $\delta \iota a \beta u v \tau-$ ), $2 d$ aor. part. of diaßaiveıv, go through or over: see diabase $)+$ -ite2.] A chloritic mineral found filling cavities in basic eruptive rocks, like basalt and diabase. diabase ( $\mathrm{d}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{a}$-bās), $n$. [< dia-, erroneously for $d_{i-2}$, double, + basc ${ }^{2}$. The form simulates Gr.
 or over, < diá, through, + $\beta$ aivecv, go: see basis.] The name originally given by A. Brongniart to a rock which Haüy later designated as diorite, which name Brongniart himself adopted in preference to that of diabase. Later (in 1842) designanted again introduced the word diabase, and by it designated a varicty of pyroxenic rock, occurring in the
Harz, and characterized by the presence of chlorite in consideralle quantity. At the present time the nsme dia base is uaed to designate a crystalline-granular rock, consisting essentially of augite and a triclinic feldspar, with more or leas magnetite or titaniferous iron, or both, and occasionally apatite or clivin, to which is added chloritic matter in varying amount. To this chloritic material the name viridite is frequenty applied, this being the sub-
stance which gives the masa the greenish color which it frequently haa. Diabase ia one of the rocka included under the popular designation of greenstone, and aloo under that of trap. It is an altered form of basalt. "The main difference between diabase and busalt appears to be that the rocks included nnder the former uame have undergone more internal alteration, in particular acquiring the diffused 'viridite' so characteristic of then"' (Geikie,
diabase-porphyrite (dī' a-bās-pôr'fi-rīt), n. See porphyrite.
diabasic (dī-a-bā'sik), a. [< diabase + -ic.] Pertaining or relating to, or composed of, diabase.
Llmestones, well proved to be of carboniferous age, cut by diabasic eruptivea. Science, III. 762.
diabaterial (di"a-bā-tē'ri-al), $a . \quad$ [< Gr. $\delta \iota a \beta \alpha-$ т $\eta \rho / a$ (sc. iepá), offerings before crossing the border or a river, < $\delta \iota a \beta a \tau b \varsigma$, verbal adj. of $\delta \iota \alpha-$ $\beta a i v \varepsilon \imath v$, cross over, < $\delta \iota a ́$, across, $+\beta a \iota v \varepsilon \imath v$, go, borders of a place. Mitford. [Rare.] diabetes (dī-à-béttēz), n. [NL., < Gr. $\delta \iota a \beta \dot{\eta} r \eta s$, diabetes, also a compass, a siphon, 〈 $\delta \iota \beta$ ßcíveıv, make a stride, walk or stand with the legs apart, also cross over, pass through: see diabaterial.] In pathol., the name of two different affections, diabetes mellitus, or persistent glucosuria, and diabetes insipidus, or polyuria, both characterized in ordinary cases by an abnormally large discharge of urine. The former is distinguished by the presence of an excessive quantity of sugar in the urine, and to it there is a strong tendency to restrict the name. Light and evanescent grades of glucosuria are not considered as diabetes, and ally fatal. Its essential patholory is nnknown. It is not an affection of the kidneya, but dependa upon the acenmulation of sugar in the blood, or glucohemia. (See glucostria.) Diabetes insipidus, or polyuria, is characterized by the discharge of abnormally large quantities of ordinary or watery urine.

## diabetic

diabetic（dī－a－bet＇ik），a．and u．$[<$ diabctes + 2ic．］I．a．1．Of or pertaining to diabetes．－ tient．－Diabetic sugar， $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{HH}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{6}$ ，the aweet principle of diahetic minine，which oiten contains from 8 to 10 per sugar of fruits，etc．，the name commou to ali of which la
II．n．A person suffering from diabotos．
After following a atrict dict for two or three weeka，dia． beties loze thelr craving for prohibited artlclea of food．
diabetical（di－a－bot＇i－kal），a．Same as diabctic． diablerie，diablery（díai blo－ri），u．［ $<$ F．dia－ blerie，OF．diablerie，deablerio（ $=$ Pr．diablia $=$ Sp．diablura $=$ Pg．diabrura $=\mathrm{It}$ ．dinvoleria ）， devilry，soreory，＜diable，devil：seo devil．Cf． devilry．］1．Misehiof；wiekedness；devilry．－ 2．Magio arts；incantation；sorcery． Those were the times when men belleved in witeheraft nud every kind of diablerie．

J．E．Cooke，Virginia Comodians，1．liv． I pinched my arm to make sure that I was not the subject
 devil，+ á $\rho \gamma \delta$ ，ruler，＜á $\rho$ रev，rule．］The ruler of the dovils；the chiof devil．［Rare．］
Supposing，however，this Satan to bo meant of a real angel，thero wilh be no need to expound it of the diabo－
diabolarchy（dī－a－bol＇ệr－ki），n．［＜Gr．סı́́ßojos， devil，$+-a \rho \chi i a,\langle d \rho \chi \varepsilon i r$, rule．］The rule of the devil．J．Oxlee．［Rare．］
diabolic diabolical（di－a－bol＇ik，－i－kal），a．［＜ L．．diaoticus，く Gr．dıaßanenós，devilish，＜doć－ Bohos，devil：see devil．］Pertaining to the devil；partaking of the qualities of the devil ；
devilish；lience，infernal ；impious ；atrocious ； dovilish；lenee，infernal ；impious ；atrocious；
outrageously wicked：as，a diabolic plot；a dia－ bolical temper．

Which，in other beasts ohserved，
Donbt might beget of diatolice power
Active within，beyoud tho aenae of brute
The prnctice of lying 18 a diabolical excrciae，and they that ure It are the devil＇s children．
＝Syn．See liat under devilivh．
diabolically（dī－a－bol＇i－kal－i），adv．In a dia－ bolical manuer；very wickedly；atrociously． So diabolically a baurd．．．as to denle that to be vnlawtull unto Christiana，which they haue renounced．
In thelr baptism．${ }^{\text {Prymne，Hatrio－Mastix，1．il．（cho，}}$
In their baptism．Prymne，Hlatrio－Mastix，1．il．（cho．）
diabolicalness（dī－a－bol＇i－kal－nes），$n$ ．The stato or quality of being diabolical；devilishness； atrocity．

I wonder he did not change hils face as well as hia body． but that retains its primitive diabolicolness．
diabolify（dī－a－bol＇i－fī），v．t．；prot．and pp． diabolifica，ppr．diabolifying．［\} IT, diabolus, devil，$+-f y$.$] To ascribo diabolical qualities$ to；treat as a devil．［Rare．］

The Lutheran［turns］against the Calvinist，and diaboli－ Farindon Sermons（1047），p． 59. diabolish（di－ab＇ō－lish），adv．［Humorously substituted for devilish，＜LL．dliabolus，devil，+ －ish1：sce devilish．］Dovilishly．［Humorous．］

A diabolish good word．
0．W．Helmes．
diabolism（dī－ab＇ö－lizm），n．［く LI＿．diaholus， devil，＋ism．］1．The aetions or influence of the devil ；conduet worthy of the devil．
While thon so hotly disclaimest the devil，be not guilty of diaholism．

Sir T．Brovne，Chriat．Mor．，2．16．
2．Possession by the devil．
lle was now projecting ．．．the farce of diabolismb and
Warburion，Doctrine of Grace， 11.238.
3．In occultism，black magic；sorcory；invoca－ tion of evil spirits．
diabolize（dī－ab＇ō－lizz），$v, t$ ．；pret．and pp．diab olizcl，ppr，diabolizing．［＜LL．diabolus，devil， + E．－isc．］To render diabolical or devilish； impart diabolical ideas to．［Rare．］
Hic［the reformer］shonld resolve，with all his might，to
N．A．Rev．，CXXVII． 249.
There were two things，when I was a boy，that diabo－ lized my inagination－I mean，that gave mo a diatinct
apprehension of a formidable bodily ahapo which prowhed round the nelghborhood where I was born and bred．

O． $\mathrm{H}^{r}$ ．Holmes，l＇rofessor，p． 235.
diabology（dī－a－bol＇ō－ji），n．［A contr of＊dia－ bololoyy，＜Gr．diaßolos，the devil，＋－ 10 ofa，＜ DEvew，speak：see－ology．］The doctrine of the devil；diabolical lore：as，the diabology of Mil－ ton＇s＂Paradise Lost．＂［Rare．］
Remember the theology and the diabology of the time．
 an aceusor，adversary，the devil：see devil and
diacritical
diabolic．］1．In occultism，the spirit of evil per－ sonified；tho devil．－2．［cap．］In zoül．，a ge－ nus of marsupials，containing tho ursino dasy－ uro or＇l＇asmanian devil，Dasyurus or sarco－ philus ursinus．
diabrotic（dī－a－brot＇ik），a．and n．［＜Gr．dec－ （ purucós，able to eat through，corrosive,$\langle\delta a \beta c$ ßрผ́oкetv（ $\delta i a \beta p \omega-$ ），eat through，〈 doú，through， $+\beta \iota \beta \omega \dot{\sigma} \kappa \varepsilon \iota \nu(\sqrt{*} \beta \rho \omega)$ ，eat：see bronia．］I．a． Having the quality of corroding；corrosive：as， a diabrotic substance；diabrotic action．
II．n．In med．，a corrosive．
Diabrotica（dī－a－brot＇i－kị），n．［NL．，＜Gr． deaßратєкós，boing able to eat througlı：soe dia－ brotic．］$\Lambda$ genus of phy－ tophagous beetles，of the family Chrysomclides and subfamily Galerucince．They havo the claws acutely toothed， carinate，and the prothorax with wo deep lmpresaions．There are nnmerous new－world apecics，of rather smati size．Their iarve aro more clongate than the typical Chrysonelider，and live under ground on the roots of plants．A cles la D．vittata（Fabrlelus），of a bright－yellow color，the heal and two stripea on each wing－cover parta of tho legs；the elytra are punctate in rows．The apecies is injurioua to squashea and allied plants，and is knownas the striped cucumber－bectle．D．duodecim－ clea，has 12 large black apots on the elytra． diacatholicon（di＂？－ka－ thol＇i－kon），n．［NL．，＜Gr． ot，through，+ кабодккбs，

bectle Striped Cutrumber－
 size；charva of $D$ ．viffatiaz
（line shows natural size）．
A kind of purga－ tive medicine formerly in use，compounded of many substances：so called from its supposed general usefulness．
diacaustic（dī－a－kâs＇tik），$a$ ．and $n$ ．［ $\langle$ Gr．\＆oá， through + F．＂caustic，in math．sense．］I．a． In math．，belonging to a species of caustic curves formed by refraction．If raya $\mathrm{P} m$ ，issuing from a lmminons point P，be refracted by the curve An 1 ， so that the sinea of lneidence are to the sincs of refractlon


A8，refracting curve；P，radiant；PmD．$P^{m D}$ ，rays refracteld at $m$ ．
In a given ratio，the curve CDDH，which touches alk the refracted rays，is called the diacaustic curve，or c
refraction．Brande and Cox．See caustic， $2, ~ \& ~$
The principle，being once eatablished，was applicd to andic curvea（that is，the curves of intense light protucet by
II．n．［In math．sense，from the adj．diacaus－ tic，above；in med．sense，of same formation， with reference to catustic in its literal sense．］ 1t．In med．，a double－convex lens，employed to cauterize a part．－2．A diacaustic curvo．Seo I． diacetin（dī－a－sē＇tin），n．［＜di－2＋acet－ic＋ $-i n^{2}$ ．］A liquid having a biting taste，formed by the combination of two acetic－acid radicals with the trivalent alcohol glycerol or glycerin． Also called aectidin．
diachenium（dī－a－kö＇ni－um），n．；pl．diachenia （－ä）．［NL．，＜di． $2+$ achenium：seo achenc．］ In bot．，same as crenocarp：so called from its resemblance to a doubled achene．
diachorial（dī－a－kō＇ri－al），a．［Irreg．＜Gr．סєa $\chi \omega$ peiv，go through，＜$\delta i \alpha$, through，$+\chi \omega \rho \varepsilon i v$, make room，go．］Passing through．
diachylon，diachylum（di－ak＇i－lon，lum），थ．； pl．diachyla（－li̊）．［NL．，＜Gr．סé́đv juicy，＜did，through，＋xvair，juice：see cliyle．］ In ned．：（a）Formerly，an emollient plaster composed of the juices of herbs．

The common plaister called diachylon
Boyle，Works，1． 7.
Ife thought it better，as better it was，to assuage hia matick dignity with half a yard aquare of baimy diplo－
（b）Now，another name for lcad－plaster．
diachyma（dī－ak＇i－mằ），n．［NL．，＜Gr．dı́， through，＋xipe，liquid，juice：see chymel．］In bot．，the parenchyma or green cellular matter of leaves：a term proposed by Link，but not in use．
diacid（di－as＇id），$a . \quad[<d i-2+a c i d$.$] Capable of$ saturating two molecules of a monobasie acid： applied to certain hydroxids and basic oxids． diaclasis（di－a－klä＇sis），$n$ ．Refraction．
diacodium（di－a－kōdi－um），n．［NL．，＜L．dia－ collion，a sort of medicine prepared from poppy－ juice，〈 Gr．סá кudeūv，from poppy－heads：diá， through；кodrcac，the head，esp．of a plant，a pop－ py－head．］In med．，a syrup mado of poppies． diacolia（dī－a－sēéli－lli），n．［＜Gr．diá，through， between，＋кöh ia，a hollow，〈 кoìhos，hollow．］In anat．，the third or middle ventricle of the brain． diaconal（dī－ak＇ô－nal），a．［〈 ML，diaconalis，く LL．diaconus，a deacon：see deacm．$]$ Pertain－ ing to a deacon；of the naturo of a deacon＇s duties：as，the diaconal oflice；diaconal minis－ trations．
diaconatel（dī－ak＇ō－nāt），a．［＜LJ．diaconus， a deacon，+ －atel ${ }^{2}$ ］Superintenderl or managed by deacons．［Rare．］
There should be a common treasury for this one great
Giaconate church．
Goodrini，Works，IV．Iv． 189 ． diaconate ${ }^{2}$（dī－ak＇ọ－nāt），$u$ ．$\quad[=\mathrm{F}$ ．diaconat $=$ Sp．Pg．It．diaconato，＜LL．diaconatus，the office of a deacon，＜diaconus，a deacon：see deacon．］1．The offiee or dignity of a deacon． －2．A body of deacons．
 neut．pl．of diaкovккб，¿ \＄＇óкovos，a deacon：seo Acacon．］In the Gr．Ch．，the suffrages at the beginning of the liturgy；the deacon＇s litany． Also called irenica and symaptc．See ircnica and cetcne．
diaconicon，diaconicum（di－n－kon＇i－kon， －kum），n．；pl．diaconica（－kị）．［¿ Gr．סєакоикóv，
 conica．］In Greek churches，a room，usually on the south side of the bema or sametuary， answering to tho pothesis on the north side． It comnunicatea by a door with the bema，and gencraily
has an outside door beslies．sometimes it la placed in a different part of the church；or there may be two．It ts uacd to contain vestmenta，sacred vesaels，etc．，and thua correaponds to the sacristy of a Western church．Other namca for it are metatoriven and sceuophylacium．The diaconicon and prothesia are found in early timea com－ prehended under the common name of pastophoria．See cut nuder bema．
On the opposite side of the hema was the diaconicon or
sacristy．
diacope（dī－ak＇ $\bar{o}-\mathrm{pe}$ ），n．［LL．，＜Gr．ঠıaко $t h$ ，a gash，eleft（MGr．NGr．interruption，cessation），
 ［NL．］A genus of percoid fishes having the oporeulum notched and tubereulate．There are scyeral large and beautiful specles in the Intian seas，some ni them upward of
3．［cap．］［NL．］A genus of lepidopterous
insects．Hübner，1816．－4．In surg．a deep wound particul，1810．－4．In surg．，a deep uments；an incision of the skull and its integ－ fracture．［Rare．］
diacoustic（dī－are－kös＇tik or－kous＇tik），a．［＜Gr．
 acoustic．］Pertaining to the seience or doctrine of refracted sounds．Also diaphonic，diaphoni－ cal．
diacoustics（dī－a－kös＇tiks or－kous＇tiks），n．［Pl． of diacoustic：see－ics．］The science or doe－ trine of refracted sounds；the consideration of the properties of sound refracted by passing through media of different density．Also ealled diaphonics．
diacranterian（dí＂a－kran－té＇ri－an），a．［＜Gr． dó，through，apart，＋краvгйрє̧，the wisdom－ teeth，so called as completing the set，lit．com－ pleters，＜к каive $v$ ，accomplish，complete．］Hav－ ing teeth in rows separated by an interval：ap－ plied to the dentition of serpents in which the posterior teeth are separated by a considerablo interval from the anterior：opposed to syn－ cranterian．Also dicranterian．
diacrisiography（dī－a－kris－j－og＇ra－ii），$n$ ．［＜Gr． ঠtákpıoıs，separation（secretion）（く ঠıaкрiveıv， scparate：see diacritic）$+-\gamma \rho a \phi \ll,<$ үрádév， Write．］A description of the organs of seere－ tion．Dunglison．
diacritic（di－a－krit＇ik），a．and n．［＜Gr．daкрt－ tekós，able to distinguish，separative，＜daxpivecv， distinguish，separate，＜dia，between，＋крivecv， separate，distinguish ：see critic．Cf．disecrn， discrect，which are of similar formation．］I．$a$ ． Serving to distinguish：same as diacritical （which is the more common form）．
II．n．A diacritical mark（which see，under diacritical）．
liacritical（di－a－krit＇i－kal），$a$ ．Serving to dis－

## diacritical

diacritical mark，point，or sign．－Diacritical mark，point，or sign，a dot，sine，or orher nark added it from another of aimilar form，or to give it a different phonetic value，or to indicate some particular accent， tone，streas，or empiasis，as in schemea for the trans－ indicating the exact pronunclation of words，as in the sheme of marking promunciation used in this dictionary． Thus，the marks attached to $a$ in the forms $\bar{a}, \bar{a}, \vec{a}$, are di－ acritical marks，or diacritics．So in the angular German running－hand the letter $\mathfrak{u t}(u)$ is written thus，$\breve{u}$ ，to distin－ guish it from $\mathrm{n}(n)$ ；and the dot over the $i$ ，formerly used also over $y$ ，has a nike omice．Diacritical marka and points are regularly used as a part of the alphabetical syatems of many languages
From＂f，＂in the Icelandick alphabet，＂v＂is distin－ gulshed only by a diacritical point．

Johnson，Grammar of the English Tongue．
Any system of diacritical marks which aims at being unlversal must necessarily be either cumbrous，fincom－ plete，or inconsistent．Isacu Taylor，The Alphabet，I．，Pref． diact（di＇akt），a．A contracted form of diactinc． diactinal（di－ak＇ti－nal），a．［＜diactine＋－al．］ Same as cliactine．
diactine（dī－ak＇tin），a．［＜Gr，$\delta \iota-$, two－，＋áктis （ákтıv－），a ray．］Having two rays；sharp－point－ ed at each end，as a sponge－spicule of the mo－ naxon，biradiate，or rhabdus type．IW．J．Sollas． diactinic（dī－ak－tin＇ik），a．［＜Gr．diá，through， ＋áкті́（aктı－），a ray：see actinic．］Capable of transmitting the actinic or chemical rays of the sun．
diadelph（di＇g－delf），n．［＜NL．＊diadelphus ： see diadelphous．］In bot．，a plant the stamens of which are united into two bundles or sets by their filaments．
Diadelphia（di－adel＇fi－i．i），n．pl．［NL．，＜＊di－ adelplius：see diadelplious．］The name given． by Linnæus to his seventeenth class of plants． It consists chiefly of leguminous genera
diadelphian（dī－a－del＇fi－an），a．［＜NL．Diadel－ phia，q．V．］Sam̈e as diadelphous．
diadelphic（dî－a－del＇fik），a．［As diadclph－ous
＋－ic．］Being one of a group of two．
diadelphite（di－a－del＇fit），$\pi_{0}$ ．［＜Gr．$\delta \ell=$ ，two－， ＋ád $\bar{\lambda} \phi o ́ s$ ，brothër，＋－ite ${ }^{2}$ ．］A manganese ar－ seniate occurring in red rhombohedral crystals at Nordmark in Sweden．The name has reference to its close relation to synadelphite and other similar min diadelphous（di－a－del＇fus），$a . \quad[<$ NL．＊dia－ delphus，＜Gr．$\delta t=$ ，two－，+ ádelфos，brother．］ In bot．，having stamens united in two sets by their filaments，the sets being equal or unequal ；group－ ed together in two sets：
Diadelphous Stamens of Ir．ed together in two sets：
digofera tinetoria．as，diadelphous stamens．
In papilionaceous flowers，out of ten stamens In papilionaceous Hlowers，out of ten stamens
nine are often nnited，while one（the posterior nine are often mited，while one（the posterior
one）is free．Also diadelphian． diadem（di＇a－den），n． $\mathbb{L < M E . ~ d i a d o m e ~ ( = ~ D . ~}$ clicdeem $=$ G．Dan
F．diademe
S．．Pg．It．dia－
dema，＜I．dia－
dè̈na，＜Gr．dıá
dqua，a band or
fillet，〈 $\delta$ dadéru
bind round，
didá，through，+
d $\varepsilon \bar{\nu}$ ，bind，tie．］
 1．Anciently，a

## Parthian Diadem．2．Jeweled Diadem of Constantine．（From ancient coins．）

 head－band or fillet worn by kings as a badge of royalty．It waa made of silk，linen，or wool，and encircled the temples and forehead，the ends heing tied ehind，ao as to fall on the neck．It was originally white and plain，hut was later embroidered with gold or set with lehness until it was developed into the modern crown．The hair，instead of being arranged in spiral curls over the brow and temples，is twined as if round a concealed
diadem．A．S．Murray，Greek Sculpture，I． 108. 2．Anything worn on the head as a mark or badge of royalty；a crown．

Golden in show，is but a wreath of thorns：
Brings dangers，troubles，cares，and sleepless nights To him who wears the regal diadem．

Milton，P．R．，ì． 461.

## Mont Blanc la the monarch of mountains； <br> They crown＇d him long ago

On a throne of rocka，in a robe of clonds，
With a diadem of anow．Byron，Manfred，i． 1
3．Figuratively，supreme power；sovereignty． What more can I expect while David Hes？ All but his kingly diadem he gives， 4．In her．，one of the arches which rise from the rim or circle of a crown，and support the
mound or globe at the top． 5 ．In zool．，a mound or globe at the top．－5．In zoöl．
diadem（di＇a－dem），$v . t_{0}$［＜ME．diademen，in pp．used as adj．，after L．diadematus，diadem－ with a diadem；crown．
And Dauid ahal be diademyd，and daunten alle oure nemyes．

Piers Plowman（C），iv． 444. Not so，when diadem＇d with raya divine，
Touch＇d with the flame that breaks froni Virtue＇s chrine．
Pope，Epil．to Satires，ii
Pope，Epil．to Satires，ii． 232
Diadema（dī－a－dē＇mäa），
n．［NL．，＜L．diadema， a diadem：see diadem．］ cea．Schumacher， 1817. －2．The typical genns of sca－urchins of the of sca－urchins of the D．mexicanus and D． setosum are examples． J．E．Gray，1825．－3 A genus of nymphalid butterflies．Boisduval， 1832．－4．A genus of 1832．－4．A genus o
Mollusca．Pease， 1868.
 diadematid（di－a－dem＇－
a－tid），$n$ ．A sëa－urchin of the family Diade matide．
Diadematidæ（dīa－de－mat＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．， ［Diadema（t－）＋－ida．］A family of desmos－ tichous or regular sea－urchins，order Endocy－ clica，represented by the genus Diadema，hav－ ing a thin test，very long，hollow，fragile ver－ ticillate spines，crenulate perforate tubercles， and notched peristome．
diademed（di＇ a －demd），$p . a$ ．［＜diaden + －ed ${ }^{2}$ ．］ In her．，surroünded or surmounted by a circle， like a halo or glory：applied to the eagle of the Holy Roman Empire，the two heads of which were anciently diademed to distinguish them from the similar bearings of other princes， which were simply crowned．
diadem－spider（dī＇a－dem－spī̀ ${ }^{\prime}$ der），$n$ ．A name of Epeira diadena，the common garden－spider： so called from its markings．See cut under rrosesspider．
 a taking from，succession，relief，く dadé $\chi$ ectau， take from，succeed to，$\langle\delta i$ ，through，$+\delta \varepsilon \chi \varepsilon \sigma \theta a t$, take，receive．］In pathol．，a transformation of a disease into another，differing from the for－ mer in both its nature and its seat．Denglison． Diadochi（di－ad＇ō－kī），n．pl．［NL．，〈Gr．dici－ doxol，pl．of siádoxos，a successor，prop．adj．， succeeding，＜dade $\chi$ हøtat，succeed to，receive from another：see diadexis．］The Macedonian gencrals of Alexander the Great，who，after his death in 323 в．c．，divided his empire．
Since the time of Alexander many Jews have heen led or attracted by the privileges conferred ly the diadochi on the inlabitants of the cities they fonmded．

Encyc．Erit．，XV11I．760，
Diadochian（di－a－dō＇ki－an），a．［＜Diadochi + －ian．］lelating to the Diadochi．
Near the marble steps were varioua remains belonging to a monument of amall dimensions and lavish Dicdochian ornamentation．

J．T．Clarke，Rep．of Aspos Expedition，1881，p． 40.
diadochite（di－ad＇ō－kit），n．［く Gr．סiádoxos，a successor（see Diadochi）（in allusion to its re－ lation to the arseniate pitticite or iron sinter），+ －ite ${ }^{2 .]}$ A hydrous iron phosphate with iron sul－ phate occurring in stalactitic forms of a yel－ lowish－brown color and resinous luster．
Diadophis（dī－ad＇ō－fis），n．［NL．（Baird and Girard， 1853 ），＜Gr．dıád（ $\eta \mu a)$ ，a band or fillet，＋ odts，a snake．］A genus of Colubrida，having the head distinct，the body slender with smooth scales，the postabdominal sentella bifid，the sub－ caudals all divided，the cephalic plates normal， with a well－developed loral， 2 postorbitals， 2 anteorbitals，and 2 nasals，between which lat－ ter is the nostril．The best－known speclea is $D$ ．punc－ tatus，the ring－necked snake，found in many parts of the
United States，a very common and pretty snake，quite United States，a very common and pretty snake，quite harmless，of small aize，and dark－green color above and yellowish below，with a yellowish ring round the neck．
diadromt（dī＇g－drom）
diadrom†（dī 9 －drom），$n$ ．［＜Grr．סıadpouń，סıá－ סроноs，a running throngh，＜diadpauciv，run through，＜diá，through，＋$\delta a \mu \varepsilon i v$, run，second aor．associated with tpéxelv，run．］1．A course or passing．－2．A vibration ；the time in which the vibration of a pendulum is performed．
A philosophical foot［islone third of a pendulum，whose diadroms，in the latltude of forty－Hve degrees，are equal
to one second of time，or a sixtieth of a minute．Lacke．
diæresis，$n$ ．See diercsis．
diæretic，a．See dieretic．
diageotropic（dī－a－jē－ō－trop＇ik），a．［＜Gr．$\delta i a ́$,

## diagonal

turning（＜$\tau p \varepsilon \pi \varepsilon \iota v$, turn），+ －ic．］In bot．，grow－ ing horizontally or transversely to the direction of gravitation．
diageotropism（dī＂a－jēè－ot＇rộ－pizm），n．［Asdia－ geotrop－ic＋－ism．］In bot．，transverse geotro－ pism；a turning in a direction at right angles to that of gravitation．Darwin．
diaglyph（di＇a－glif），$n$ ．［＜Gr．ס $\alpha a \gamma \lambda i \notin e c \nu$ ，carve through，carvo in intaglio，＜dá，through，+ रî́фecv，carve：see glyph．］．A sculptured or engraved production in which the figures are sunk below the general surface；an intaglio． diaglyphic（dī－a．－glif＇ik），a．［＜diaglyph $+-i c$. Pertaining to＂sculpture，engraving，etc．，in which the design is sunk into the general sur－ face．
diagnose（di－ag－nōs＇），v．$t$ ．；pret．and pp．di－ agnosed，ppr．diagnosing．［ aiagnos－is．］in pathol．，zool．，and bot．，to determine the diag－ nosis of；ascertain，as a disease，fromits symp－ toms；distinguisli；discriminate；diagnosticate． diagnosis（dī－ag－nō＇sis），n．；pl．diagmoses（－sēz）． $[=\mathrm{F}$. diagnose $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．diagnosis $=\mathrm{It}$. di－ agnosi，く NL．diagnosis，く Gr．סiapvwots，a distin－
 $\delta_{t}$ ，between，$+\gamma<\nu \nu \omega \sigma \varepsilon \iota \nu\left({ }^{*}{ }^{*} \nu \omega\right)$ ，know，$=$ E． know1，q．v．Cf．gnosis，gnostic，etc．］Scien－ tific discrimination of any kind；a short dis－ tinctive description，as of a plant．Specifically－ （a）In pathol．，the recognition of a discase from its symp－ dition（b）In zool dition．（b）In zool．and vot．，a apecitce characterization a definition：both differ from description in omiting details or non－eskential particulars；but definition may include points equally applicable to aome other object，the par－ ticular comlination of points given making it a diagnosis． Differential diagnosis，the distinction between two diagnost（di＇ag－nost），$n$ ．［र diagnost－ic．］One who diagnoses．
diagnostic（di－ag－nos＇tik），and $n . \quad[=F$. dia－ gnostique $=$ Sp．diagnostico $=$ Pg．It．diagmos－ tico，＜Gr．סєaүvwotıós，able to distinguish， dıá $\mathrm{O} v \omega \sigma$ ts，a distinguishing：see diagnosis．］I． a．Of or pertaining to diagnosis；determining a diagnosis；indicating the nature ；constitut－ ing a ground of discrimination．
The grest diaynostic point between amnesic and ataxic aphasia is，that in the former the patient can alwaya ar ticulate the forgotten word when it is auggested to him； in the latter，no prompting or assistance can enable him
to enunciate the proper sound．
Encyc．Brit．，II． 171.

II．n．1．In pathol．，a symptom of value in diagnosis．Disgnostics are of two kinds：the adjunct， or such as are common to aeveral diseases；and the spe－ cial or pathognomonic，which distinguish a certain dis－ ease from all others．
2．In zoöl．and bot．，a term or phrase which constitutes a diagnosis；a definition or charac－ terization．
diagnosticate（di－ag－nos＇ti－kāt），v．t．；pret．and pp．diagnosticated，ppr．diagnosticating．［＜di－ agnostic $+-a t c^{2}$ ．］To make or give a diagnosis of；discriminate or characterize，as onespecies or disease from another；diagnose．
Woman as well as man can sell goods，plan buildinges
make statues，resolve nelulx discover elem nosticate diseases，construct philosophies，write epica，

Boardman，Creative Week，p． 229
diagnostician（dī＂ag－nos－tish＇an），n．［＜diag－ nostic + －ian．］One skilled in diagnosis．
The infured tissue which puts forth an immediate effort at repair is a diagnostician and a doctor on a minute scale．
hina
diagnostics（di－ag－nos＇tiks），n．［Pl．of diag－ nostic：see－ics．］That department of medicine which relates to the study of the symptoms as indicating the disease；symptomatology．
But Radcliffe，who，with coarse mamers and little book chiefly by his rare skill in diagnostics uttered the more alarming words - small－pox．Mfacaulay，Hist．Eng．，xx． diagometer（di－a－gom＇e－tèr），n．［Irreg．＜Gr．
 $+\mu k r p o v$, a measure．］A kind of elcetroscope， consisting of a dry pile and a magnetized nee－ dle for an indicator，used for ascertaining the conducting power of different bodies．It was first employed by Rousseau to detectadutcrations in olive－onl， fixed oils．
diagonal（dī－ag＇ō－nal），$a$ ．and $n . \quad[=F$ ．Sp． Pg．diagonal $=$ İ．diagonale $=\mathrm{D}$ ．diagonaal $=$ G．Dan．Sw．diagonal，く L．di－ agonalis，＜diagomos，く Gr． diayun－tos，from angle to an－
gle，diagonal，$\langle$ diá，through， across，＋juvia，a corner， angle．$]$ I．a．1．In geom．， extending，as a line，from
$\qquad$
Diagonal of a Rectangle．
diagonal
one anglo te another not adjacent，within any figure．－2．Being in an oblique lireetion；lying obliqnely．－3．Marked by obliquo lines：as，di－ agomal cloth．－Dlagonal bellows，in organ－building， a beflows whose two sides are placed at an angle to each nal bond see bondl－Diagonal brace or diagonal tie．see angle－braee（ $a$ ）．－Diagonal cloth，a twilled fabrte so made that the diayoun ridges are somewhat frininent and noticesble．Espectally－（a）A solt map wide and ground for emirotdery，senerat pattern （b）A matertal for men＇s wear，eapecially for coats and walstcoats．－Dlagonal couching．Hee eorehingl，B．－ Dlagonal plane in bot，asy vertical plane bisecting n Hower which is not an anteroposterior plane or at right sngles to that plane．－Diagonal point of a quadran． e，one of the three polnts，other thaia tie points of the quadrangle，where the $81 x$ lines ioterseet．－Diagonal marked off Into equal divlisions by cross－lines，one of the divislons at one extremity of the ruler belng subdivided


## Diagonal Scale

by parallel jines drawn obisquely at equal distances across the parallefs．Such a acale facilltates laylng down smali fractons of the unit of measurement．Thus，it，la the figire，the dlatance from 0 to 10 －one Ineh－is divlded
 next disqoal cuts off sis，etc．－Diagonal tri－ angle，a trlangle formed by the three diagonsis of a eom quadrangle．

II．n．1．A straight line drawn from one angle to or through another，not adjacent，in any plane or solid figure．－2．Any oblique line

I moved as in a atrange dingonal，
And maybe neither pleased nyself nor them
Specifically－3．In chess，checkers，ete．，o line of squares running diagonally aeross the board Sco chessl．－4．Same as diagonal cloth，espe cially in the United States：a term introduced about 1875．－Dexter dtasonal in math．，a daconal from the upper left－hand to the lower right－hand angle．－ Principal diagonal，that dfagonsl which passes through the angle constdered as the frst．See determinant， 3.
diagonal－built（di－ag＇o－nal－bilt），$a$ ．Buit，as a by two layers of planking at right angles to each other and making an angle of about $45^{\circ}$ with the keel，in opposite directions．
diagonally（dī－ag＇ō－nal－i），adv．In a diagonal direction；crosswise．
silk ne next lear may be siogle；stitchit acrose with double ik diagonally，and cross those stitches with others． Walton，Complete Angler，I．5．
 ＊＂diagonial eontraries，＂Milton
diagram（di＇s－gram），n．［＜ F ．diagramme，＜ $\mathrm{L}_{0}$ diagramma，ä seale，the gamut，in music，$\langle\mathrm{Gr}$ ． didypa $\mu \mu(\tau-)$ ，that which is marked out bylines， a figure，a written list，register，deeree，the ga－ mut，or a 8cale，in music，＜dıa páøгı，mark out by lines，draw，describe，＜$\delta i d$, across，through， ＋$\gamma \rho a ́ \phi \varepsilon \tau \nu$, write：see gram²，graphic．］1．In geom．，a drawing or schemo delineated for the purpose of demonstrating the properties of any figure by observations on the geometrical rela tions of its parts．
Trany a fair preecpt in poetry is like a seeming demon stration in the mathematicks；very specions In the dia－ 2．An illustrative figure giving only the out－ lines or a general schemo（not an cxact repre－ sentation）of the object；a figure for ascertain ing or exhibiting certain relations between ob－ jeets under discussion by means of analogous relations betweon the parts of the figure．

Dr．Dalton，in his Elements of Chenistry，．．．publiahed a large collection of diagrams，exhlbiting what he con－ ceived to be the conflguration of the atoms in a grea elumber of the most common eombinations of chemiea
J＇hewell， 111 ist．Selentific Ideas，vii． 3

A diagram is a figure drawlo in such a manner that the Ametrical relations dween the parts of the us to understand relations between other objeets

3．In old music，a tablo representing all the sounds of the system；a musical scale．Accel eration－diagram．（a）A diarram in whlch the refative positions of points represent in magnititde and direction tion－polygon．（b）A difgram in which the acceleratlons of particles arc represented in magnitnde sand direction by lines drawn from points showing the posltlons of those par． the relative－Gositiongon－diagram，a diagrani which show： the relative situations of points，but dues not，like a plan，
dial
anow the forms of diferent bodes．－Contrast－diagram， a color－dingran showlng the refations of contrast between which the relative positions or points repreaent in magn thde and direction the relstive diapilacemon or partiche which the displacements of partlcles are represented in magnitude and direction by lines drawn from points show－ ug the positions of those particles．－Force－diagram， diagram in wheh the lines of action of forces are repre sented by ines．－Frame－diagram a diagram of a frame in which the positions of the axes of the jolnts are shown by polnts，whlle the rigid or elastic connections are shown ines between the points．Sucha dagram of the conagura－ grain of the foreeg，the latter belng so resolved that a the components pass through folnts．By means of a se ond disgram，the frsme－dlagram to then completed by the didition of the resultant diagram．－Funicular diagram diagram in which every jolnt of a frane is renresented by a unlcular polygon，and every link ia the irnme by a ine，the alde of a funicular polygon or polygons．Aiso called stress－diajram．－Indicator－diagram，tbedlagram raced by the stam－isllater of heram a eurv resent dlatances of platon－travel from the beginulur of the troke and the ordinates pressures of these dlatumes The area of the dlagram measures the total work per ormed by the piston during the stroke．This work，es pressed in foot－pounds，divided by Joule＇s equlvalent gives the heat－efulvalent of the work performed，In Brit sh thermal units．（See indicotor．）These diagrams may be obtalned from nearly all kinis of heat－engines．Also －Med（With hepsper on whichils traced）indicator－card． merfeal data for the purpose of ascertalning the values of other quantlties by mensurement－Newton＇s diagram a diagram in which the points represent colors，weights attached to polnta represent luminosittes，and collnes polnts represent colors which ean be produced by mixture of two colore－Reciprocal diagrams，two dlagram uch thst to every point of coneourse of ines in either cor responds a closed polygoninthe other．－Resultant dia－ ram，a ine upona cored diasrams a palr of diagrams，perspective representapic of a solld diagrammatic figure，intended to be optleall comblned hy means of a stereoscone．－Stress－diagram Same as funicular diagram．－Velocity－diagram a dia ram defined like an acceleration－diagram by subatitutin velocity for acceleration．（See also color－diagram．）
diagram（di＇a－gram），v．t．［＜diagram，n．］＇To draw or put into the form of a diagram；make a diagram of．
They are malters which refuse to be ．．diagramed diagramically（dī－a－gram＇i－kal－i），advo．Ashort－ ened form of diagrammatically．［Rare．］
The folds of her aklrts hanging diagramically and atiffly
rhiladetp
 Pertaining or relating to，or of the naturo of， diagram；represented by means of a diagram consisting of a diagram ；more generally，sche matic and abstract．
Aristotle undoubtediy had in hla eye，when he discriml trast of the fignres．
sir I＇．Hamillon
Dlagrammatic reasoning，reasonlog whleh proceed
Diagrammatic reasoning，reasoniog which proceeds
by first constructing a diagram or other visible schema by means of given relations，and then observing in this dia gram other relations not made use of as guch，in con structing the dlagram
diagrammatically（di＂$q-g r a-m a t ' i-k a l-i$ ），$a d v$ ． After tho manner of a diagram；by means of a diagram or diagrams；sehematieally
diagrammatize（di－a－gram＇a－tiz），v．t．；pret and pp．diagrammatizcd，ppr：liaprammatizing ［＜Gr．סí́ үроциа（т－），a diagram，＋E．－ize．Cf．Gr dиараниiऽ $\varepsilon v$, divide by lines，play at draughts． To represent by a diagram；put into the form of a diagram．Also spelled diagrammatisc．
It can be diagrammatised as contlnnous with all th
diagrammeter（di－a－gram＇e－te̊r），n．［＜Gr．diá үран $\mu$ ，diagram，$+\mu \varepsilon \tau \rho о \nu$, a measure．］An in strument for measuring the ordinates of indi－ cator－diagrams， 5 seconds long，and used much after tho manner of a parallel rulo．E．D
diagraph（di＇！．－gråf），n．［＜Gr．siaypáфєєv，mar］ out by lines：seo diagram．1．An instrumen by which persons withont knowledge of draw ing or perspeetive can reprodneo the figures of objects before their eyes．It consista of a carriage for a pencil governed by a system of cords and pulleys work ing at right angles to one another，and set in motion by the movement of a pointer，which is passed by the operator who is eareful to keep his eye at a fixed point of view around the apparent outlines of his subject．The pencll describes on the paper the exaet motious 2．A combined protraetor and
and scale used in plotting．E．IF．Knight．
diagraphic，diagraphical（di－a－graf＇ik，－i－kal）， a：［ Gr．dıaypaфeıv，mark out by lines：se diagraph and graphic．］Descriptivo．Imp．Dict diagraphics（di－q－graf＇iks），n．［Pl．of dia－ ing．
diagrydiate（di－a．grid＇i－āt），$n$ ．［＜diagrydium + alc ${ }^{1}$ ．］A strong purgative in which seam． mony is an ingredicut．
diagrydium（di－a－grid＇i－um），n．［NL．ML． also diagridium，＜LL．diagryelium，＜Gr．sıaypi－ dov，the juice of a purgative plant，Concolvinus scammonia．］An old commercial name for seammony
diagyios（dī－n－jīi－os），a．［LL．diayyios（Mar tianus Capella），くGr．סóruvos（Aristides Quinti－ lianus）for sifvor，of two members，＜$\delta$ o－，two－ + yviov，limb，member．］In anc．pros．，eonsist－ ing of two members：a distinctivo epithet of the pron or peonic foot in the form cominonly known as the Cretic．－Pæon dlagyloc，the orduary cretle，a preorile foot of two seme la or divisions（ニ as compound foot of donble tho maguitude，divided into lour parts．See epibatus and puon．
diaheliotropic（di－a－hō ${ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{li}-\overline{0}-$－trop ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{ik}$ ），$a_{\text {．}}$［＜Gr． sdá，through，aeross，transiversely，＋E．helio－ tropic，q．v．］In bot．，turning transversely to the light，as tho stem or other organs of a plant；pertaining to diaheliotropism．
The movements of leaves and cotyledons ．．．when moderately illuminated sre diaheliotropic

Darwin，Movement in Plants，p． 445.
diaheliotropism（diea－hê－li－ot＇rọ－pizm），n．［＜ a plant or of the organs of a plant to assumo a plant or of the organs of a plant to assumo
more or less transverse position to the light．
As all leaves and cotyledous are contimually circumpis－ tating，there can hardiy be a doubt that diahetiotropirm reauls from modified eircumintation．

Daruin，Movement ifl Plants，1．56s．
dial（díal），n．［＜ME．dial，dyal，a dial，くML． dialis，daily（ef．diale，as much land as eould be plowed in a day），（L．dies，a day：seo deity． From L．dics come also diary，diurnal，journal， journey，etc．；ef．diet ${ }^{2}$ ．］1．An instrument for indicating the hour of tho day by means of a shadow thrown upon a graduated surface．For dials with n style or gnomon，see sun－dial；for portable dials，see ring－dial，pole－dial，and sola－ riun．

Read on this diat，how the shades devour
My short liv＇d winter＇s day．
Quarles，Enbbems，ili． 13.
The aly shadow steals away npon the dial，anul the quick－
est eye cond discover no nure lut that it ls
Glanrille．
2．The face of a clock or watch，upon which the hours and minutes are marked，and over which the hands move．

We live in deeds，not years；In thoughts，not breaths
 Hence－3ł．A timepicee of any kind；a elock or watch．In the first extract Shakapere may have meant a portable dial of the kind deseribed befow；but In the sec
indicated．

> And then he drew a dial from juls poke；
> And looking on it with lack－lustre eye，
> Tha，we msy see，＂quoth he，＂how the world wags．＂

Then my dial goes not true．Shak．，Alls Well，II．b． 4．Any plate or face on which a pointer or an in－ dex moves，marking revolutions，pressure，etc． according to the naturo of the machinery of which it forms part：as，the dial of a steam－ gage，gas－meter，or telegraphic instrument． 5．In teleg．and horol．，an insulated stationary wheel exhibiting upon its face letters，numer－ als，or other eharacters．－6．The lettered or numbered face－plate of a permutation－lock．－ 7t．A mariners＇compass．［Rare．］

Wr are not to Ceres so much bound for Bread
As（Signior Flsulo）to thy witty triall，
For first inuenting of the Sea－maus Diall
Sylvester，tr．of Du Bartas＇s Weeks，1．3．
8．In mining，a compass or graduated circlo with a magnetio needle，arranged for under－ ground surveying where great accuracy is not required．［Eng．］－9．A lapidaries＇instrument for holding a gem while it is being eut．It earries the dot to which tho gem is directly fixed．－Azimuth dial．See arimuth．－Catoptric dial． drical dial，－dal drawn on a eylindrical snrface－De－ clining dial a dal drawn on a eylindrical anrace－De－ clining dial，a dial the plane of whinchantersects the the azimuth of whose plane is neither enst，west，north， nor sonth．Also caited decliner．－Direct dial，a dial －East dial，a direct dial whith fa exposed towsrd the Equinoctial dial，a dtal whose plane is perpendleular to the earth＇s axis．Ereet dial，a dial whose plane la vertical．－Fixed dial，a dial whteh is intended to have a
fixed position，and to sbow the time by ineans of the bour－

## dial

angle of the sun or moon．－Horizontal dial，a dial the
plane of which is horizontal．－Inclining dial，inclined dial，a dial the plane of which leans forward so that a phe wall－Meridian from the upper part will fall ontside Night or nooturnal dial，a dial for showing the time by means of the moon＇s shadow，a rough calculation from posed to the north．－Phosphorescent dial，a dial made of enameled paper or thin cardboard，and covered with varnish or a aolution of white wax in turpentine，over which is dusted powdered sutphid of barium．Such a dial is in－ minous in the dark，so that it can be read without a light． it loses its phosphorescence alter a time，but thits may be nesium－wire－Polar dial，a dial the plune of which passes through the pole of the heavens．Such a dial presents the peculiarity that its center is at infinity．－Portable dial a dial used as a pocket－timepiece．If such a dial is pro－ vided with a magnetic or solar compass，it showa the time on the same principle as the fixed diai ；but if there is no such compass，aa when such dials were in common use there generally was not，the time is only roughly shown by the altitude of the sun．－Primary dial，a dial whose or to the earth＇s axis．－Quadrantal dial，a portabie diai or the shape of the quadrant，with different graduated circles to be used in different months of the year．－Re－ clining dial，a dial whose plane is not verticai，but leans backward so that a plumb－line can be let fall to a point on the tower part from a point outside the body on which the diai is drawn．－Refiecting dial，a dial which marks the time by means of a apot of light thrown upon it from a mirror．－Refracting dial，a dial which uses refracted dial，a direct dial intended to be exposed to the sonth．－ Tide－dial，an instrument for showing the atate of the tide． Tide－dial，an instrument for showing the atate of the tide．
－Universal dial，diai having adjustable gnomon， is vertical－West dial，a direct dial intended to be ex－
dial（di＇al），$v . t$ ．；pret．and pp．dialed or dialled， ppr．diäling or dialling．［र dial，n．］1．To measure with or as if with a dial ；indicate upon or as if upon a dial．

Hours of that true time which is dialled in heaven．
2．In mining，to survey with the aid of the dial or miners＇compass，as a mine or underground workings．［Eng．］
dial－bird（di＇al－berd），$n$ ．［＜dial，an accom．E． form of its nätive name dahil，q．v．，+ birdl．］ A bird of the genus Copsichus；a magpie－robin． The name is extended to the whole of the genus，from the （Copsichume of the best－known species，the dahil or dayal （Copsichus saularis）of lndia．There are several species
of Asia，the East Indies，and Africa．The dial－bird of the Seychelles in the Indian ocean，C．seychellarum，is pecu－ liar to the islands whence it takes its specific name．It is about as large as a blackbird，black in color，with large
white wing－spots．See cut under Copsichus． whialect（dí＇a－lekt），$n .[<\mathrm{F}$. dialecte $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg．
dialecto $=\mathrm{I} t$. dialoto $~$
$=\mathrm{G}$. dialect $=\mathrm{D}$ ．Dan． Sw．dialekt，＜L．dialectos or dialectus，＜Gr． ঠtáìктоs，discourse，discussion，common lan－ guage or talk，speech，way of talking，lauguage of a country，esp．the dialect of a particular district，$\langle\delta i a \varepsilon \gamma \varepsilon \varpi \theta a i$ ，discourse，discuss，argue，
 use a dialect or language，act．deañ $\gamma \varepsilon \iota v$ ，dis－
tinguish，choose between，＜dia，between，＋ $\lambda \varepsilon ̌ \varepsilon \iota \nu$ ，choose，speak．Cf．dialogue，from the same source．］1．Language；speech；mode of speech；manner of speaking．

## O saered Dialect ！in thee the names <br> f Men，Towns，Countries register their fames

Sylvester，tr．of Du
If the conferring of a kindnes upon whom it was conferred to thid not bind the person why，th the it was conferred to the returns of gratitude， why，called obligations？
His style is a dialect between the familiarity of talking and writing，and his letter such as you cannot distinguish
2．One of a number of related modes of speech， regarded as descended from a common origi－ nal ；a language viewed in its relation to other languages of the same kindred；the idiom of a district or class，differing from that of other districts or classes．Thus，the Scotch is a dialect of English ；English is a dialect of the Germanic or T＇entonic group；Germanic speech is an Aryan or Indo－European
dialect．Of the various dialects of Greek－Attic，Ionic， dialect．Of the various dialects of Greek－Attic，Ionic，
Doric，Aolic，and so on－the Attic finaliy becane the Doric，率oile，and 80 on the Attic finaily becane the common dialect of all cultfvated Greeks．Every literary which favoring circumstances have given vogue and gen－ which acceptance．

The Dane was converted；he sank into the general masa of Englishmen；his tongue became simply one of the local 3．The idiom of a locality or class，as distin－ guished from the generally accepted literary language，or speech of oducated people．-4 ． Dialectic；logic．

Logique，otherwise caalied dialect（for thei are botlie from every falshod．Sir T．Jilson，Rule of Reason（1553）． Eolic dialect，Attic dialect，common dialect，cre－ See Doric，$n$ ，－Hellenic dialect．See common dialect，

1590
nuder common．$=$ Syn， 1 to 3．Idiom，Dietion，etc．（see
 dialectal．
By corruption of apeech they false dialect and misse－ dialectal（di－a－lek＇tal），a．［＜dialect，n．，+ －al．$]$ Of or belonging to ä dialect；relating to or of the nature of a dialect：as，＇cauld＇is a dialectal （Scotch）form of＇cold＇；the dialectal varieties of Italian．
dialectally（di－a－lek＇tal－i），adv．In dialect；as a dialect．

Common dialectally in Cumberiand and Westmoreiand dialectic（dī－a－lek＇tik），a．and n．［＜L．dialec－ ticus，＜Gr．סıa入єктıкós，belonging to disputation， ＜ঠєàeктоऽ，discourse，discussion，disputation （the sense＇belonging to a dialect＇is modern， dialect $+-i c)$ ：see dialect．］I．a．1．Relat ing to the art of reasoning about probabilities； pertaining to scholastic disputation．Kantians sometimes use the word in the sense of per－ taining to false argumentation．
Master of the dialectick sciences，so able to guide our standing in possession of it．

Ellis，Knowledge of Divine Thíngs，p． 337.
2．Of or pertaining to a dialect or dialects； dialectal．
Even ianguages of so limited area as the Basque in the Pyrenees，as some of the tongues in the Caucasus，have heir well－marked dialectic forms．

Whitney，Life and Growth of Lang．，p． 175.
Practically they［English snd Dutch］have become two anguages．They have passed the stage of dialectic differ ence．They are for practical purposes mutualiy unintel Also dialectical．
Dlalectic Methodists．See Methodist．
II．$n .[=\mathrm{F}$. dialectique $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．dialéctica $=$ Pg．dialectica $=$ It．dialettica $=\mathrm{G}$. Dan．Sw． dialektik，＜L．dialectica，＜Gr．סıa入єктькク́（sc． $\tau \varepsilon \chi \nu \eta)$ ，the dialectic art，the art of discussion， logical debate，also the logic of probabilities， fem．of sıañeктıкós，belonging to disputation： see I．］1．Logic，or a branch of logic；specifi－ cally，the art of eritical examination into the truth of an opinion；inductive logic applied to philosophy；the logic of probable reasoning； the art of discussion and of disputation；logic applied to rhetoric and refutation．The invention of the art of dialectic is attributed to Zeno the Eleatic， whose arguments against motion are examples of the origi－ Socrates and Plato，their chief instrument of philosophi cal inquiry，was a conversational discussion with induc－ tive appeals to special instancea．Dialectic was limited by Aristote to logic accommodated to the uses of the rhetori cian，appealing only to general belief，but not to first prin－
ciples．The Stoics，who probably introduced the term logic， ciples．The stoics，who probably introduced the term logic ing the art of continuons discourse，the latter that of dis－ cussion with an tnterlocutor．Cicero and other Latin writ－ ers，influenced by Stoic doctrine，understand by dialectic ＂the art of discuasing well＂（ars bene disserendi）．It thus mecanne the name of that branch of the triviun of the Ro－ ng throughout the middle ages．Hence，in all the earlicr English literature，it is the synonym of logic，differing dea of disputation．Biodern logicians have frequently restricted it to the doctrines of the Topics and Soplistical Elenchi，or to the former alone．It has also been used as a synonym of syllogistic．Kant named the constructive part of his Transcendental Logic transcendental analytic， and the destructive part transcendental dialectic．For the sake of this phrase，he makes dialectic，in general，the theory of fallacies．According to Hegel，each concept in velops its own diametrical opposite and to this reaction velops its own diametrical opposite，and to this reaction anbject to a subsequent reconcilement in a higher order of thought，he gave the name of dialectic．
There hath not been，to my understanding，sufficiently sirituai things，as a kind of divine dialectic．

Bacon，Advancement of Learning，ii． 364.
We termed Dialectic in general a logic of appearance． ility is trut signify a doctrine of probabify，or proba and though t，onforogion it gives us is imperfect it is not therefore deceitiul．

Kant，tr．by Meiklejohn
St．Paul，though bred in the dialectic of the Greek chools，came late by his conversion to the new laith，and remained a Jew to the last．Alcott，Table－Talk，D． 99.
It remains true that the vaine of the Dialectic which asks and gives such an account of ideal good as at once ustifies and limits obedience to practical authorities is conditional upon its finding in the individual a weil－forme habitual morality

T．II．Green，Prolegomena to Ethica， 8323. 2．Skill in disputation．Also dialectics．
dialectical（dī－a－lek＇ti－kal），a．1．Same as dia－ lectic， 1.
A dialectical syllogism is nothing more than a syllogism eneratine opinion，or any other assent hesides science．
dialing
The flow of wit，the flash of repartee，and the dinlectical brilliancy of some of the most famons tomic scenes in Shakespeare and Ben Jonson．

W．W＇ard，Eng．Dram．Lit．，I． 159.
I know very well that you like to anuse yomrself with dialectical gymnasties，but I do not care about talking for talking＇s sake，and have no talent for badinage．

Moart，Nature and Thougint，p． 25.
Intellectnsl courage and a certain dialectical skill are mile we 2．Same as dialectic， 2.
Schuitens supposes that we have the book of Job as it
was penned at first withont any translations，as at that was penned at first without any translations，as at that
time the Hebrew and Arabick language was the same，with a small dialectical variation only．

Hodges，On Joh，Preliminary Discourse．
Dr．Johnson was scarccly at all aware of the authenti－ city of ancient dialectical words，snd therefore seldonigives them any place in his dictionary．

Pegge，Anecdotes of the Eng．Lang．
Dialectical disputation，syllogism，etc．See the dialectically（di－a－lek＇ti－kal－i），adv．1．Logi－ cally．
Theory you may not find dialeetically sustained，but you are aure to glean facts which will be nsefui to your own
Quarterly Rev．，CXXVI． 342 ． The evolution of thought is the evolution of being－a maxim dialectically good but practically weak．

II．Calderwood，New Princeton Rev．，III． 27.
2．In the manner of a dialect ；in regard to dia－ lect．
Two coins，differing dialectically in their inscriptions， were found in the Tigris in 1818，and are now in the Brit－
ish Duseum．
dialectician（di＂a－lek－tish＇an），n．［＝F．dia－ lecticien；as dialëctic + ian．］One skilled in dialectic；a logician；a master of the art of discussion and disputation．
This was a logic which required no subtle dialectician to
point and enforce．
De Quincey，Essenes，iii．
De Quincey，Essenes，iii．
Let us see if doctors or dialecticians
Longfellow，Golden Legend，vi．
dialecticism（dī－a－lek＇ti－sizm），n．［＜dialectic + －ism．］Dialectal speech or influence；the characteristics or nature of dialect；a dialectal word or expression．

Dialecticism，phoneticism，ellipsis，and so forth．
he Academy，Jan．14，1888，p． 27.
dialectics（di－a－lek＇tiks），n．［Pl．of dialectic： dialectologer（di＂ạ－lek－tol＇ō－jèr），$n$ ．［＜dialec－ tology $+e-r^{1}$ ．］One versed in or engaged in the study of dialectology．

The good custom has been established of giving them this way the compilers themselves the narrators．And in come diatectologers

Quoted by $J$ ．

## ．A． <br> urray，in

［Philol．Soc．
dialectological（di－a－lek－top－loj＇i－kal）,$a$ ．Of or pertaining to dialectology：as，＇a cïalectological introduction．
dialectologist（dīª－lek－tol’ō－jist），n．［＜dia－ lectology + －ist．］A dialectóloger．
The dialectologist must be fastidions indeed who wonld not be satisfied with this extraordinary mass of material， Where he can only study both form and phonetics cor al－
most every shadingof every diaiect belonging to the group． iale Amer．Jour．Philol．，IV． 490. ialectology（di＂a－lek－tol＇ō－ji），n．［＜Gr．dıá－ －ology．］That branch of philology which see －ology．］That branch of philology which e
amines the nature and relations of dialects．
The paramount importance of dialectology for the proper discrimination and ciassification of any set of language－ elements is now generally recognized，and constitntes the most striking difference between the leading drift of lan－ guage－study to－day and ten to fifteen years ago．
dialector $\dagger$（di＇a－lek－tor），n．［Irreg．（as if L．）〈 dialect．］Or̈e skillëd in dialectics；a dialec－ tician．Imp．Dict．
dialer，dialler（dí＇al－èr），$n$ ．In mining，one who uses a dial．See dial， 8.
dialing，dialling（di＇al－ing），n．［Verbal n．of dial，v．］The art of constructing dials；the science which explains the principles of mea－ suring time by the sun－dial；guomonics．
This hypothesis may be tolerated in physics，as it is not the true system or earth＇s motion．

Bp．Berkeley，Siris，§ 285.
Dialling，sometimes cailed gnomonics，is a branch of ap－ plied mathematies which treats of the construction of sun－ dials：that is，of those instruments，either fixed or porta－ bie，which determine the divisions of the day by the mo－ tion of the shadow of aome object on which the sun＇s rays
falt． Dialing lines or scaie，graduated lines placed on rulers， or the edges of quadrants and other instruments，to fa－ cilitate the construction of dials．－Dialing sphere，an
instrument made of brass，with several semicircles sliding

## dialing

over one another upan a inovable horizon，serving to dem－ onstrate the nsture of spherical triangles，as well as to dialist（dī＇al－ist），n．［＜dial + －ist．］A con structor of dials；one skilled in dialing．

Scientiflek dialistr，hy the geometrick considerations of lines，have founc out il atituark out the irregular J．Juxom，Mechanick Diallin
 terchange，a change，difforence，〈 $\delta t a \lambda \lambda a \sigma \sigma \varepsilon v$, interchange，change，make different，〈 diá，be－ tweon，$+a \lambda \lambda a ́ \sigma \varepsilon \varepsilon$, ，change，$\langle \$ \lambda \lambda 0$ ，other．］ 1 ． In rhet．，a figure of speech by which arguments are placed in various points of view，and then brought to bear all upon ono point．－2．A va－ riety of pyroxene，commonly of a green color， characterized by its lamellar or foliated struc－ turo．As formerly used，the term covered me－ talloidal diallage or bronzite，also schillerspar and hyperstheno．
diallelt（di＇q̣－lel），a．［＜Gr．סıá入う $\eta \lambda \neq s$, through one another，＜diá，throngh，＋à $\lambda \lambda \lambda \omega \omega$, gen．pl．， of one another．See parallel．］Meeting and intersecting，as lines；erossing；not parallel． I．Phillips， 1706
diallelon（dī－a－lē＇lon），n．；pl．diallela（－1ä）． ［＜Gr．diá $\lambda \lambda \eta \lambda o ̈ v$ ，nout．of dıà $\lambda \eta \lambda o s: ~ s e e ~ d i a l l e l, ~$ diallelus．］In logic，a tantologieal definition； a definition which contains the word defined； the definition of a term by means of another which is itself defined by means of the first； definition in a eirelo．
The snelents called the circular defnition．．by the nans of diallelon，as in thits csse we declare the defnituni and the deliniens reciprocally by each other（ $\delta \delta^{\prime} \dot{d} \lambda \lambda \lambda^{\prime} \lambda \omega \nu$ ）．
diallelous（di－a－lélus），a．［＜Gr．dia $\lambda \lambda \eta \lambda \varsigma_{1}$ through one anöther：see diallel，diallelus．］In logic，involving the fallacy of reasoning or de－ fining in a circle－that is，the proving of one position by assuming another identieal with it， or defuing two things each by tho other．
diallelus（dī－a－lē＇lus），n．；pl．diallcli（－lī）．［NL．， ＜Gr．סád $\lambda \lambda \lambda o s$, through one another；diá $\lambda \lambda \eta \lambda o s$ тро́тоs，argument in a circle：see diallel．］In logic，a cirele in proof；an attempt to prove one proposition＇by another which is itself proved only by the first．
The proposition which we propose to prove must not be used as a principle for
of this rule is called the own probati
Sir IV．IIamilton，Logic，xxvi

## dialler，dialling．Seo dialcr，dialing．

dial－lock（di＇al－lok），$n$ ．A loek provided with one or moro dials，each with a liand or pointer connocted with the mechanism of the lock in sueh a way that tho bolt will not move unless the hands are set iu a particular manner．
diallogite，$n$ ．See diatogite．
diallyl（dī－al＇il），$n .[$ di－2 + allyl．$]$ Seo allyl． $\mathbf{F}$ ．dialogique $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．It．dialogico，＜Gr．ঠıañуикós， ＜sıáhoyos，discourse：seo dialogue．］Pertain－ ing to or partaking of the nature of a dialogne； dialogistic．Burton．－Dtalogte method，the meth－ od of the Socratic dlalogue，in which the teacher asks the learner such questions as to direct his understanding to
dialogically（di－q－loj＇i－kal－i），adv．In the man－ ner of a dialoguó dialogistically．Goldsmith． dialogism（dī－al＇ō－jizm），$n .[=\hat{F}$ ．dialogisme $=$ Sp．Pg．1t．dialogismo，＜LL．dialogismos，＜Gr． sider，eonverse：see dialogize．］1．In rhet．： （a）Deliberation or discussion with one＇s self， as in soliloquy，of what course to pursne．（b） Introdnction into an oration of two or more persons as engaged in dialogue．
Enlarging what they would say by bold and unusual metaphors，by their dialogismar and colloquies．

D．Stokes，Twelve 3 inor Prophets，Prel．（1650）
2．A necessary inference having a single pro－ miso and a disjunctive conelusion：as，Enoeh and Elijah did not die；hence，either Enoch and Elijah wero not men，or some men do not die．
dialogist（dī－al＇ō－jist），n．$[=\mathrm{F}$. dialogisto $=$
Sp．dialoquista $=\mathrm{P} g . \mathrm{It}$. dialouista，＜LL．dialo－
〔eofar，converse：see dialogize．］1．A speaker in a dialogne．
The liko doth Ciccro assert in many places，sometimes in the persons of his dialogists，sompetimes according to his 2．A writer of dialogues．
I sm very far from concelledy insinuating that this dialogist Is the only person who hath numaged tho dis－ pute 1 speak of with candulur．

P．Skelton，Deism Revealed，Irel．

## 1591

dialogistic，dialogistical（dīa－lọ－jis＇tik，－ti－ form of a dialogue；consisting in dialogue dialogistically（di＇ra－lọ－jis＇ti－kal－i），adv．In the manner of a dialogue．
In his prophecy，he（Mslachil proceeds most dialogisti－ dialogite（dī－Rl＇ö－jīt），u．［＜Gr．סıa久orク，doubt，＋ －ite 2.$]$ A mineral of a rose－red color，which crys－ tallizes in rhombohedrons and related forms， and also ocenrs massive with rhombohedral cloavage．It is a carbonate of manganese． Sometimes erroneously spelled diallogite．Also ealled rhodochrosite．
dialogize（dī－al＇ō－jiz），v．i．；pret．and pp．dialo－ gized，ppr．dialogizing．［＝F．dialogiser $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． dialogizar $=\mathrm{Pg}$. dialogisar $=\mathrm{It}$. dialogizzare，
 a conversation，duanoi，a conversation，enu－ meration：see dialogue．］To discourse in dia－ logue．Also spelled dialogise．Richardson．
dialogue（dīa－log），n．［＜ME．＂dialoge，mis－ writton dialoke,$=$ D．dialoog $=$ G．Dan．Sw． dialog，$\langle\mathrm{F}$. dialogue $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．diálogo $=\mathbf{P g}$ ．It．dia－ logo，＜LL．dialogus，＜Gr．díàoyos，also סıa入oyウ，a conversation，dialogue，＜diantyeotat，converse ： see dialcet．］1．A convorsation between two or more persons；a colloquy；a talk together．

So pass＇d in pieasing dialogue away
The night；then down to short repone they lay．
ope，Odyssey，xv．
Specifieally－2．A literary work in the form of an imaginary conversation or discussion－（a） Used as the means of conveying views or opin－ ions：as，the Dialogues of Plato．
The［Grecisn］phllosophers adopted the form of dialogue， as the roost astural mods of commanicaling knowledge．
story．
（b）Used as part of a play to be acted，or to be spoken as a school exercise．
dialogue（di＇a－log），$v_{0}$ ；pret．and pp．dialogued， ppr．dialoguing．［く dialogue，n．］I．intrans． o discourse together；converso；talk；confer． Var．Serv．How dost，fool？
Apern．Dost dialogue with thy shadow？
Var．Serv．I speak not to thee．Shak．，T．of A．，ii． 2.
II．trans．To express as in dialogue；put in the form of a dialogue．

And dialogued for him what he would say，
Ask＇d their own wills snd made their wills obey．
Shak．，Lover＇s Complaint，i．132
Dialonian（dī－a－lō＇ni－an），n．［＜Dial（see def．） $+\infty$ onian，as in Babylönian，ete．］An inhabit－ ant of the Seven Dials，a locality in London long noted for its misery and crime．
The editors of the＂TYmes＂and the＂Daily News＂ should know those who can tell them whst the Dialonians feel and what the outcasts in the New Cut suffer．

Contemporany Rev．，Lo 676.
dial－plate（di＇gl－plāt），n．I．The plate of a dial，ou which the lines are drawn to shew the hour or time of the day．－2．The face of a cloek or watch，on which the time of the day is shown．－3．Any kind of index－plate．
dial－resistance（di＇gal－rê－zis＂tạns），$n$ ．In elect． a set of resistance－coils arranged in the cir－ cumference of a circle， 80 that they may be thrown into the eircnit by moving an arm at－ tached to the center of the dial．
dial－telegraph（dí $\mathfrak{\imath l}$－tol ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ e－grảf），n．A tele－ graph in which the receiving and transmitting instruments have the letters of the alphabet ar－ ranged on the circumference of a circle．The mechanismi is so srranged that when a movsbls index on ceiver polnts to the samue
dial－wheel（di＇al－hwèl），$n$ ．One of those wheels placed between the dial and the pillar－plate of a watch．Also called minute－whecl．
dial－work（di＇al－werk），n．The motion－work of a watch between the dial and the move－ ment－plate．
dialycarpous（difa－li－kär＇pus），a．［＜NL．＊di－ alycarpus，irreg．＜Gr．dianverv，separate，＋кap－ $\pi o s$ ，fruit．］In bol．，bearing fruit composed of separate carpels：same as apocarpous．
Dialypetala（día－li－pet＇a－lē），n．pl．［NL．， fent．pl．of dialypetalus：see dialypetalous．］In bot．，same as Polypetalia．
dialypetalous（dī＂ dili－pot＂q－lus），a．［＜NL． dialypetalus，irreg．S．Gr．diaderv，scparate，+ $\pi \varepsilon ́ r a \lambda o v, ~ a ~ l e a f ~(m o d . ~ b o t . ~ a ~ p e t a l).] ~ I n ~ b o t ., ~$ same as polypetalors．
dialyphyllous（di＂${ }^{\prime}$－li－fil＇ns），a．［＜NL．＂dia－
 soparate leaves：applied to a polysepalous ca－ lyx or a polypetalous corolla．
dialysable，a．See dialyzable．
dialysate（di－al＇i－sāt），n．［＜dialysis＋atcl．］ In chem．，the product removed from a solution by dialysis．
dialyse，v．t．Soo dialyzc．
dialysepalous（di＂a－li－sep＇a－lus），a．［＜NL． dialysepalus，irreg．＜Gr．ঠ九a入vecv，separate，＋ NL．sepalum，a sepal．］In bot．，having a ealyx eomposed of separate sepals；polysepalous．
dialyser，$n$ ．See dialyzer．
dialysis（dī－al＇i－sis），n．［LL．，a neparation （rhet．），＜Gr．diá $\lambda v a r$ ，a separation，breaking up，dissolution，dissolving，dialysis，＜dadirtv， separate，dissolve，$\langle\delta \iota a$, apart，$+\lambda i \varepsilon \imath v$, loose，dis－ solve．Cf．analysis，paralysis．］1．Ingram．：（a） Division of ono syllable into two；dicresis．（b） In Latin grammar，apecifieally，reaolution of the semivowels $j$ and $v(i . \theta, y$ and $w$ ）into the cor－ responding vowels i and $u$ respectively．－2．In rhet．：（a）Interruption of a sentence by a clanse independent of it in eonstruction；parenthesis． （b）Succession of clauses without conncetives； asyndeton．Also called dialyton．－3．In arat．， separstion of parts in general ；dissolution of continuity of parts previously united．－4．In med．，loss of strength；weakness of the limbs． －5．In chem．，the aet or process of separating the soluble crystalloid substances in a mixture from the colloid，depending on the prineiple that soluble crystalloid bodies will diffuse readily through a moist membrane，while eolloids dif－ fuse very slowly，if at all．This is done by pooring a mixes solution of crystaliofd and collold on a sheet of parchment－paper stretehed overs $s$ wooden or gutta－percha hoop，having its edges well drawn up and confince by an outer rim．The parchment is allowed to float in a basin loid passing through sud dissolving in the wster benesth loid passing through and dissolving in the wster benesth， containing a very little arseule dissolved in it pives up the whole of its arsentc to the water，whlle scarcely a trace of tho organlc sulbstance passes through．As slmost all the poisons in common use－srsenic，corrosive sublimate， oxallo acld，load acetate，morphia，and salts of strychnine， etc．－are erystallolds，the toxicologlst is by this process furnished with an easy mods of detecting th
6．［cap．］［NL．］A genus of dipterons insects． Walker， 1850.
dialytic（di－a－lit＇ik），a．［＜Gr．סea $\lambda \tau \not \subset \kappa \delta s$ ，able to dissolve，＜diáluros，dissolved，verbal adj．of дадиetv，dissolve：see dialysis．］1．Pertaining to or of the nature of dialysis，in any sense of that word．－2．In mecl．，unloosing；unbracing， as the fibers；relaxing．－3．In math．，pertain－ ing to the process of differentiating equations suecessively until tho different powers of the unknown quantities can be regarded as inde－ pendent．－Dialytie elimination，in math，a methorl nvented by Sylvester，leading to the same result as of equations by succossively numbiplying then by combli－ nations of powers of the unknowns，until a system of equations is oltained trom which the onknown lactors of the different terms can lee ellminated as inderendent quantities，the equations beling regarded as thear．－ Dlalytic telescope，a telescope in which the filnt－plass crown－glass lens from the eye．It was invented by Littrow in 1827，and constructed by Ploessl．
dialyton（dī－al＇i－ton），n．［LL＿．，＜LGr．סikivTov， dialysis，orig．neut．of Gr．סid̀ थtos，dissolved， separated：see dialytic．］In rhet．，samo as dialysis， 2 （b）．
dialyzable（di－a－híza－bl），a．［＜dialyze＋－able．］ Capable of separation by dialysis．Also spelled dialysable．
dialyze（di＇g－liz），v．$t$ ．；pret，and pp．dialyzed， ppr．dialyziig．［＜dialysis，like analyzc く analy－ sis，after verbs in－ize，－ise．］In chom．，to sep－ arate by dialysis．Also spelled dialyse．－Dta－ lyzed fron，a feeble chalybeate for medical use，consist． ligg of a solution of ferric oxychlorid in water．It is pre－ pared by adding ammonia io s sointion of ferric chlo－ Hd and dissolving the resulting precipitate by agitation． removed．
Dialyzed iron has been injected hypodermstieally，but in sonie instances with the following of abscess at the wite of pancture．
dialyzer（di＇a－lī－zér），$n$ ．［＜dialyze + erri．］The parchment－paper，or septum，stretched over a wooden or gutta－percha ring，used in the opera－ tion of dialysis．Also spelled dialyser．
diamagnet（di＇a－mag－net），n．［As diamagnct－ $i e$ ，after nagnet．］A diamagnetic substance． diamagnetic（di＾̊－mag－net＇ik），$a$ ．and $n$ ．［ $=$ ；diamagnétique，＜Gr．ocá，through，across，+ I．a II．Pertaining to or exhibiting diamagnetism． II．n．A substance which is diamagnetie in
diamagnetic
Paramsgnetics tend to move from weak to strong places of force, while diamagnetics tend to go from strong to
weak places. J. E. I. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., II. 17. diamagnetically (dī ${ }^{\prime}$ a-mag-net'i-kal-i), $a d v$. In a diamagnetic manner; as a diamagnetic. When submitted to magnetic influence, such crystal [hsving one axis of flgure] take up a position sa thst their optle sxis points diame
ithes of magnetic force.

IIr. R. Grore, Corr. of Forces, p. 171 diamagnetism (di-a-mag'net-izm), n. [= F. di amagnetisme, as damagnet-ic + -ism.] 1. The phenomena exhibited by a class of substances which, when under the influence of magnetism and freely suspended, take a position with the longer axis at right angles to the magnetic lines of force. From the experiments of Faraday it appears o he clesrly established that all matter is snbject to the msgnetic force ss universaly as it is to the gravitating and the dimmaynetic. Among the former are iron, nickel cobalt, pallsdium, titanlum, snd a few other substances and smong the latter see bismuth, antimony, cadnium copper, gold, lead, mercury, silver, tin, zinc, and mos solid, liquild, and gaseous substances. When a psramsg. netic substance is suspended freely between the poles of a poweriul horseshoe naamet, it points in a line from one pole to the other, which Faraday terms the axiat ine.
On the other hand, when a dimmagnetic substince is sus pended in the same manner, it is repelled alike by both poles, and assumes an equatorial direction, or a direction poles, and assumes an equatoria
The magnetism of two iron partcles lying in the line of magnetization is increased by their mutual action, hut on the contrary, the diamagnetism of two bisnuth par ticles lying in this direction is diminished by their mm tual action. J. E. II. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., II. 21
If, however, the magnetism of the molecules were so much mot he turned round by ordinary magnetizing forces it is shown that effects would be produced like those of 2. That branch of magnetism which treats of diamagnetic phenomena and diamagnetic bodies.
diamagnetization (dī-ą-mag"net-i-zā'shon), $n$. <"diamagnetize (< dianagnet +- ize) + -ation. The state of diamagnetic polarity.
diamagnetometer (dī-a-mag-ne-tom'e-tér), $n$ [< dianagnetic + Gr. $\mu \dot{k} \tau p o v$, a measure.] An instrument used to measure the intensity of the diamagnetic power of different substances. diamantt, n. A Middle English form of dia-
diamantiferous (di" ${ }^{\text {and }}$-man-tif'e-rus), a. [ $\langle\mathrm{F}$. diamantifere, < diamänt, diamond (see diamond) + -fère ( E . fferous), -bearing, < L. ferre $=\mathrm{E}$. bear ${ }^{1}$.] Yielding or bearing diamonds; prodncing diamonds.
Note on the minerals associsted with the diamond in tho newly discovered diamantjferous district of Salobro.
diamantineł (di-a-man'tin), a. [< F. dianantin $=$ Sp. Pg. It., diamantino, adamantine: see adamantine and diamond.] Adamantine.

For in the Heav'ns, aboue all reach of ours,
He dwels immur in diamantine owers. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, in.; The Ark.
diamesogamous (di"a-me-sog'a-mus), a. [< riage.] In bot., fertilized by the intervention of some external agent, as wind, water, or insects: applied to flowers.
diameter (di-am'e-tér), $n$. [< ME, diametre $=$ $\mathrm{D} . \mathrm{G}$. Dan. Sw. diameter, $<\mathrm{OF}$. diametre, F . di-
 lelogram, diameter of a circle (cf. dıaиetpeiv, mea sure through), $\langle\delta \iota a ́$, through, $+\mu \varepsilon ́ \tau \rho o v, ~ a ~ m e a s u r e: ~$ see meter ${ }^{2}$.] 1. In geom., a chord of a circle or a sphere which passes through its center; in general-(a) a chord of a conic cutting it at points tangents to which are parallel; (b) a line intersecting a quadrie surface at points where the tangent planes are parallel. The conception was excurves by means of the following theorem: If on each of a system of parallel cherds of a curve of the $n$th order there be taken the center of mean distances of
the $n$ points where the chord meets the curve, the locus the $n$ points where the chord meets the curve, the locus
of this center is a stralght line, which may be called a
2. The length of a diameter; the thickness of a cylindrical or spherical body as measured, in the former case on a diameter of a cross-section made perpendicular to the axis, and in the latter on a line passing through the center: as, a tree two feet in diameter; a ball three inches in diameter. In arch., the diameter of the lower face of the shait of a colum, diviled into 60 parts, forms a monly measured. The both part of the diameter is cslled a mlnute, and 30 minutcs make a module.

1592
The spsce between the earth and the moon, sccording to Ptolemy, is seventeen times the diameter of the earth. Raleigh
Apparent diameter of a heavenly body. See oppar-ent.-Biparietal diameter. See biparietal.- Conjugate diameters of a conic. See comjuynte, Ideal diameter, an idesl chord through the center
ametert, diametricslly
lle fals off again warping and warping till he come to contradict blmselfa in diameter

Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.
Tactical diameter, io naval tactics, the spses occupied by a ship in turning $180^{\circ}$ from a straight course; tha diameter of the circle in which the ship turns after her motion has become unfiom is called her final diame Tsctical diameters viry accordid the rudder is
tral ${ }^{\text {dial }}$ (di-am'e-tral), a. and $n$. [ <F.diametral $=$ Sp. Pg. diametral $=$ It. diametrale $=\mathrm{D}$. dianctraal = Dan. Sw. diametral, く NL. *diametralis, <L. diametros, diameter: see diameter and -al.] I. a. Pertaining to a diameter; diametrical: used especially in the physical sense.

## So diametral

One to another, and so much opposed,
As if i can but hold them all togethe
My wit is magisterial.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

This band shall occupy a diametral position along the whole height of the vessel, and thus rcceive the friction the same as the walls of the tube do.

Diametral circle, a circle doubly tangental to sish oval on its sxis of symmetry.-Diametral number. (a) A number equal to $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}\left(1+V^{2}\right)^{n}+\frac{1}{2}\left(1-V^{2}\right) 4 \text {, wheren }}$ is any integer. These numbers are $1,3,7,17,41,99$, ctc.
(b) A number resolvable into two factors the sum of whose (b) A number resolvable into two factors the sum of whose
squares is a square. Thus, 120 is such a number, heeause squares is a square. Thus, 120 is such a number, hecause
$120=8 \times 15 \mathrm{snd} 8^{2}+15^{2}=17^{2}$.-Diametral planes, in crystni., those planes which sre psrallel to the verticaland one of the lateral axes; a prism formed by such planes is called a diametral prism.
II. n. A diameter; a diagonal.
diametrally (dī-am'e-trạl-i), adv. In a diametral manner
diametric (dī-a-met'rik), a. Same as diametrieal. [Rare.]
diametrical (dī-a-met'ri-kal), a. [< Gr. diaus-
 eter; diametral. Prynne.
Every portion of a current procceding in a diametrical direction trom the equstor the centre must progres. sively rise in temperature.
I. Speneer, Universal Progress, p. 232.
2. Pertaining to the extremities, as if of a diametrical line ; extreme in degree ; absolute; utmost: as, their characters are diametrical op-posites.-Diametrical opposition, sn expression aption between two propositions which differ as much fron each other as two propositions in the same terms can.
At all events he had exposed himselt to reprosch by $d i$ anetricnl opposition to the profession of his whole hite.
diametrically (dī-a-met'ri-kal-i), $a d v$. In a diametrical direction; directly; in an extreme degreo.
These Saylngs seemed to clssh with one another, and to
be Diametrically opposite.
Hovell, Letters, ii. 17 . The real teaders of the party $\rightarrow$ were men bred in principles diametrically opposed to Toryism. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xx.
diamine (dī'am-in), $n_{0} \quad[<\mathrm{Gr} . \delta \iota-$, two-, + am(monia) + -ine ${ }^{2}$.] The name of a class of chemical compounds formed by substituting one or more alcohol radicals for hydrogen in a double molecule made up of two ammonia molecules. Diamines are primary, secondary, or tertiary, according as one, two, or three atoms of liydrogen are replaced. maunde, dyamand̃, diamaunt, diamant = D. dia mant $=$ MHG. diamant, diemant, G. diamant, demant = Dan. Sw. diamant, $\langle\mathrm{OF}$. (and F.) diamant $=\mathrm{Pr}$. diaman $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. It. diamante ML. diamantes, diamentum, MGr. סcauaves, after Rom.), < L. adamas (adamant-), (1) adamant, (2) the diamond: sce adamant. The change of form (in simulation of words with prefix dia-,, Gr. dó) is supposed to have been due to some association with It. diafano $=\mathrm{F}$. diaphane, $\langle\mathrm{Gr}$. dıфаvís, transparent: see diaphanous.] 1. n. $1+$. Adamant; steel, or some imaginary substance of extreme hardness or impenetrability. Then zeal, whose substance is ethereal, arming in com-
plete diemond, ascends lits fiery chariot.
2. A precious stone, distingnished from all others by being combustible and by its extreme hardness, as well as by its superior re fractive and dispersive power. It consists of pure or nearly pure carbon, leaving only a very small quantity of ash when burued. Its specific gravity is abont 34 ; its crysplanes parallel to the faces of the regular octahedron.

## diamond-backed

Natural crystals are found in a great vsrieiy of forms belonging to the isonctric system. The crystaline planes of the diamond have this peculiarity, that they are frequene of crystals usually are. The range of color of the dismond is extensive, hut hues of light yellow, or strsw. color, and brown sre of most common occurrence. Diamonds of s decided color, such as green, bine, or even red, are fonnd, hut they are extremely rare; only one deep-red diamonil is known. A diamond is of the first water when it is without flaw or tint of any kind. The value of the gem increases in an increasing ratio with its weight up to a moderate size; beyond that there is to conat being considered worth $\$ 100$, one of two carats would be held at $\$ 300$, and one oi ten at $\$ 11,000$. The most desirable form in whifli the dis mond may be cut is called the brilliant. (Sce cuts under brillinnt.) Diamonds formerly csme chiefly from India, and later from Brazil; the present principsl source of supply is southern Airics, where they are found associated with a peculiar rock of unequivocal volcanic origin. In all other diamatiferous regions diamonds have been fonnd else, rarely, in rock of fragmental origin. Sce bort
Thel ben so harde, that no man may pollysche hem: and men clepen hen Dyamandes in that contree, and Hamese in snother Contree.

Give me the ring of mine you had at dinner;
Or, for my diamond, the chain you promis'd.
3. A geometrical figure bonnded by four equal straight lines forming two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb; a lozenge; specifically, such \& figure printed in red on a playing-card. -4. A playing-card stamped with one or more red lozenge-shaped figures.-5. A tool armed with a diamond, used for cutting glass. Diamonds so used are uncut, and they are so mounted as to act upon
the giass, not by ao angle, but by curvilinear edge of the glass, not
the crystal
6. In base-ball, the square space inclosed within the four bases. See base-ball.-7. In her., the tincture black in blazoning by means of precious stones. See blazon, $n$.-8. The smallest size of printing-type in common use; a size smaller than pearl. Brilliant, very rarely used, is the only regular size below it.

Black diamond. (a) Same as bort, 2. (b) Minersi coal as conslsting , ike diamonds, of carbon. (Colloq.] - Bristol diamond. Same as Bristol stone (which see, under stone). - Cornish diamonds, quartz crystsls found in the tise mines of Cornwail.--Diamond cut diamond, the casa of su encounter between two very shasp persons.- Mrom tura diamond, \& name given in ceylon of Matura.-Plato diamond. See the exthe dis
tract.
The cleavage of certain of the African diamonds is so eninent that even the heat of the hand causes some of ara may be recognized by a peculisr watery lustre - they dra, may be recognized by a peculisr watery lustre; they
Encyc. Brit, XVI. 881. Point diamond. Sea the extract.
When the natural crystsl is so perfect and clear that it requires only to have its uatural facets polished, jeweilers call [it] a point diamond
.
Rough diamond, a diamond uncut; hence, a person of genuine worth, but rude and unpolished.-Tabie diaII, a. 1. Rese ing of diamonds; set with a diamond or diamonds: as, a diamond luster; a diamond necklace; a diamond ring.

For all the hait twinkled with diamond sparks,
Myriads of topaz-lights, and jscinth-work

- Lozenge chaped. rhombic: as, dia dow-ange-shaped, rhombic: as, aiamond win-dow-panes.-3. Having rhomboid figures or markings: as, the diamond rattlesnake.-Diamond Cotton, a fine fabric of cotton and linen.-Diamond couching. See couching1, 5.- Diamond-cut glass. See glass.-Diamond dril. See drill.-Diaor in some other very small type.-Diamond fret. See fiet 3.-Diamond linen, a name given to yarious kinds of diaper, such as toweling, the pattern of which is in smamozenges.-Diamond-molded glass. See glassicutting instrument used by glazlers and glsss-cutters.Diamond rattler, diamond rattlesnake, Crotaius adananteus.
diamond (di'a-mond), v.t. [<diamond, n.] To set or decorate with diamonds.
He plays, dresses, diamonds himself, even to distinct
hoe-luckles for a frock.
diamond-back (di'a-mond-bak), $n$. The dia-mond-backed turtle (which see, under diamondbaeked).
diamond-backed (di'a-mond-bakt), a. Having the back marked with lozenge-shaped figures. Diamond-backed turtie, Mainclemmis painstivs, a with the shields pale yellow, and marked with brownish rings, which are often impressed; the head and limhs arc grayish-black, spotted and imed; the teniples are naked; its the salt-water marshes of the middle and eastern Atbay. This is the "terrapin" of the Philadelphia, Balti-

They，ara mostly canght in the summer，and pent up in diamond－beetle（di＇ $\stackrel{a}{A}$－mond－be＂＂tl），$n$ ． American bectle，E＇in－ timus imporialis，of the family Curculio－ nide．
diamond－bird（día－ mond－berd），n．The Anglo－Australian name of the shrikes of the genus T＇arda－ lotus，as I＇puncta－ tus：so called from the marking of the plumage．

## diamond－breaker

（dī＇a－mond－brā＂kêr）， n．A seal－engravers＇ iustrument，consist－ ing of an air－tight chamber of steel pro－ vided with a closely
 fitting postle，which under the blows of a hammer pulverizes a dia－ moud witlout waste．
diamond－cutter（di＇a－mond－knt＂er），n．One who cuts and polishës diamonds．
diamond－cutting（di＇a－mond－kut＂ing），n．One of thrce processes by which diamonds are pre－ pared for use as ornaments or in the arts，the others boing diamond－cleaving and diamond－ polishiug．Diamond－cutilng ia performed by rubbing ogether two diamonda aecured with sheliac in wooden holders or handiea，one of which is held in each hand of the cutter over the edge of a box cailed a cntters box，fro thued ue dust is aliowed to fall．Thia rubbing Js con－ whether brililant，rose，or briojette，the snalier facets be－ ing afterward made by polishing．Both stonee are cut at the same time，irreapective of alze or ahape，or of the out－ formed by machinery．In thia case one of the handies or dopa in atationary and the other ja moved backward and lorward，both diamonds being cul at the game time，but more rapidly and accurately than by hand．
diamond－draft（di＇a－mond－dráft），n．In wcav－ ury，a method of drawing the warp－threads through the heddles．E．II．Knight．
diamond－dust（dī＇ą－mond－dnst），n．Same as dianond－powder
diamonded（di＇a－mon－ded），a．$[<$ diamond + －ed²．］1．Furnished or adorned with diamonds， or as with diamonds：as，all diamonded with dew．

When In Paris the chice of the police enters a bali－room， eives as inconspicuous as they can or aive him a chem cating look as they pasa． 2．Having the figure of an oblique－angled par－ allelogram，rhomb，or lozenge．
Break a atone in the middle，or top a bough of a tree， and one ahali beholid the grain thereof（by some gecret cause in nature）diamonded or atreaked in the fashion of diamond－gage（dī＇ạ－mond－gāj），n．A staff in which are set small erystals of sizes decreasing from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{66}$ of a carat，used by jewelers in esti－ mating the sizes of small diamonds．
diamond－knot（di＇a－mond－not），$n$ ．An orna－ mental knot worked with the strands of a rope． diamond－mortar（ $\mathrm{di}^{\prime}$ a－mond－môr＇tär），$n$ ．In scal－engraving，a hard steel mortar used to grind diamonds into fille powder for uso in engraving or cutting．It is also used by chem－ ists for pulverizing hard substances．
diamond－plaice（di＇a－mond－plās），n．A local English name（Sussex）of the common plaice， Pleuronectes platessa．
diamond－plate（di＇ 1 －mond－plāt），n．In scal－ engraving，a plato of steel on which diamond－ powder and oil aro spread to prepare it for the rubbing down of the surfaces of stones before and after designs are cut on them．
diamond－point（di＇a－mond－point），$n$ ．A stylus having a fragment of $a$ diamond at the cud， used in muling glass，in etching，and in ruling－ machincs．－Diamond－point chisel．See chisela． diamond－powder．（di＇$\left.a-m o n d-p o u^{\prime} d e ́ r\right)$ ，n．A fino dust produced in diamond－cutting by the abrasion of tivo stones against each other．It is used in cutting and pollshhu diamonds，hubies，sap－ phires，anit topazes，and in making cameos，intaglios，etc． Also called dirtmond－dust．
diamond－setter（di＇$a$－mond－set＂èr），n．One who sets or mounts diamonds and other gems in gold，platimum，or other metals．
diamond－shaped（dï＇a－mond－shāpt），a．Shaped like a lozenge；rhombic．
lamond－snake（dí a－mond－snäk），n．1．A kind of boa or python：so called from the pat－ tern of its coloration．－2．A venomons serpent of Tasmauia，Hoplocephalus superbus．
diamond－spar（di＇a－moud－spär），$n$ ．Another namo for corundun．
diamond－truck（di＇a－mond－truk），n．A car－ truck the side frames of which are diamond－ shaped and made of iron．
diamond－weevil（di＇a－mond－wē＂vl），n．A name of species of the genus Eintimus，as E．imperialis． See diamond－bectlc．
diamond－wheel（di＇a－mond－hwèl）， 2 ．In gcm－ cutting：（a）A wheel made of copper and charged with diamond－powder and oil，used in grinding any gem．（b）A similar wheel made of iron， used with diamond－powder and oil in grinding diamonds．It makes from 2，000 to 3,000 revolu－ tious a miuute．Also called sliva．
diamond－work（di＇a－mond－wérk），n．In ma－ sonry，a method of laying stones so that the joints form lozonge－shaped designs． diamorphosis（dī－ą－môr＇fō－sis），n．［＜Gr．\＆u－ $\mu \delta \rho \phi \omega \sigma t s$ ，a forming，shaping，＜dıa $о$ рфоiv，form， shapo，＜did，through，＋$\mu$ орфoiv，form，〈 $о \rho \phi \dot{\prime}$, form．］Same as dimorphism．［Rare．］
On the Diamorphosis of Lynghya，Schizogonium，and
Prasiola．

 through，$+\mu$ orós，lint．］In surg．，the introduc－ tion of lint into $\&$ wound．
Diana（di－an＇A or di－án naí），$n$ ．［L．，in OL．also Jana（and rarcly Dcianä），fem．corresponding to Janus，q．v．；from same root as Dioxis $=J_{0}$－ vis，Jupiter，Juno，Dis，and other uames of dei－ ties：see deity．］1．In Rom，myth，an original Italian goddess dwelling in groves and about fountains，presiding over tho moon，and forbid－ ding the approach of man．She was the patron di－ vinity of the piebejana，and her worship waa not favored by the patriclana．sho was iater completeiy identified In characteristice and attributes with the Greek Artenila （which sec）．
2．［l，c．］The alchemical name of silver．－3． ［NL．］In zoöl．：（a）［l．c．］A large African mon－ key，Cercopithecus diana：so called from a fan

cied rosemblanco of its white coronet to the silver bow of Diana．Also called roloucay．（b） A genus of fishes，the type of a peculiar family Dianide；the young state of Lucarus（which see）．Risso，1826．（c）A genus of Coleoptera． Laportc and Gory， $1837^{\circ}$. （d）A genus of Mollusca． Clessin，1878．－Diana of Artemis an ancient Asiatic divinity whose worship was adopted by the Ionian Grecks． She was a personification of the rruitfuness of natire，and was quite distinct from the Greek her by the Epheaians from some resembiance of attributea．Sise was repreacnted wearing a mural crown and with niany breasts，and with the jower part of her body cased．like a mummy，in a aheath bearing dianatict dianatict（dī－a－nat＇ik）， a．［＜Gr．däváesv，flow througlı，percolate，＜dió， through，+ váecv，flow．］ Reasoning logically and progressively from one subject to another．E． subject to an
Plillips， 1706.


Diana of the Ephestans－ From statue in the
dancistra（di－an－sis＇tri！），n．；pl．diancistra
 dүк⿺辶т $\rho a$ ，hook．］In sponges，a fleshıspicule in aykerpa，hook．rod with a hook at each end di－ vided by an incision．
diander（di－an＇der），$n$ ．$[<$ NL．＂diandrus：see diamdrous．］In bot．，a plant having two sta－ mens．
Diandria（dī－an＇dri－ê），n．pl．［NL．，＜＂dian drus，having two stamens：see diandrour．］ Tho second class in the Linnean system of plants，comprehending all genera with perfect flowers having only two stamens，which are free and distinct．
diandrian（di－an＇dri－an），$a$ ．［As diandr－ous + －ian．］Same as dianarous．
diandrons（di－an＇drus），$a$ ．［ $\langle$ NL．＂diandrus， having two stamens，＜Gr．$\delta$－，two－，+ óvip （iv $\delta \rho$－），a man，in mod．bot．a stamen．］In bot．，having two stamens；specifically，pertaining to or having the characters of the Diandria．
Dianidx（di－an＇i－dè），n．pl．［NLL，
Diandrous Flow Liana， $3(b),+$－idec．］A family ofacanthopterycian fishes：a syn－
Onym of furrite
onym of Lutarida．Also Dientides．Risso， 1826. dianite（ $\mathrm{di}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{a}-\mathrm{ni} \mathrm{t}$ ），$u$ ．［＜dian－ium（see dof．）（＜ Diana）+ －ite ${ }^{2}$ ．］A name given by Franz von Kobell to the columbite of Bodenmais，Bavaria， on the supposition that it contained a new metal called by him dianium．
dianodal（dī－a－nṑdall），a．［＜Gr．d九á，through， + L．nodus，a knot：＂see node and noder．］ln math．，passing through a node．－Dianodal center， a point related to a sybten of divell points，all hut two of which may be arlitraviliy chosen，in such a way that if a aurface of a certain order has nomes at those given jooluts any additional notes tist it may have must le at one or more of the dianoin centers．－Dianodal curve，a curve so related to a determinate numiner of given points，ail but one of winch may be arbitrarlly chosen，that if a surface of node which it may have must lie sone where，and may lic anywhere，on the dianodal curve．The dlanodal curve for a yuartic aurface is of the 1sth order．－Dianodal sur－ face，a aurlace on which must lie（except in certain cases） any nodes of a surface of a given order which ia to have a certain number of nodes at certaln arbitrarily chosen points．Thus，if a quartic aurface is to have seven nodes at arbitrarily chosen pointa，any eighth node which it nay have，uniess it is at a certain point，must lie somewhere， anodal surface of the geven nodes．
dianoetic（di＂a－nō－et＇ik），a．and n．［＜Gr．der－ vortikós，of or for thinking，intellectual，＜dia－ voyros，verbal adj．of diavoeiolat，think of，think over，purpose，く fió，through，＋zoeiv，think，＜ vóos，contr．voís，mind，thought．］I．a．Think－ ing；intelleatual ；of or pertaining to the dis－ cursive faculty．
II．n．That jart of logic which treats of ratiocination．Sir Wilhiam llamilton proposed to ex－ tend the meaning of the term 80 as to include the whole aclence of the laws of thought．
I would employ．dianoetic to denote the oprerstions
of the digeursive，elaborative，or conparative fachity． ot the discursive，elaborative or conparative fachity， dianoialogy（di＂$\underset{\text { a }}{ }$－noi－al＇ō－jj），n．［Irreg，for the analogically reg．＊dianoology，＜Gr．dónoo， intelligence，understanding，thought，purpose （cf．diavoriotal，think of，purpose：see dianoctic）， ＋－$\lambda o \gamma k,<\lambda \varepsilon \gamma \varepsilon \omega$, speak：see－ology． 7 That de－ partment of philosophy which treats of the di－ anoctic faculties．Sir W．Hamilton．
dianome（di＇a－nōm），n．［＜Gr．dıavouń，distri－ bution，＜diavéuev，distribute．］In malh．，a sur－ face，especially a quartic surface，having all its nodes，over and above the number which can be arbitrarily located，situated on the dianodal surface of the latter．

a．China Pink（Dianfins Chinensis）．B．Clove Pink（Diansinus

## Dianthus

Dianthus（di－an＇thus），$n$ ．［NL．，said to be＜ Gr．staveńs，double－flowering，＜$\delta \iota$ ，two－，$+\dot{a} \nu$ Oos，a flower．］A large herbaceous genus of the natural order Caryophyllucee，natives of the Mediterranean region and temperate Asia，dis－ tinguished from other related genera by a ca－ lyculate tubular calyx and peltate seeds with a straight embryo．Varions species are known by the commoa English name of pinht，and several have long been In cultivation for the fragrance and beanty of their flow－ Ers．From the clove－pink（D．Caryophyllus）of aonthern Europe have originated all the numerous forms of the pink（ $D$ ．barbatuss）the pheasant＇s eye（ $D$ ．plumarius），and the China or Indian pink（ $D$ ．Chinensis）in many varieties are common in gardens，as well as hybrids of these and other apecies．See pink，and cnt on preceding page． diapaset（dīa－pā̀s），$n$ ．Same as diapason．

And make a tunefull Diupase of pleasures．
Spenser，Tears of the Muses． diapasm $\dagger$（di＇ap－pazm），n．［＝F．diapasme，$\langle\mathrm{Gr}$ ．反iátaopa，scented powder to sprinkle over the
 $\pi \dot{a} \sigma \sigma \varepsilon \iota$, sprinkle．］A perfume consisting of the powder of aromatic herbs，sometimes made into little balls and strung together to be worn as a chain．
There＇s an excellent diapasm，in a chain too，if you like diapason（dī－a－pā＇zon），n．［＝D．G．F．Sp．It． diapason $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．diapasão，$\langle$ L．diapason，an oc－
tave，$<$ Gr．diataowv，the concord of the first tave，＜Gr．damaowv，the concord of the first rately，$\dot{\eta} \delta i a ̀ m a \sigma \bar{\omega} v$, an abbrev．of the phrase $\dot{\eta}$ dià $\pi a \sigma \omega ̈ \nu \nu \chi o \rho \delta \tilde{\omega} v \sigma \nu \mu \phi \omega v i a$, a concord through all the tones－that is，a concord of the two tones obtained by passing through all the tones：deá， prep．，through；$\pi a \sigma \tilde{\omega} \nu$ ，gen．pl．fem．of $\pi \tilde{\Omega} \varsigma$ ，all；
 symphony：see dia－，pant－，chord，synuphony．］ In music：（a）In the ancient Greek system，the octave．

The diapason or eight in musick is the aweetest con－ cord；inasmuch as it is in effect an unison．
（b）The entire compass of a voice or an instru－ ment．

But cheerfull Birds，chirping him sweet Good－morrows， With Natures Musick do beguile his sorrows
Teaching the fragrant Forreats，day by day，
The Diapason of their Heav＇nly lay．

From harmony to harmony
The din alron closing tull in the notes it ran，
ole sons for St Cecitia
（c）Correct tune or pitch．

> Love their motion sway'd diapason, whilst they gtood

In perfect diapason，whilst they atood
In first obedience，and their state of good．
Hilton，A Solemn Music，1． 23.
（d）（1）A rule by which organ－pipes，flutes， etc．，are constructed，so as to produce sounds of the proper pitch．（2）A fixed standard of pitch，as the Freuch diapason normal，accord－ ing to which the $A$ next above middle $C$ has 435 vibrations per second．See pitch．（3） A tuning－fork．（e）In organ－building，the two principal foundation－stops，called respectively the open diapason and the stopped diapason． The open diapason has inetal pipes of large acale，open at the top，giving that full，aonorous，majestic tone which is
the typical organ－tone．The stopped diapason has wooden the typical organ－tone．The stopped diapason has wooden pipes of large scale，stopped at the top by wooden plugs， giving that powerful，fute－like tone which is the typical
finte－tone of the organ．The most important mutation－ stops of the open－diapason species are the double open diapason，sounding the octave below the key struck；the principal or octave，sonnding the octave above；and the stopped－diapason apecies are the bourdon，sonnding the oc－ tave below ；the fiute，zounding the octave above；and the piccolo，sounding the second octave above．Many varieties of each of these occur．See stop．－Diapason diapente， or diapasen cum diapente，in $G r$ ．and medieval music， pason diatessaron，or diapason cum diatessaron， in Gr．and medieval music，the interval of an octave and a fourth，or an eieventh．－Diapason ditone，in Gr．and medieval music，the interval of all actave and a major thiri，or a major tenth．－Diapasen nermal，the pitch Which is recognized as the standar．and medieval mu＊sic， －Diapason semi－ditone，in Gr．and medieval music， tenth．－Out of diapason，ont of tune．
diaped（di＇a－ped），n．In math．，a line common to the planes of two nom－contiguous faces of a polyhedron，just as the diagonal of a polygon is the line joining two non－contiguous vertices． diapedesis（dī＂a．pē－dē＇sis），n．［NL．，＜Gr．s $\kappa \alpha-$ $\pi \eta d \eta \sigma t s$, a leaping through，an oozing through the tissues，＜$\delta \iota a \pi \eta \delta \tilde{a} \nu$ ，leap through，ooze through， ＜$\delta \iota$ ，through，$+\pi \eta \delta a ̃ v$, leap，spring．］The ooz－ ing of the blood－corpuscles through the walls of the bleod－vessels withont visible rupture．
diapedetic（ $\mathrm{di}^{/ / \mathrm{a}} \mathrm{a}-\mathrm{pe} \overline{\mathrm{e}}$－det＇ik），a．$\quad[<$ diapodesis （－det－）＋－ic．］Pertaining to or of the nature of diapedesis．
Diapensiaceæ（di－a－pen－si－ā＇sē－ē），n．pl．［NL．， ＜Diapensia（Linnæus），the typical genus（＜Gr． dià $\pi$ ćvte，by five，in ref．to the flower：see diapente），＋－acea．］
 A small order of gamopetalou dicotyledons，somewhat allied to the Ericacer，including 6 gen era and 8 or 9 species，widely separated in their distribution． Diapensia，of 2 apecies，alpine or arctic in eastern North America，northern Enrope and Abia，and Tibet，and Pyxi－
lanthera of the pine－barrens of New danthera，of the pine－barrens of New
Jersey，are dwarf heath－like evergreens． Jersey，are dwarf heath－like evergreens． The other genera，Shortia，Galax，etc．， and Tibet，are acanlescent acapigerons planta with creeping rootstocks and evergreen leavea．
diapente（dī－2－pen＇t̄̄），n．［くL．diapentc，く Gr．
 interval of a fifth（cf．diapason）：sía，prep．， through ；$\pi \dot{\varepsilon} v \tau \varepsilon=\mathrm{E}$ ．fivc．］1．In Gr．and medie－ val music，the interval of a fifth．－2．In phar．， a composition of five ingredients ；an old elec－ tuary consisting of the diatessaron with the ad－ dition of another medicine．－Diapason diapente． diaper（dī＇a－pér），$n$ ．
$={ }^{[<}$
ME．dyaper，diapery，く OF．diapre，diaspre $=$ Pr．diaspre（cf．ML．dias－ prus，diaspra），a kind of ornamented cloth， diapered cloth；a particular use of OF．diapre， diaspre $=$ Pr．diaspre $=$ Sp．diáspero，diaspro $=$ Pg．diaspro $=\mathrm{It}$ ．diaspro，jasper，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．iaspi $(d-)$ s， jasper：see jasper，which is thus a doublet of diaper．］1．Originally，a silken fabric of one color having a pattern of the same color woven in it；now，a textile fabric having a pattern not strongly defined，and repeated at short intervals；especially，such a fabric of linen， where the pattern is indicated only by the di－ rection of the thread，the whole being white or in the unbleached natural color．Compare damask， 1 （d）．The pattern of auch diaper is usually a series of squares，lozenges，and
aguares，etc．，one within another．

Anie weaver，which his worke doth boast
In dieper，in danaske，or in lync．
spenser，Muiopotmos，1． 364. Six chests of diaper，four of damask．

B．Jonson，Volpone，v． 1.
2．A pattern for decoration of any kind con－ sisting of a simple figure often repeated，as in the woven fabric．Hence－3．Any pattern constantly repeated over a relatively large sur－ face，whether consisting of figures separated by the background only，or of compartment constantly succeeding one another，and filled

with a design，especially a geometric design， or one based on a flower－form．It is nsed in archt tecture，especially medieval，sculptured in low rellef as an ornamental ground，and is frequent as a backgronnd in manuacript illumination，in painted panels，especially 4．In her．，same as diapering．－ 5 ．A towel or napkin．

Let one attend him with a silver bason，
Another bear the ewer，the third a diaper．
hak．，T．of the S．，Ind．，i．
6．A square piece of cloth for swaddling the nates and adjacent parts of an infant；a clout． －Bird＇s－eye diaper，a kind of toweling． diaper（di＇a．－pèr），v．［ME．only in pp．diapred， dyapred，after OF．diapré， pp ．of diaprer， F ． diaprer，diaper，ormament with diaper－work： from the noun．］I．trans．1．To variegate or diversify，as cloth，with figures；flower：as， diapered silk．

Let the gronnd whereas her foot shall tread， For feare the stones her tender foot should wrong， Be strewed with fragrant flowera all along，
And diayred lyke the diacolored mead．
Spenser，Epithalamion，1． 51
Down－droop＇d in many a floating fold，
Engarlanded and diaper＇d
Tennyson of gold．
2．To draw or work in diaper，or as part of a diaper；introduceina diaperedpattern or fabric．

## diaphemetric

trees and diapered birds．
nventory in S．K．Textiles，p． 33.
II intrans．To draw a series or succession of II．intrans．To draw a series or
If you diaper noon fords，let your work be broken，and taken，as it were，by the hatt：for reason telle yon that your fold must cover somewhat unseen．

Peacham，Drawing．
diapering（di＇a－pèr－ing），$n$ ．［Verbal n．of dia－ per，v．］1．（a）A diaper pattern．（b）A surface covered with diaper ornament．－2．In her．，the decoration of the surface with ornament other than heraldic bearings：said of the field or of any ordinary．Also called diaper．
Diaperis（dī－a－pḗris），$n$ ．［NL．，irreg．〈Gr．$\delta \iota \alpha-$ $\pi \varepsilon i \rho \varepsilon \iota \nu$ ，drive through，perforate，$\left\langle\delta_{i a}\right.$, through， $+\pi \varepsilon i \rho \varepsilon v$, picree，perforate．］A genus of atra－ cheliate heteromerous beetles，of the family Tenebrionidee and subfamily Tenebrionince．It is characterized by the broadly
oval body，entire－ oval body，entire－
ly corneous front eyes emarginate in front，pygidi． nm not exposed，
and the first joint of the tarsis slen－ der，but not lon－ ger than the sec－
ond．The few speciea known，
both of the old both of the old
and the new world，live，in the larra and imago
statea，in fungi states，in fung
growing on old （Fabricins），of the （Fabricins）of the
States，is a shining－black beetle，with bright orange－red elytra with variable black markings．
diaperyt，$n$ ．See diaper．
diaphanal $\dagger$（di－af＇a－nal），a．［As diaphan－ous + －at．］Same as diäphänous．
Divers diaphanal giasses filled with geveral waters， that shewed like ao many stones of orient and tranaparent diaphane（di＇a－fān），$n . \quad[=$ F．diaphane，trans－ parent，＜Gr．doaøavns，transparent：see diaph－ anous．］1．A silk fabric having figures more translucent than the rest of the stuff．－2．In anat．，a cell－wall；the investing membrane of a cell or sac．［Rare．］
diaphaneity（dī＂a－fā－nḗi－ti），n．［＜F．diapha－ néité，irreg．＜Gr．diaóáveıa，transparency，＜dıaфa－ ons，transparent：see diaphanous．］The power of transmitting light；transparency；diapha－ nousness；pellucidness．
It［the garnet］variea in diaphaneity from tranaparent to nearly opaque．
diaphanict（dī－a－fan＇ik），a．［＜Gr．סıapavihs，
transparent，+ iic．］Same as diaphanous．Ra－ leigh．

 An instrument for estimating the transparency of the air．－2．An instrument for testing spirits by comparing their transparency with that of spirits of known purity．
diaphanoscope（dī－a－fan＇ō－skōp），$n$ ．［＜Gr． diapavís，transparent，+ ккотeiv，view：see di－
aphanous．］A dark box in which transparent positive photographs are viewed，either with or without a lens．The positive should be placed as far from the eye as the eqnivalent focal length of the lens with which the negative was taken；and when a lena ia
used for viewing the picture its focal length should be the aame as that of the lens with which it was taken． diaphanotype（dī－a－fan＇$\overline{o ̣}$－tīp），$n$ ．［＜Gr．sia－ фavйs，transparent，+ rítos，impression．］In photog．，a picture produced＇by coloring on the back a positive lightly printed on a translucent paper，and placing this colored print exactly over a strong duplicate print．
diaphanous（dī－af＇a－nus），a．［（Cf．F．diaphane $\overline{\text { It }}$ Pr．diafare $=\mathbf{S p}$ ．diáfano $=\mathbf{P g}$ ．diaphano $=$ It．diafano）＜Gr．$\delta \iota a \phi a v \grave{s}$, transparent，＜$\delta \iota \alpha-$ фaiveiv，show through，＜$\delta t a$ ，through，$+\phi$ aiveiv， show：see fancy $=$ fantasy $=$ phantasy，fantom $=$ phantom．］Transmitting light；permitting the passage of light；transparent；clear；trans－ lucent．
The little light fades the Behold the daybreak！ $\begin{gathered}\text { immense and diaphonoua } \\ \text { Walt Whitmathb．}\end{gathered}$
diaphanously（di－af＇a－nus－li），adv．Transpa－
diaphanousness（dī－af＇a－nus－nes），$n$ ．The qual－
diaphanousness（di－at ar－nus－nes），$n$ ．The qual－
ity of being diaphanous．
diaphemetric（dī－af－è－met＇rik），a．［＜Gr．dia， through，$+\dot{a} \phi \dot{\eta}$, touch，$+\mu \dot{\varepsilon} r p o v$, measure，+ －ic．］Relating to the measmements of the

## diaphemetric

tactile sensibility of parts：$\Omega s$ ，diaphemetric comunsses．Ihuylison
diaphonic，diaphonical（di－n－fon＇ik，－i－kal），a． ＜Ur．sıápwoes，dissonant，díscorilant，taken in lit．sense of＇sounding throngh or aeross，＇$\langle\delta \dot{d}$ ， through，across，$+\phi$ фvi，a sound．］Samo as diacoustic．
diaphonics（di－a－fon＇iks），n．［Pl．of diaphonic： 800 －ics．］Same as diveoustics．
diaphony（di－af＇ō－ni），n．［＜Gr．seaфんnia，dis－ souance，discord，＜did́巾unç，dissonant，discor－ dant：seo ciaphonic．Cf，symphany．］1．In anc． Gr．music，a dissonance：distinguished from symphony．－2．In medictal music，the earliest and crudest form of polyphony，in which two， three，or four voices proceeded in strictly par－ allel motion，at such intervals with one another as the octave，the fifth，and the fourth．Also called organum．
diaphoresis（di＂ก－fọ－rō＇sis），n．［LT＿，perspira－ tion，〈 Gr．doфбpŋoıs，a earrying off，perspira－ tion，＜staфopeiv，spread abroad，carry off，throw off by perspiration，＜diá，through，$+\phi \rho \rho \varepsilon i v$, carry，freq．of $\phi \ell p \varepsilon \iota \nu=\mathrm{E}$ ．bcar1．］In med．， perspiration，especially when artificially pro－ duced．
The insensilie halitus，when in n quantity to lie con－ lensed，and in thla atate sensible to the feellugs，is the
diaphoresia．

P＇arr，Med．Dlet．（Ord Ms．）．
diaphoretic（ $\mathrm{di}^{\prime}$ ก！－fō－rot＇ik），a．and \％．［＜Gr． dıaфор $\eta$ ткós，promoting perspiration，＜$\delta t a \phi 0 \rho \varepsilon i v$, throw off by perspiration：see diaphoresis．］I． a．Promoting or increasing porspiration；sudo－ rific．
A diaphoretick medielne，or a sudorifek，la aomething
that will provoks sweating． dit provoke sweating．
Diaphorette antimony．
II．n．A modicine whieh promotes perspira－ tion；a sudorifie．
Diaphoreticks，or promoters of perspiration，help the or－ gans of digestion，because the attennation of the afiment
makea it perspirable． diaphoretical（di＂？－fō－ret＇i－kal），a．Same as diaphorctic．
diaphorite（dī－af＇ō－rīt），n．［＜Gr．dıóфopos，dif－ feront（＜diaф́́peıv，diffor：seo lifier），＋－ite ${ }^{2}$ ．］ A mineral having the same composition as freieslebenite，but erystallizing in the ortho－ rhombie systom．
diaphragm（Ai＇a－fram），n．［＜F．diaphragme＝ Sp．diajragma $=$ Pg．diaphragma＝It．diajrag－ ma，＜LL．dieıhragma，くGr．suáфрауиa，a parti－ tion－wall，barrior，the midriff，diaphragm， suaфpayviva，soparate by a barricr，barricade， く sia，between，＋фрarviva，equiv．to the more common фрá $\sigma \sigma \varepsilon \iota \nu$ ，fonce，iuclose，$=$ L．farcirc， stuff，whence ult．E．farce and force ${ }^{3}$ ，q．v．］ 1. A partition；something which divides or sepa－
rates．Specifically－2．In mech．：（a）A thin piece，generally of metal，serving as a parti－ tion，or for zome other special purpose：as，tlie vibrating diaphragm of a telophono，for tho commnuication of transmitted sounds．（b）A ring，or a plate piereed with a circular hole so arranged as to fall in the axis of the instru－
ment，nsed in optical instruments to out off marginal beams of liglit，as in a canera or a toloseopo．Such diaphragms are often made movabie， especially for photogrsphle lenses，so that one with a large opening may be inserted when it is desired to admit abun－ dant ilght to the lens，In order to use a short exposure， and one with a small opening when aharpnesa of detail is 3．In anat．，the inidriff；the museul
3．In anat．，the midriff；the musculonembra－ nous partition which separatos tho thoracic from the abdomiual eavity in mammals．In man the diaphragm conaists of a nuseular aheet whose fibers

radiate from a trefoll tendinous center to atlach themsetves to the lower margins of the thorax，and isehbed form a large bundle on eitherside，called pillury of the diaphrama．The diaphragm is plerced by thre pribchatopeninga：the eno－ fhy the pneumogastric nerves；the aortic，for the passage of the aurtn，thoracle duct，and large azygous veln；and for aplanchnic nervea，ete．the dlaphragm is luvested on Its thoracle surface by the pleural and pericardlal aerona membranes；on Its abdominal surface by the peritoneum， a fold of which，reflected upon the liver，forms the sus－ pensory ligament of that organ．The diaphragmi in deep－ fy concavo－convex，the convexity upward ；the genersl thgure is that of an umbreila．It is a powerful respiratory musele，contracting at each lnspiration and so flattening， Whife its relnxation in expiration renders it nore convex Its contrnction also assiats in defecation and in parturi－ and＇aneezing；when noat relaxed tt rises to the level of abont the fifth rib．A rudimentary diaphragm exlsts In birds；it is beat daveloped In the apteryx．
4．In cryptogamic bot．，in Equisetum，a trans－ vorso partition in the stem at the node；in Se luginella and its allies，a layer separating the prothallium from the cavity of the macrospore； in Characea，a constriction formed by the en－ veloping cells near the tip of the ooggonium．－ 5．In conch．，a septum or shelf－like plato ex－ tending into the cavity of a shell，moro or less partitioning it．－Als of the diaphragm．See ala． －Crura of the diaphragm．see crus．－Iris dia－ phe size of the aperture is varied at will，and at the same time kept neariy circular by the slmultaneoua motion of a large number of amall ahutters．－Ligaments of the diaphragm，the Internal and external arcusto lig－ amentous border of the mammalian dlaphragm，where it arehes over the psoas and quadratus lumborum muscles． diaphragm，la optict，a lens－dlaphragm conaistlng of a diaphragm，lu opticy，a lens－dlaphragm eonsisting of a In such a poaition that by rotating it any opening ctesired may be brought in Ine with the axis of the lens．－Trefoll of the diaphragm，the three leaflets into which the nus－ culomembraneus part of the diaphragm is diaposed．
diaphragmal（dī－ı－frag＇mal），a．［＜diaphragnt （LL．diaphragma）$+-a l$.$] 1．Partitioning or$ separating，as a partition betwoen two cavities；

diaphragmalgia，diaphragmalgy（di＂n－frag－
 the diaphragm．
diaphragmatic（di＂a－frag－mat＇ik），a．［＜LL． diaphragma（ $t-$ ），diaphragm，$+-i c$ ．］Of or per－ taining to the diapliragm．Also diaphragmal． －Diaphragmatic foramina．Seeforamen．－Diaphrag－ maticganglion．See gampliom－Dtaphragmatic sol
diaphragmatitis（dī－a－frag－ma－ti＇tis），n．［NI． ＜LL．diaphragma（t－），diaphrägm，＋－itis．］In pathol．，inflammation of tho diaphragm or of its serous coats．Also diaphragmitis．
diaphragmatocele（di＂a－frag－mat＇ō－sēl），и．［＜ pathol．，hernia，or a tumor，from a part of the pathol．，hernia，or a tumor，from a part o
viscera escaping through the diaphragm．
diaphragmodynia（dī－a－frag－mō－din＇i－ị），$n$ ． ［NL．，＜Gr．dióфра $\mu$ а，diäphragm，＋oঠín，pain．］ Pain in the diaphragm．
diaphyses，n．Plural of diaphysis．
diaphysial（di－n－fiz＇i－al），a．［＜diaphysis + －al．］ Pertaining to ädiaphysis；extending continu－ ously between two ends，as the ghaft of a bone． diaphysis（dī－af＇i－sis），n．；pl．diaphyses（－sēz）．
 ing of the bud，＜deapicollal，grow through，of buds，＜did，through，＋фicoote，grow：seo phy－ sic，cte．］1．In bot．，an abuormal elongation of the axis of a flower or of an infloresceuce；a form of prolifiention．－2．In anat．，the conti－ nuity of a bone botween its two ends；the shaft of a long bone，as distinguished from its epi－ physes or apophyses．
diaplasis（dī－ap＇lā－sis），u．［NL．，＜Gr．dián $\lambda . a \sigma \iota$ ， a putting iuto shape，setting of a limb（Galen）， ＜$\delta \iota \pi \lambda a \sigma \sigma \varepsilon \iota$ ，form，mold，set a limb，＜$\delta \dot{\text { ，}}$ through，＋$\pi \lambda$ áareı，form，mold．］In surg．，re－ duction，as of a dislocation or fracture．Dun－ glison．
diaplastic（di－g－plas＇tik）， $\boldsymbol{a}$ ．and $n$ ．［＜Gr．＂Sić－ т之aoros，verbal adj．of dıanえáoซeıv，form（seo diaplasis），+ －ic．］I．$a$ ．Of or pertaining to diaplasis：as，a diaplastic medicine or embro－ ention．

II．n．A medieine used in the treatmeut of fractured or dislocated limbs．
diaplex（di＇a－pleks），n．Same as diaplexus． diaplexal（di－a－plek＇sal），a．［＜diaplex + al．$]$ lertaining to tho diaplexus．
diaplexus（dī－a－plek＇gus），n．［NL．，＜Gr．\＆ıá， throngh，+ Is．plexus：see plexus．］The choroid plexus of the diaenlia or third ventricle of the
brain．Also diaplex．
 sage，outlot，evaporation，perspiration，＜dea－ пveiv，blow through，＜dia，through，$+\pi v e i v$, blow．］Sweating；perspiration．L2．Phillips， 1706.
diapnoic（di－ap－nō＇ik），a．and भ．$[=\mathrm{F}$ ．diapno－ ique；as diapnoe＋－ic．］I．a．In med．，pro－ ducing a very slight，insonsible perspiration； gently diaphoretic．

II．n．A remedial agent whieh produces a very glight，insensible perspiration；omild dia－ phoretic．
diapnotic（dī－ap－дot＇ik），a．［＜Gr．ঠєaтиof，pas－ sage，outlet，perspiration（see dispmoe），＋－ot－ －ic．］Promoting gentle perspiration．
diapophyses，$n$ ．Plural of diapophysis．
diapophysial（di＂a－pō－fiz＇i－al），a．［＜cliapopiny－
sis + at．］Pertaining to a diapophysis：hav－ sis $t$－at．］Pertaining to ä diapophysis；hav－ ing the morphological character of a diapophy－ sis：as，n diapophysial process；tho diaponhysial clement of a vertebra．Gicol．Jour．
diapophysis（di－g－pol＇i－gis），n．；pl．ciapophyses （－sôz）．［NL．，＜Gr．dí́，through，＋aлbфvб！c， outgrowth：see apaphysis．］Tho transverse pro－ cess proper of a vertebra；the lateral process from each side of tho neural arch，paired with ita fellow of the opposite side of the same ver－ tebra．It is one of the moat constant and characteristle of the severai vertebral apophyses．When there are nore than one pair of trsnaverse processes，the diapophyais is the dorsad or neurad une，as distinguisied from a para－
pophyats or pleurapopliysis．In cervical vertelore the dla－ poplyads or pleurapopliysfs．In cervical vertelorse the dia－ pophyses are commonly eonfluent with pleurnjophyses， vertebrarterisi foramen，the posterior tisercular being the proper diapophysial portion of such
ents under atlas，cervical，and dorsal．
 тópクocs，a doubting，a rhetorical figure so called， ＜siaлорєiv，doubt，be at a loss，¿ síd，through， apart，+ aroрعiv，be at a loss：geo aporia．］In rhet．，a figure by which the speaker professes to be in doubt which of several statements to make，which of several courses to pursue or rec－ ommend，whero to begin or end，or，in general， what to gay on a topic：as，What shalli do－ remain silent or speak freely？Shall I eall this folly，or shall I call it crimo If a judge，tho audienec，or an opponent is asked to settlo the doubt，the figure is called anacurnosis．
Diapria（di－ap＇ri－ii），u．［NI．（Latreille）．］The typical genus of Diapriina．
 pria + －inar．］A subfamily of parasitic hyme－ nopterous insects，of tho family Proctotrypide． They have entire hind winga， 1 －spurred fore tible，anten－ with no middie vein．The sublamily was eatahlished by With no middie
diapryt，a．［＜F．cliapré，diapered，pp．of dia－ prer，diaper，alorn witl diaper－work：see dia－ per，v．］Adorued with diaper－work；varie－ gated．
The Diapry Mansions，wherg man－kinde doth trade， The aacred Sabbath．
Sylcesfer，tr，of Du 1hartasis Weeka，M．，The llandy－Crafts．
diapjesis（di＂a－pī－ésis），n．［NL．，＜Gr．da－ rijors，suppurätion，＜danveiv，suppurato：seo diapyetie．］Suppuration．Iunglison．
diapyetic（di＂$\AA$－pī－et＇ik），a．and $n$ ．［＜Gr．da－
 a．In med．，produciug suppuration；suppura－ tive．

II．n．A medicine whieh produces suppura－ dion；n suppurative．
diapyle（día－pil），n．［＜Gr．dí，through，＋ mivn，gate，entrance．］A term applied by Miers to a perforation through tho testa at the end of a seed，for the passage of the raple．
diarchy（di＇är－ki），n．；pl．diarchies（－kiz）．［く Gr．as if doap lit．two rulers，＜$\delta i-$ ，two－，t ap $\alpha \in c v$, rulo．］ A goverument in whieh tho executive power is vesterl in two persons，as that of the two joint kings of Sparta or of Siam，or as in the ease of William and Mary of England．Also，errone－ onsly，dinarchy．
diarhodont（dï－ar＇ō－don），n．［ML．＊iarhodon， ＊diarrhodon，also Rliarhodinus，＜Gr．sisppodos， compounded of roses，$\langle$ did，between，＋podov，\＆ rose．］A color mentioned in medieval descrip－ tions of stuffs：probably，from its derivation， a brilliant red．
diarial（di－ā＇ri－al），a．［＜L工．diarium，n diary， diarlan（ $\overline{1} \overline{1}-\overline{\text { an＇}}$ rí－an ），arient．［ $\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．diarium，a diary， ＋ann．］Pertaiuiug to a diary or journal；jour－ nalistic．

## diarian

You take a name；Philander＇s odes are seen， Printed，and prais a，he very magazine
And your dark pages please th＇enlighten＇d age．
diarist（di＇a－rist），n．［＜diary＋－ist．］One who keeps ä diary．
Incldeuts written down by a monk in his cell，or by a di． arist pacing the round with majesty，would be equally warped by the views of the monastery in the one case，or by a flattering subservience to the higher power in the
I．D＇Israeli，Amen．of Lit．，I． 274.
William［of Malmesbury］stands next in order of time after Bede in the acries of our historical writers，properly so called，as distinguished from mere connpilers and dia－ rists．
diarize（di＇a－rīz），v．t．or i．；pret．and pp．dia－ rized，ppr．diarizing．［＜diary＋－ize．］To re－ cord in a diary；write a diary．
The history that the earliest men of New England wrote was what we nay call contemporaneous history；it was
listorical diarizing．M．C．Tyler，Hist．Amer．Lit．，I． 116 ．
diarrhea，diarrhœa（di－a－rer＇ä），n．［＝F．diar－ rhée $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．diarrea $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．diarrhea $=\mathrm{It}$ ．diarrea $=\mathrm{D}$. diarrhoea $=\mathrm{G}$. diarrhöe $=$ Dan．Sw．diar－ rhe，〈 LLL．diarrhoea，〈 Gr．dióppoıa，diarrhea，lit． a flowing through，＜$\delta$ a a $\rho \varepsilon i v$, flow through，〈 $\delta i \alpha ́$, through，$+\dot{\rho \varepsilon i v}$ ，flow．］A merbidly frequent evacuation of the bowels，generally arising from inflammation or irritation of the mucous membrane of the intestines，and commenly caused by errors in regimen，as the use of food hurtful from its quantity or quality；intestinal catarrh．
diarrheal，diarrhœal（dī－a－r－̄＇al al），a．［＜diar－ rhea，diarrhoa，$+-a l$.$] P̈ertaining to or re－$
sulting from diarrhea；having the character of or characterizing diarrhea；catarrhal，with ref－ erence to the intestines．
That three thousand and more individuals，mostly chil－ dren，died from diarthoeal diseases，does not surprise one who is tamiliar with the intense heat of our summer．
diarrheic，diarrhœic（dī－q－rḗik），a．［＜diar－
rhea，diarrhoea $+-i c$. ．Off，pertaining to，or of the nature of diarrhea：as，a diarrheie flux． diarrhetic，diarrhœetic（dī－q－ret＇ik），$a$ ．［Irreg． ＜diarrhca，diarrhoea，＋t－ici．］Same as diar－ theic．
diarthrodial（dī－är－thrō＇di－al），a．［＜diarthro－ sis，after arthrodial．］Perfaining to or of the nature of diarthrosis：as，a diarthrodial articu－ lation；diarthrodial movement．
diarthromere（ $\mathrm{dī}_{\mathrm{i}-\mathrm{a}}^{\mathrm{z}} \mathrm{r}^{\prime}$ thrō－mēr），$n$ ．［く Gr．$\delta_{\iota}$－，
two－，+ arthromere，q．v．＇］A vertebrate meta－ mere；the typical double－ring or figure－ 8 seg－ ment of the body of a vertebrate animal，cor－ responding to a theoretically complete vertebra and its accompaniments．Coues， 1868.
diarthromeric（dī－är－thrọ－mer＇ik），a．［く diar－ thromere + －ic．］Of or pertaining to a diar－ thromere or metamere of a vertebrate．Coues． diarthrosis（di－är－thrō＇sis），$n$ ；pl．diurthroscs （－sēz）．［NL．，＜Gr．סiáp $\theta \rho \omega \sigma \iota$ ， ，division by joints，

 tion of bones which leaves them free to move in some or any direction；free，as distinguished from fixed，arthrosis；thorough－joint：applied both to the joints themselves and to the motion resulting from such mechanism．The principal kinds of articulation thns designated are enarthrosis，or
ball－and－socket joint，the freest of all，as seen in the hip ball－and－socket joint，the freest of all，as seen in the hip and knee and cyclarthrosix or pivot－iont she chithro－ and knee，and cycuarthrosiz，or pivot－joint．See arthro－
sis．Also called abarthrosis．－Rotatory diarthrosis．
Same as cyctarthrosis． Same as cyclarthrosis．
diary（dí＇a－ri），a．and n．［＜LL．as if＊diarius， adj．（onlÿ as noun：see II．），$\langle$ dies，day：see fever．Bacon．
II．$n . ;$ pl．diaries（－riz）．［＝Sp．Pg．It．diario， ＜L．diarium，a daily allowance for soldiers，LL． also a diary，neut．of＊diarius，adj．，＜dies，day： see dial，deity．The synonym journal is of the same ult．origin．］1．An account of daily events or transactions；a journal；specifically， a daily record kept by a person of any or all matters within his experience or observation： as，a diary of the weather；a traveler＇s diary． In sea－voyages，where there is nothing to be seen but
sky and sea，men $\ldots$ ．mske diaries；but in land－travel， sky and sea，men ．make diaries；but in land－trave
wherein so much is to be olserved，．．．they mit it．

Bacon，Trav
2．A book prepared for keoping a diary；espe－ cially，a book with blank leaves bearing printed dates for a daily record，often including other printed matter of current use or interest：as， a lawyers＇diary．

Wherein I note my actions of the day B．Jons
leuast．
diasceuast，$n$ ．See diaskeuast．
diaschisma（dī－ą－skiz＇mä̀），n．［NL．，くGr．১ıá－ $\sigma x \bullet \mu \mu a$ ，anything cloven，in music half the di－
 $\sigma \chi i \zeta \varepsilon v$, cut，separate：see schism．］1．In anc． Gr．music，a minute interval whose size is vari－ ously given．－2．In modern music，the larger subdivision of a syntonic comma（see comma， $5, b$ ），represented by the ratio 2048：2025．In atrict intonation it is the interval between C and D bb．A diascordium（dī－a－skôr＇di－um），n．；pl．diascor－ diascordium（di－a－skor di－um），n．；pro azascor－
dia（－ä）．［＜Gr．diá，through，$+\sigma \kappa \delta \rho \delta o v, ~ a ~ c e r-~$ tain plant：see scordium．］An electuary in the composition of which the plant scordium or wa－ ter－germander formed an important element． Dunglison．

With their syrups，and their julaps，and diascordium， and mitliridate，and my lady what－shall－call－um＇s pow－
diasia（dī－ā’si－a，），n．pl．［＜Gr．Atérea，pl．，＜Zé́s （gen．$\Delta t \sigma_{\mathrm{s}}$ ），Zeus．］An ancient Attic festival in honor of Zeus Meilichios（the Propitious）， celebrated without the walls，with sacrifices and rejoicing，in the latter half of the month Arthesterion（beginning of March）．
diaskeuasis（ $\overline{\mathrm{d}}$－a－skū＇a－sis），$n$ ．［NL．，as if＜Gr．



The authorship of this wark is aptly attributed to Vyasa，
the arranger，＂the personiflcation of Indian diaskevasis． the arranger，＂the personiflcation of Indian diaskeuasis，
Encyc．Brit．，XXI． 281.
diaskeuast（dī－a－skū＇ast），n．［＜Gr．סıaбкعva－ бтйs，a reviser，an interpolator，く סıaбкعváלєєv， get quite ready，set in order，revise for publi－ cation，＜$\delta$ ó́，through，＋$\sigma \kappa \varepsilon v a ́ \zeta \varepsilon v \nu$ ，make ready， prepare，＜$\sigma \kappa \varepsilon \tilde{v o s}$ ，implement，tool，equipment．］ A reviser；an interpolator：used especially with reference to old recensions of Greek writ－ ings．Also written diasceuast．
I should be inclined to suspect the hand of the dias． Keuast in this passage more than in alnost auy other of
the poems．
Gladstone，Studies on Honver，II． 83 ． But these fables only purport to be Babrius ppoiled， after having passed through the hands of a diasceutast： barbarous Greek and wretched metre．Encyc．Brit．，III． 181.
Diaspinæ（dī－as－pīnē），n．pl．［NL．，〈Diaspis ＋ince．］A subfamily of Coccidce，typified by
the genus Diaspis；the scale－lice．Also written the genus
Diaspina．

Named Diaspina from its principal genus，Diaspia．It contains some of the most pernicious insects in existence， which，by reason of their vast multiplicity，ruin or destroy whole orchards of valuable fruit trees，or groves of shade
trees．
Stand．Nat．IFist．，II．214． trees．

NL．$<$ Gr．$\delta \ell a ́$, through， ＋ajaic，a shield．］The typical genus of scale－ insects of the subfamily Diaspinc．
diaspora（dī－as＇$\left.{ }^{\prime} \overline{0}-\mathrm{rä}\right)$ ），n．［＜Gr．dıaono $\alpha$ ，a scat－ tering，dispersion，collectively，in the Septua－ gint and New Testament，the dispersed Jews，$<$ ¿caotripeıv，scatter，sow abroad，र diá，through－ out，＋oneipelv，scatter，sow．］The dispersion of the Jews；among the Hellenistic Jews and in the New Testament，the whole body of Jews living scattered among the Gentiles after the Babylonian captivity：also used by the Jewish Christians of the apostolic age for their fellow Christians outside of Palestine（rendered ＂the strangers＂in the authorized version of 1 Pet．i．1，and＂the Dispersion＂in the revised version）．

The development of Judaism in the diaspora differed in important points from that in Palestine．

Encyc．Brit．，XVIII． 760.
 tering：see diaspora．］A hydrate of aluminium occurring in crystals and foliated masses，color－ less or of a pearly gray．It is infusible，and a amall tragment placed in the flame of a candle，or exposed to the fame of the blowpipe，slmost instantly decrepitates and is dispersed：hence its name．
diaspret，$n$ ．［＜ML．diasprus，diaper，jasper： see diapcr，jasper．］Same as jasper．
Great atones like to Corneolaes，Granats，Agata，Diaspry， Calcidonij，Hematists，and some kinde of naturall Dia－ diaspront（di－as＇pronn），n．［ML．，var．of dias－ prus，diaper，jasper，etc．：see diaper．］Same as aiaper．
 able to distinguish，in music able to expand or exalt the mind，＜ס oa $\tau \in \hat{\lambda} \lambda \varepsilon \varepsilon v_{\text {，dilate，expand，}}$ distinguish，＜$\delta \iota a ́$, apart，$+\sigma \tau \varepsilon ́ \lambda \lambda \varepsilon \iota \nu$ ，send．］In $\boldsymbol{G r}$ ．music，dilated or extended ：applied both

## diastole

to particular intervals and to a general heroic quality in a molody．
diastase（di’a－stās），n．［ $<$ F．diastase，diastase， lit．separatiön（see def．），く Gr．סiáoraoıs，sepa－ ration：see diastasis．］A substance existing in barley，oats，wheat，and potatoes after germi－ nation．It is obtained by digesting in a mixture of three parts of water and one of alcohol，at a temperature of Iried certain quantity of germinated barley ground and ared in the open air，and then pultting the whole under pressure in water and diluted alcohol，but insoluble in strong alcohol．In solution it possesses the property of cansing starch to break un at the temperature of $150^{\circ}$ transforming it－first into dextrin and then into sugar．
diastasis（dī－as＇tậ－sis），$n . ;$ pl．diastases（－sēz）．
 pres．סuбтóval，separate，cause to stand apart， $\delta \iota a ́$, apart，$+\sigma \tau \eta \vec{p} v a$, ，pres．iofával，cause to stand， $=$ E．sta－nd．］Forcible separation of bones without fracture，as the result of external me chanical injury or direct violence；dislocation； luxation．
diastatic（dī－a－stat‘ik），a．［＜Gr．dıaotatıкós， separative（cf．dıácrafıs，separation：see dias－ tase），＜סıaбт $v$ vaı，pres．$\delta u \sigma \tau \alpha ́ v a \iota$, separate：see diastasis．］Of or pertaining to diastase；pos－ sessing the properties of diastase：as，a dia－ sessing the pt．
diastatically（di－a－stat＇i－kal－i），$a d v$ ．In the manner of diastase．
The quantity of the diastatically acting albuminous aubstances increases with the progress of germination．
diastem（di＇a－stem），$n$ ．［＜LL．diastema，inter－ val：see diästema．］Same as diastema， 2.
diastema（di－a－stē＇më），$n_{0}$ ；pl．diastemata（－ma， tä̆）．［LL．，an interval，esp．in music，く Gr．סıä－ $\sigma \tau \eta \mu a$ ，an interval，difference，＜$\delta \iota a \sigma \tau \bar{\eta} v a \iota$ ，sepa－ rate：see diastasis．］1．In zoö7．and anat．，an interval between any two consecutive teeth，es－ pecially between any two series or kinds of teeth，as between the canines and premolars or incisors，or among the incisors，as in many bats． When there are no canines，as in rodents，diastema occurb between the incisors and the premolars．It necessarily occurs when opposing teeth are so long that they cross
each other when the mouth is slut．Man is notable as each other when the mouth is slut．Man is notable as having normally no diastemata，his teeth forming a con－ tinuous aeries，and being all of approximately equal engtha．．Put the same is the case with some other mam－ mals，as in the genera Tarsius and Anoplotherium．
．In anc．G7．music，an interval．Also diastem diaster（di－as＇ter），$n$ ．［＜Gr．$\delta$ ，－，two－，＋d $\sigma \tau \not \subset \rho$ ， star．］In biol．，a double star；the caryocinetie figure which results from the aster of a nucleus before this separates into two nuclei．See aster and caryocinesis．Also dyaster．
A polar star is seen at each end of the nucleus－spindle，
and is not to be confuaed with the diaster．
E．R．Lankester，Encyc．Brit．，XIX． 833.
diastimeter（dī－a－stim＇e－te̊r），n．［Prop．＊dias－ tasimeter，＜Gr．＇̊áota⿱\zh7兀s，distance，interval（く
 measure．］An instrument for measuring dis－ tances．E．H．Knight．
diastole（dī－as＇tộ－lḕ），n．［LL．．，＜Gr．sıa⿱то入দ́， dilatation，expanision，lengthening of a syllable， dıaбтยौлew，dilate，expand，put asunder：see diastaltic．］1．The normal rhythmical dilata－ tion or relaxation of the heart or other blood－ vessel，which alternates with systole or con－ traction，the two movements together consti－ tuting pulsation or beating：as，auricular dias－ tole ；Ventricular diastole．The term is also extended to some other pulaating organs，as lymph－hearts，and spe－
ciffcally to the expanding action of the contractile vesicle ciffcally to the expanding action of th
of infusorians and other protoznana．
2．The period or length of time during which a rhythmically pulsating vessel is relaxed or dilated；the time－interval which altermates with systole．－3．In Gr．gram．，a mark similar in position and shape to a comma，but origi－ nally semicircular in form，used to indicate the correct separation of words，and guard against a false division，such as might pervert the sense．Such a sign was needed to obviate the confusion
arising from the ancient practice of writiny withont divi－ arising from the ancient practice of writing withont divi－ sion between words．The diastole is still occasionally used，generally in order to distinguish the pronominal
forms $\overline{\text { on }, \tau}$ and $\bar{\delta}, \tau \epsilon$ ，＇whatever，whicll，＇from the particles
 however，is to use a space instead of the diastote．When the present shape of the comma cane into use，more or sued．Also called hypodiastole．See hyphen．
．Fylable pros，lengthening or protraction of protrac－ the ictus：as，

Ire negabamūß et tecta ignota subire．
Ocid，Metanlory． $1 .$, xiv． 250.
diastole Most cascs of diastole th Latin poetry are supposed to le instances of reversion to su older pronumelation，thongh the panse wicat defieiency．Tinis reversion is seen chiefly in verb－terminations with finai $t$ and $r$ ：ss，

Callidus ut soleat humeris portare viator．
diastolic（dī－n－stol＇ik），$a$［＜diastole + l＇ertaining to or produced by diastole．
diastolyt（dī－as＇tṑ－lì），$n$ ．An obsoleto form of cliastole．
 statopora，＜Gr．．ঠıáoraros，split up，divided（く diaot̄̄va，separate：see diastasis），$+\pi \not{p} \rho o s$, pas－ sage，pore．］The typical genus of the family Diastoporida．
Diastoporidæ（dī－as－tō－por＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．， ＜Diastopora＋iile．］A family of cyclo－ stornatous gymnolwmatous polyzoans．
diastyle（dī＇ą－stīl），a．［＜L．diustylos，＜Gr．diá－ orvios，having the columns wide apart（whence diaorintov，the space between columns），＜diá， apart，＋orvios，a column：see style ${ }^{2 .]}$ In arch．， pertaining to that arrangement of columns in a classicalorder in which the intercolumniation measures three diameters．See eut under inter－ colummiation．
Diastylidæ（dī－ą－stil＇i－dē），n，pl．［NL．，＜Dia－ stylis＋－ide．］A family of macrurous thora－ costracons erustaceans，equivalent to the sub－ order Cumaceu of sorne anthors，containing re－ markable anuectent forms related on the one

hand to schizopods，on the other to copepods， and exhibiting in somo respects a persistence of a larval type of the higher Crustacea．They are Thoracostraca or Jodophthalmice with in susil cephalo－ thoracie shield，typleaily 5 thorscie somites， 6 pairs of legs，of which at lesst the two snterior pairs are bira． mous or of the schizopod type，maxilitpeds in 2 pairs， and the godomen elongated，of 6 somites，smi in the male bearing seversi pairs of swimning－jeet besides the genera．Asunderstood by recent naturalists，it is limited to Diastylis and Leptostylis；theso lave the integuments strongly indurated，borly an，tail sharply detined，and the carapace iarge and vanlted，with a conspicuous rostriform
 gee diastyle．］The typical genus of the family Diastylida．
diasyrm（di＇a－sirm），2．［＜Gr．ঠєабขриós，dis－ paragement，ridicule，in rhet．a figure of speech go callod，＜ठıбipeıv，disparage，ridicule，tear it pieces，＜did́，apart，+ avpetv，drag，draw．］In rhet．，a figure of speech expressing disparage－ ment or ridiculo．
diatessaron（dī－a－tes＇ą－rou），$\because$ ．［L．，＜Gr．סıa
 the interval of a fourth（see diapason，diapente）
 see tessara and four．］1．In Gr．and medieval music，the interval of a fourth．－2．［Gr．To dia тعббapav（Tatian，in Eusebius）．］A harmony of the four Gospels．The first work of this kind was that of Tatian（latter half of the second century），a Christian apologist，but afterward a Gnostic．
Who would lose，in the rouference of a Diatessaron，the peculiar charm which belongs to the narrative of the dis－ ciple whom Jesus loved？Macaulay，Bosweli＇s Johnson． 3．In old phar．，an electuary composed of four medicincs：gentian，birthwort，bayborrice，and myrrh．－Diapason diatessaron．Sce diapason． diathermal（di－a－ther＇mal），$a$ ．［＜Gr．sid， through，＋$\theta \varepsilon \rho \mu o ́ s$ ，heat，$+\ddot{a l}$ ．Cf．diatherman－ ous．］Same as diathermanous．
diathermance，diathermancy（di－a－thér＇ mans，－man－si），$n$ ．［＜diatherman－0us＋－ce，－cy， after Gr．Oعppavois，heating，〈 Oعpuaiveıv，heat．］ The property of transmitting radiant heat；the quality of being diathermanous．
díathermaneity（dī－a－ther－ma－né＇i－ti），$u$ ．［ $=$ F．diathermaneite；as diatherman－oüs + －e－ity．］ Same as diathermance．
diathermanism（di－a－tler＇ma－nizm），n．［As
diatherman－otes + －ism．］Tho transmission of radiant heat．
diathermanous（di－？－ther＇ma－nus），$a$ ．［＜Gr．
 through，＋ocpuaiveuv，warm，heat，\＆$\theta \varepsilon \rho \mu o s$, heat．］Freely permeable by heat．The teris is specifically appited to certain substances，such as erystal－ ne pleces of rock－salt，ctc．，which surer rasint hent to pr diaphanous bodies sllow of the passage of light See absorption．Also diathermal，diathernic，diathermous．
diathermic（dī－a－ther＇mik），a．［As diatherm－al $+-i c$.$] same äs diathermanaus．$
In thin plates some descriptions tint the sun with a greelish huc ：other make it appear a giowing red with－ ont any trace of green．I＇ho tatter are by far more dia－
thermio than the former．
Tyndall，ladiation，of 8 ．
diathermometer（ $\mathrm{din}^{\prime}$ a－thér－mom＇o－tèr），n．［＜ Gr．dí，through，＋ $0 \varepsilon$ ®̈uós，heat，$+\mu \dot{\text { r }}$ ，mov，mea－ sure．］An instrument for measuring the ther－ mal rosistance of a substance by noting the amount of heat which it transmits．
diathermous（di－？̨－thèr＇mus），a．［く Gr．dıá， through，＋$\theta \varepsilon \rho \mu o ́ s$, heat．］Same as diather－ manous．

The diathermous forenoon atmosphere．
 arraugement，disposition，state，condition（of body or mind），（ diartotvat，arrange，dispose， place separstely，＜dı́，apart，＋ridévat，place， put．Cf．thesis．］1．In med．，a predisposing con－ dition or habit of body；constitutional predis－ position：as，a strumous or serofulous diathesis． She inherited a nervous diathesis as well as a large dower of intellectual and essthetic graces．

E．II．Clarke，Sex in Education，p． 08.
2．A predisposing condition or state of mind； a mental tendency；hence，a predisposing con－ dition or tendeney in anything．
In whichever rank you see corruption，be sssured it equsily pervades ail ranks－be assured it is tho symp－ tum of a bad social diathesis．
．Spencer，Social Statics，p． 256 All signs fail in a drought，becnuse the predisposition the diathesis，is so strongiy toward fair weather

XV． 675.
diathetic（di－a－thet＇ik），a．［＜diathesis（－thet－） $+-i c$ ．］Of or pertaining to or dependent upon diathesis；constitutional：as，diathetic tumors． Diathetic diseases：that is to say，diseases depenicnt ipon a peenlisar disposition of looly or mind，or both．
iatheticaily（di－a－thet＇i－kal－i），aclu．In a dia－ thetic manner；as regards diathesis，or consti－ tutional predisposition；constitutionally．
Out of the serous lsyer is evolved the whole voluntary motor apparatus of hones，muscles，aponeuroses，liga－ to each other nutritionaiiy sond diathetically．

E．C．Mann，Psychol．Med．，p． 346.
diatite（día－tit），$n$ ．［＜diat（om）＋－ite ${ }^{2}$ ．］A cement composed of a mixture of shellac aud finely divided silica．
diatom（di＇a－tom），$\%$ ．A member of the Diato－
Diacea．－Diatom prism．Sce prisa．
Diatoma（dī at $\overline{0}-\mathrm{mä}), n$ ．［NL．，＜Gr．as if
 ＜$\iota a ́$, through，$+\tau \varepsilon \mu-$ $\nu \varepsilon \iota \nu$, тauziv，cut．］Iu bot．，a geurs of Dilt－ tomacear，in which the frustules are connect－ angles，forming a zigzag chain，and the valves composing them only meet at the edges with－ out overlapping．There are about a dozen species，found on submerged plants and stones． Diatomacez（di＂a－tō－mā＇sē̄－̄̄），n．pl．［NI．，＜ Diatoma + －acee．］An order of microscopic unicellular algo，much resembling the Desmidi－ acca，from which they are distin－ guished by a sili－ cification of the cell－wall and by the presenco of a brownish pig ment which con－ ceals the green of the ehloro－ phyl．The eells are united into thresds etc．，and often se crete $A$ thin jelly in which they live socially．Each frus－
tula is composed tula is composed of two separate
and similar parts and similar parts （valves）the elges
of which ususily
fit one over the fit one over the a box．Reproduc－ tion takes place，as in the desmids，In two ways，by divi－ con and hy sexual conjugation．Dia． parts of the world in inmense aumbers


Diafomarce，magntred． ceolatunn in bongitudinal view of a sino

 shaped colooy，with a loteral apedicel．
（From Le．Maous and Decaisue＇s＂Tralté
geocral de Botzalque．＂）

## diatribe

st the bottom of the sea and of fresh water，and are slso lound attached to the submerged parte of aynatic plants， There are manoy rencra，nnd tie pumber of knowo species exceeds 1,500 ．They vary greatly in tive form and mark ings of the valves，whici are often exquisitely sculptured， lorning beautiful objects under the microscope aud test－ lug its highest powers．In some spectes the lines are found to equal 125,000 to the inch．Extensive Cossii deposits of the silicious remains of Diatomaceat occur in various io－ and Cafiomin They are sometimes used as pullig powder．They are alundant in suano．Also called Da－ powder．Tllaricece．
diatomacean（dí ${ }^{\circ}$－tṑ－mā＇sę̣－an），n．［＜diato－ neace－aus $+-a n$.$] In bot．，a plant of the order$ Diatomacere
diatomaceous（die ${ }^{z}$－toō－mã＇shins），$a$ ．［＜Dicto－ macee + ous．］In＂boi．，belonging to or resem－ bling Diatomacce．

During the voyage of the Chalifenger，a ．．．dintomaceous ooze was found，as a pale straw－coloured depofit，in eertain
diatomic（dī－a－tom＇ik），a．［＜Gr．\＄ie，two－，＋ arojeos，atom，+ －ic．］In chem．，consisting of two atoms：as，a dictonic radical：specifically applied to hydrates which havo two hydrogen atoms united to the nucleus radical by oxygen． It is these hydrogen atoms alone which aro easily replaced by metallic bases or other rad－ icals．
The slcoliols and fat acids are monstomic，the glycols are diatoruic，and the glycerines are triatomic compounds． diatomiferous（di＇at－tō－mif＇e－rus），a．［ $\quad$ NL ． Diatoma＋L．ferre，＝E．beir ${ }^{1}$ ，＋－ous．］Con－ taiuing or vielding diatoms．
diatomin，diatomine（dī－at＇ọ－min），$n$ ．［＜dirt－ tom $+-i t^{2}$ ，inc ${ }^{2}$ ．］The buff or yellowish－brown pigment which colors diatoms and browu algæ， obscuring the chlorophyl．Also called phyco－ xunthine．
diatomist（dī－at＇ō－mist），$\quad$ ．$[<$ dintom + －ist．$]$ $A$ botanist who has mado a special study of the Diatomacce．
diatomite（dī－at＇ọ－mīt），n．$\quad\left[<\right.$ diatam + －ite $\left.{ }^{2}.\right]$ Diatomaceous earth；infusorial earth
diatomoscope（dī－a－tom＇ö－skōp），$n$ 。［＜NL Diatoma＋Gr．окӧ̈єiv，view．］An iustrument for the examination of diatoms．
diatomous（dī－at＇ō－mus），॥．［＜Gr．as if＊d\＆á－ гоцоৎ，verbal adj．of סєor $\ell$ vetr，cut through：see Diatoma．］In mineral．，having crystals with one distinct diagonal clearage．
diatonic（dī－a－ton＇ik），a．$[=\mathbf{F}$ ．diatmique $=$ Sp．diatónico $=$ Pg．It．diatonico（cf．D．G．dia－ tonisch $=$ Dan．SW．diatonish $),\langle\mathrm{L}$ L．diatonicus， ＜Gr．datoviкóv，also simply dárovov（sc．〕ívos， class），the diatonic scale，neut．of dérovos，ex－ tending through，＜סeareivezv，stretch through， extend，$\langle\delta$ dá，through，＋reivecv，stretch，＞－óros， tone：see tone．］1．In（ir．music，noting one of the three standard tetruchords，consisting of four tones at the successive intervals of a half tone，a tone，and a tone：distinguished from chromatic and ouharmonic．See tetrachord． －2．In modern music，using the tones，intervals， or harmonies of the standard major or miner scales without chromatic alteration．－Diatonic instruments hastruments constricted to produce ouly fundamental tone．－Dratonic melody a melody with out modulation．－Dlatonic modulation，a modulation to a closely related key．See modulation．－Diatonte pro gression，a melodic passage in which the tones of the gtandard scale，major or minor，are used in succession up ward or downward．－Diatonic acale，in standard scale，
diatonically（dī－at－ton＇i－kal－i），adv．In a dia－ tonic manner．
diatonous（di－nt＇ö－nus），$a$ ．［＜Gr．stárovos， extending through：see diatonic．］Extending from front to back：in masomry，said of stones which extend entirely through a wall so that they appear on both sides of it．
diatribat，n．Same as diatribe， 1.
I have read yr learned Diatriba concerning Prayer，\＆
do exeecdingly prayse your method．
diatribe（di＇a－trib），$n$ ．［Formerly also，as L diatriba $;=\mathrm{F}$. diatribe $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．diatriba $=\mathrm{Pg}$. dia－ tribe $=$ It．diatriba，＜ML．diatriba，a disputa－ tion（L．dia triba，a sehool），＜Gr．darpı $\beta$ 亿́，a wear ing away，pastime，way of spending time，a achool，a discussion，waste of time，〈 datpij̧erv， rub away，waste，spend time，discuss，＜dé， throngh，+ roißev，rub：see trite．］1．A con－ tinued discourse or disputation．
I have made
－A diatribe on the subjeet of descrip－ tive poetry．Lovell，Among my Books， 2 d ser．，p． 182 Specifically－2．A bitter and violent critielsm； a strain of invective．

## diatribe Her continued diatribe agalnat Intellectual people H．C．ciar A really insolent diatribe which Knox boaster hinself to have launched at the Duke and the Marquis of

 diatribist（dī $\mathrm{a}-\mathrm{-tri}$－bist），$n$ ．$[<$ diatribe + －ist．］ One who writes or utters diatribes．Diatryma（di－a－－tri＇miï），n．［［NL．，＜Gr．ס九í，
 A genus of gigantic ratite fossil birds from the Wahsatch group of the Eocene of New Mexico， supposed to be the same as Gastornis（which see）．The type－species is D．gigantec．Cope． diauli，$n$ ．Plural of diaulos．
diaulos（di－á＇los），$n$ ．；pl．diauli（－lī）．［＜L．di－ aulos，a double course＜Gr．diavios，a double pipe or channel，a double course，〈 $\delta$－，two－，+ aīños，a pipe，flute．］1．An ancient Greek musical instrument，consisting of two single flutes，either similar or different，so joined at the monthpiece that they could be played toge－ ther．See cut under culetris．－2．In anc．Greek games，a double course，in which the racers passed around a goal at the end of the course， and returned to the starting－place．

Resides the foot－race in which the course was traversed only once，there were now the diaulos or douhle course and the＂long＂foot－race（dolichoa）

3．An ancient Greek itinerary moasure，the equivalent of two stadia．
diaxon（dī－ak＇son），$a$ ．and $n$ ．［＜Gr．$\delta t$－，two－， $+\grave{a} \xi \omega v$ ，axis．］I．a．Having two axes，as a spouge－spicule．See extract under diaxoni
diaxonia（di－ak－sṓni－ä），n．pl．［NL．，as diaxon $+-i a$ ．］Sponge－spicüles having two axes．
When one of the rays of this triact spicule hecomes rudinentary，Diaxonia can theorretically be produced．
It is however advantageous to conaider the diaxon apic－ ulea as part of the Triaxonia．

```
Von Lendenfeld，Proc．Zoöl．Sac．，1886，p． 560.
```

diazeuctic（dī－a－zūk＇tik），a．［Also improp．dia－

 $=$ L．jungere，join：see disjunct，join，zeugma， ete．］Disjunct：in anc．Gr．nusic，applied to two successive tetrachords that were separated by the interval of a tone，and also to the tone by which such tetrachords were separated．
diazeutic（dī－a－zū＇tik），a．Improper form of diazeuctic．
diazeuxis（dī－a－zink＇sis），n．［Gr．dáácev̧̧̧̧，dis－ junction，く ס́a弓̌vyvivat，disjoin：see diazeuetie．］ In anc．Gr．music，the separation of two sue－ cessive tetrachords by the interval of a tone， and also the tone by which such tetrachords were separated．
diazo－．［く di－2＋azo（te）．］In chem．，a prefix signifying that a compound contains a group cousisting of phenyl $\left(\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right)$ united with a radi－ cal consisting of two nitrogen atoms．
diazoma（dī－a－zómä），n．；pl．diazomata（－mą－ tä）．［L．，く＂Gr．sí̧́ゃнa，a girdle，partition， löbby，＜d九a̧nnviva gird round，＜diá，through， + ऊuvvival，gird：see zone．］In the anc．Gr． theater，a passage usually dividing the auditori－


## Theater of Epidauros，Greece，designed by Polycleitus．

$D D_{\text {diazoma；}} K_{\text {，orchestra，or konistra．（From the Proceedings }}$（11 pakTıরá）for 1883 of the Archzological Society of Atbens．）
um longitudinally at about the middle，cutting the radial flights of steps，and serving to facil－ itate communication．In some examples there are more than one diazoma，and in some small or rude thea－ procecinctio present．In the Roman theater it was called
dib ${ }^{1}$（dib），
dib （dib），v．；pret．and pp．dibbed，ppr．dibbing．
［Early mod．E．dibbe；＜ME．dibben，a var．of dip－ ［Early mod．E．dibbe；＜ME．dibben，a var．of dip－ pen，dip：see dip，v．Cf．dab1．］I．t trans．To
dip．

1598
And Jesus blisced thaim on an，
And bad thaim dib thair cuppes alle
And ber tille bern best in halle．Small），p．121． II．intrans．To dip；specifically，in angling， to dibble．
In dibbing for roach，dace，or chub，I muat not let my motion be swift：when 1 see sny of them coming towards then let it glide gently with the atream，if possihle to－ wards the figh．I．Halton，Complete Angler，p．107，note． $\mathrm{dib}^{1}(\mathrm{dib}), n_{\text {．}} \quad\left[<d i b^{1}, v . ;\right.$ var．of $\left.\operatorname{dip}, n.\right]$ 1．A dip．－2．A depression in the ground．－3．A valley．［Prov．Eng．］
$\operatorname{dib}^{2}$（dib），$n$ ．［A var．of $d u b^{3}$ ．］A pool；a dub． ［Scoteh．］

The dibs were［ull；the roads foul．
Galt，Annala of the Parish，p． 312.
dib $^{3}$（dib），n．［E．dial．；origin obscure．］1．One of the small bones，or huckle－bones，of a sheep＇s
leg；the knee－pan or the ankle－bone．See as－ tragalus．［Prov．Eng．］－2．pl．A children＇s game，consisting in throwing up the small bones of the legs of sheep，or small stones，and catching them first on the palm and then on the back of the hand．As played with pebhles，this game is also called chackxtones，jackstones．In Scotland called 3．pl．Money．［Eng．slang．］

Pray come with more cash in your pocket：
Make nunky surrender hia dibs．
James Smith，Rejected Addressea，George Barnwell． －dib，－div．［Hind．dīp，dwīp，＜Skt．deīpa，is－ land．］The final element of many place－names in India and the East：as，Serendib（an old name of Ceylon），Maldives，Laccadives．
Dibamidæ（di－bam＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，＜Diba－ mus + －ida．$]$ A family of true lacertilians， typified by the genus Dibamus．They have the clavicles dilated proximally，and frequently loop－ahaped， the premaxillary double，no interorbital septum，no co Dibamus（di－bā＇mus） Dibamus（di－bā mus），n．［NL．，＜Gr．dißa $\mu$ os，
poet．for＊$\delta i \beta \eta \mu o s$ ，on two legs，$\leqslant$ di－，two－，+ Bй a，a step，pace：see bema．］A genus of lizards，typical of the family Dibamide．
dibasic（dī－bā＇sik），a．［＜Gr．$\delta \ell-$, two－，$+\beta$ ícts， base，＋－ic．］Same as bibasic．
dibatis（di－ba＇tis），n．［An artificial word．］In logie，samo as dimaris
dibber（dib＇èr），n．［Appar．$\left\langle d i{ }^{1}{ }^{1}\right.$ for $d i p+-c r^{1}$ ． Cf．dibble ${ }^{1}$ ．］1．An instrument for dibbling； a dibble，or a tool having a series of dibbles or teeth for making holes in the ground．－2．An iron tool with a sharp－pointed end of steel，or the pointed end of a claw－bar，used by miners and others for making holes．
The pointed ends of claw－bars are often sliglitly bent， to facilitate getting a pinch and levering in certain posi－ tluns．The end．．is is called a dibber，for making holes． dibble $^{1}$（dib＇l），n．［＜ME．dibbille，dcbylle，＊dibcl； appar．＜dib1，dip，$+-e l$ ，equiv．to－er²．］A ed stick，used in gardening and agriculture to make holes in the ground for planting seeds or bulbs，setting out plants，etc．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Fll not wit } \\
& \text { et one antp of them. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Inl not wit
The dibule fn the earth to set one ahp of them．
Shak．，W．T．，ir
Take an old man＇a advice，youth， W．T．，iv． 3. into a pruning hook，and make a dibble of thy dagger． dibble ${ }^{1}\left(\operatorname{dib}^{\prime} l\right), v . t$. pret．and pp dibbling．［＜dibble ${ }^{1}$, n．$^{\text {．}}$ ．To pp．dibbled，ppr． ble，or to make holes in for plantin with a aib make holes or indentations in，as if with a dib－ ble．

An＇he＇s brought fouth $0^{\prime}$ foreign leeka，
An＇dibblet them in his yairdie．
Remains of Nithsdale Song，p． 144. A skipping deer，
With pointed hoof dibbling the glelee，
The soft receptacle，in which，secure，
Couper，Yardley Oak（1791）．
After an hour a dripping sound is heard
In all the forests，and the aoft－strewn snow
Under the trees ia dibbled thick with holes M．Arnold，Balder Dead．
dibble ${ }^{2}$（dib＇l），v．i．；pret．and pp．dibbled，ppr． dibbling．［Freq．of dibl for dip．］To dip or let the bait fall gently into the water，as in angling．
This stone fly，then，we dape or dibble with，as with the drake．

Cotton，in Walton＇s Angler
Man in a small boat fishing ：ask him civilly what he＇z doing．IIe answers ．$F$ ．＂Dibbling for chub．＂．Bumand All the villagers dibble，$F$ ．C．Burnand，Happy Thoughta，v． dibbler（dib＇lèr），$n$ ．One who dibbles，or an instrument for dibbling．

## dicacity

dibbling（dib＇ling），$n$ ．［Verbal n．of dibblc ${ }^{2}, v$ ．］ The aet of dipping，as in angling．
Not an inch of your line being to be auffered to touch Coiton，in Walton＇s Angler，ii． 241 ． dib－hole（dib＇höl），$n$ ．In coal－mining，the low－ est part of the mine，and especially of the shaft， into which the water is drained or conducted so that it may be raised to the surface by pump－ ing or otherwise．［Lancashire，Eng．］Called sump in Cornwall and in the United States，and Lodgc in various coal－mining distriets of England．
 （－lê）．［NL．，＜Gr．$\delta$ l－，twö－，+ NL．blastula，q． v．］The two－cell－layered sae into which the single cells or plastids constituting the germs of the Enterozoa first develop．E．R．Lankester． dibothrian（di－both＇ri－an），$a$ ．and $n$ ．［＜Gr．$\delta \iota$－， two－＋Botpiov，a pit．］I．$a$ ．Pertaining to or having the characters of the Dibothriide．
II．$n$ ．One of the Dibothriider；a tapeworm with only two facets or fossettes on the head， as in the genera Dibothrium and Bothrioeepha－ lus．Tho broad tapeworm，Bothrioccphalus la－ tus，is a dibothrian．
Dibothriidæ（dī－both－ri＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，＜Di－ bothrium＋ide．］A family of cestoid flat－ worms，or tapeworms，having only two suckers on the head：a synonym of Bothriocephatide． Dibothrium（dī－both＇ri－um），$n$ ．［NL．，〈Gr．$\delta t$－， two－，$+\beta 6 \theta \rho i o v$, dim．of $\beta$ boppos，a pit，trench．$]$ The typical genus of the family Dibothriide． dibrach，dibrachys（di＇brak，－is），n．［＜LL． dibrachys，＜LGr．dißpaxus（＝LL．．bibrevis），of two short syllables，$\langle\delta t-(=$ L．$b i-)$, two－，$+\beta p a-$ X＇́s＝L．brevis，short．］In anc．pros．，a foot consisting of two short syllables ；a pyrrhic． dibranch（di＇brangk），$n$ ．One of the Dibranchi－ ata．

A whole lobe or arm of a Decapod or Octopod Dibranch． Dibranchiata（di－brang－ki－à＇tä̀），nh．ph．［NL．， neut．pl．of dibranchiatus：see dibranchiatc．］ An order of aceta－ buliferous cephalo－ pods，containing tle decapod and oc－ topod Cephalopoda． It is one of the prime di－ （the other being Tetra－ branchiata），having two gills in the mantle－cavi－ ty，from 8 to 10 arms bearing suckers，a com－ plete infundibulum or Punnel，and usually an
jnk－bag，with，or more Irequently without， ghell．（See cut under ink－bag．）All the living cephalopoda，excepting the pearly nautilus，be－ long to the Dibranchia－ ta，such as cuttlefishes， squids，calamaries，etc．， together with the paper－ nautilnz．（Seecutz under tido．）Belcmittes are lossil forms of the order． The order is generally divided into two subor－ ders，Octopoda or Octo－ cera，and Decapoda or Decacera．Alao called
Cryptodibranchiata．See Cryptodibranchiata．See alao cuta under nite and cuttlefish．

## dibranchiate

lorang＇ki－āt）（dī－ orang ki－at），a．and
n．［ NL ．dibran－ chiatus，く Gr，st－， two－，+ Bpá $\begin{aligned} & \text { gills．} 1 . \\ & \text { ．Having }\end{aligned}$ two gills；specifi－ cally，in cephalopods，pertaining to the Di－ branchiata．
II．n．A cephalopod of the order Dibranchi－ ata；a dibranch．
dibs（dibz），n．［Ar．］A thick molasses or syr－ up made in Syria by boiling down grape－juice； also，syrup or honey of dates．
dibstone（dib＇stōn），n．1．A little stone or bone used in the game of dibs．－2．pl．Sameas dib3， 2. I have acen little girls exercise whole hours together， and take abondance of pains to be expert at diosiones． Locke．
dicacious（di－kā＇shus），a．［＜L．dieax（dicaci－）， talking sharply or satirically，witty（s dicerc， say：see rliction），＋E．－ore．］Satirical；pert； saucy．Imp．Dict．
dicacityt（di－kas＇i－ti），$n . \quad[<\mathrm{L}$. dicacita $(t-) s$ ，
rallery，wit，$\langle$ dicax $($ dicaci－$)$ ，witty：se日 di－

## Female Cuttlefish（Sepraa officina－ 2is），

fied $2,3,4,5$ ，the produced and modi－ so－called arms or foot，constituting the so－called amms or brachia；$a$ ，buccal
mass，with lips，jaws，and tongue ；$b$ ， mass，with lips，jaws，and tongue $; b$ ，
 m，mantle $; n$ ，left hepatic dinct $: 0$ ，
ovary $; \phi, 0$ ovidinct；$q$ ，one of the aper－
tures by wich the water－chan tures by which the water－chambers of the branchiz：$s$, esophageal，gzo－
glia；$s p$ ，the cuttebone or sepiost．

＋



$$
4
$$

## dicacity

cacious．］Satiricalness；sauciness；pertness． Cockeram， 1632.
hacilius．．．had a scornful name given him by the millo tury dicacity of his own company．

Bp．Waeket，Abp．Willinms，IY． 133.
This give a sort of petnlant dicacity to hls repartees． Graves，Splritual Quixate，1． 8.
Dicæidæ（dī－sö＇i－dē），n．pl，［NL．，＜Dicew + －idre．］An artificial family of oscino passerine birds，named from the genus licewn，usually merged in Nectarimided．It includes，aeeording to somo authors， 19 genern of chiefly Indlan，Australlan，and l＇olynesian birils，resembling the sun－birds in many re－ spects．
dicæology（dī－8ē－ol＇ö－ji），n．［＜LL」．dicaologia， ＜Gr．diкa！o $\begin{aligned} \\ \text { ia，a plea in defonso，＜dixaoos，}\end{aligned}$ right，just，nout．to dikauv，a right，a just claim （く diкn，justieo），＋－$\quad$ oyia，＜$\lambda \varepsilon \gamma \varepsilon \iota v$, speak ：seo －ology．］In rhet．，a mode of defense by which the accused admits the act charged as stated， but seeks to justify it as lawful，or by pleading mitigating cir－ cumstances． Dicæum（dīsē－ （Cuvier ${ }^{\text {［ }}$［NL． An extensive genus of Iudi－ genus of Iudi－ dian tenuiros－ tral passerine birds，of the family Nectari－ nidere and sub－ family Drepa－ nince；a group of small sun－ bircls，having a slender，acute， arcuate bill， the tarsi short， and the plu－ mage inore or loss red．

## Swallow Sun lixd（nicaum hirundi－

hirundinaceun of Anstralin has a relatively hroal and llattened beak，llke a swallow＇s（whence the name），nul is the type of a sulgenns Microchelidon．It was formerly
called the swallow－warbler．Also written Diceum．Strict． land， 1843.
dicarbonate（dj̄－kår＇bo－nāt），n．［＜di－2＋car－ bonatc¹．］In chem．，same as bicarhonatc． dicarpellary（dī－kär＇po－lă－ri），a．$\quad[<d i-2+c a r-$ $j \operatorname{jel}(l)+$ ary ${ }^{1}$ ．］In bot．；composed of two car－ pels．
dicast（di＇kast），n．［＜Gr．ঠıкатй久，a judge（in Athens rather a juryman，the presiding judge being ó крєтйs：see crilic），〈 §iкá̧cuv，judgo， ＜ঠikخ，justice．］In ancient Athens，one of 6,000 citizens who were chosen by lot an－ ，$u$ ually to sit as judgos，in greater or loss num－ ber according to the importanco of the case， and whose functions corresponded to those of the modern juryman and judge combined．The 6,000 dicasta were livided by lot into 10 sections of 500 ench，with a supplementary section of 1,000 ，from which aecidental defleiencles or absences were supplied．The sectlons were assigned frota tho to time the different courts；and，nccording to the character of tho ease to be ther，or a fractlonal part of $n$ sectlon．In cases pertaining to religion or mititary matters，etc．，trial was somethnes had heforo n selected panci of dieasts（a special or struck jury），who sat as experts．In csses of importance one of the thesmothetes servell as presile entol the court．Also dikast． dicastery（di－kas＇te－ri），n．［＜Gr．סєкабтирюov， a court of justice，〈 $\delta \iota \kappa \check{\zeta}$ èv，judge：see dicast．］ In Gr．antiq．，a court of justico；espocially，in Athens，ono of the courts in which dicasts sat； honeo，the court or body of dicasts thenselves． The dicastery differed from the motlern jury in that the fommer may be regarded as tho wiole body of citlzens rep－ the jury is a gronp of peers，originally siso friends or ac－ fuaintnuces，of the parties concerned． dicatalectic（di－kat－a－lek＇tik），$a_{\text {．}}$［＜Gr．dıкат́。 дпктоs（1leplıestion ），＜$\delta \ell$－，two－，donlıle，+ ката－ дnкто́s，catalectic，＜катадク̆үєи，leave off：sce cata－ lectic．］In pros．，characterized by doublo cata－ lexis，botl interior and final；having an incom－ plete foot both in the middle and at the end． The clactylic pentaneter is an example of $n$ dieatalectle line，the third and the last foot both being incomplete：


## See catalectic nnd procatalecti

dicatalexis（di－kat－a－lck＇sis），n．［NL．（cf．LGr．
 double，＋кatánクछıs，catalexis：sco catalexis．］ In pros．，concurrence of interior and final cata－ loxis：incompleteness of both a middle and a final foot in a line．
dice（dis），n．pl．［＜ME．dicc，dyce（sometimes in double pl．dyces），irreg．spelling of dyse，deys，
des，dece，pl．of dee，die：see dic3．］1．The plural of dic ${ }^{3}$ ．－2．A gamo with dice．See die ${ }^{3}$ ． dice（dis），थ．；pret．and pp．diced，ppr．dicing． ［＜ME．dycen，play with dice，also eut into eubes or squares，（dycc，dys，dice：see dicc，n．］］ I．intrans．To play with dico．
Agalne they dice as last，the poorest rogues of all
vill sitt them downe in open fiell，and there to gaming pall． 71akluyt＇s Voyages，1． 338
I ．．．diced not above seven times a week
Shak．， 111 en ．IV．，ill．s．
II．trans．1．To cut into cubes or squares．－ 2．To sew a kind of waved pattern on（the bor－ der of a garment）．－3．To decorate with a pat－ tern（espocially a woven ono）resembling cubes seen diagonally－that is，with hexagons so shaded by the run of the thread as to resemble cubes so placed；less properly，to weave with a pattern of squares or lozenges touching one another．－To dice away，to lose at dice；gamble away． ［Rare．］

An unthrift，that will dice avory his akin，
Itather than want to stake at ordinaries．
Shirley，The Wedding，v． 2
dice－box（dis＇bokz），n．1．A box from which dice are thrown in gaming，usually in tho form of a cylinder contracted in the middle．
The common method of throwing the dice is with a hol－ low cyllmiter it wood，called the dice－box，Into which they are put，ami hence，belng frss shaken logether，thrown
2．A species of insulator for telegraph－wires， shaped like a box for throwing dicc，along the axis of which the wiro is carried．
dice－coal（dis＇kōl），n．In coal－mining，certain layors of coal which break readily into small cubical fragments resombling dice in form． ［Leicestorslire，Fing．］
dicellate（di－sel ${ }^{\prime}$ āt），$a$ ．［ $\langle$ Gr．dike $\lambda \lambda a$, a two－ pronged hoo（ $\langle\delta \iota-$ ，two－，$+\kappa \hat{\lambda} \lambda \lambda \varepsilon \nu$, drive，urge）， + －ate ${ }^{1}$ ．］Two－pronged，as a sponge－spicule． Dicentra（di－son trạ̈），$n$ ．［N1．，＜Gr．diкevtpos， with two stings or points，〈 $\delta<-$ ，two－，+ кevrpov， a point，sting，spur：soe conter I.$]$ A genus of a point，sting，spur：soe conterl．］A genus of
dolicato perennial herbs，of the natural order Fumariacea，of about a dozen species，natives of North America and castern and central Asia．The species have glancous dissected leaves and a heart－shaped or two－spurred corolls．The stulirrel－corn，


## Bleeding－heart（Dicentra spectabilis），

D．Canadensia，and Dutchman＇s－breeches，D．Cucullaria， are common specjes of the northern United States．The from nerthern China，is frequent in gardens．Also called Dielyitra．
dicephalous（dī－sef＇a－lus），a．［＜Gr．sinepanos， two－headed，＜$\delta \iota$－，two－，＋кєфaij，head．］Hav－ ing two heads on one body；bicapitate． dice－playt（dis＇plà），$n$ ．The game of dice．

Dice－play，and sueh other foolish and pernleions games， dice－player（dis＇plä＂er），n．［＜ME．dicenlayer： ＜dice + player．］One who plays at dice；a dicer．
dicer（dï＇sér），n．［＜ME．dyser，dysar，＜dys， dico：seo dicc，r．］One who plays at dice；a gamester．

As talse as dicers＇oaths．
Shat．，Hamlet，1ii． 4.
 blo horn：soë dicerous．］1．A genus of dimy－ arian bivalves，having subequal valves with spirally prolonged umbones and a very thick hinge，with prominent teeth，two in one valve and one in the other，oceurring in the Ooflite，


Right and Lef Valves of Diceras a
and referred to the family Chamide：named from the pair of beaks twisted like a ram＇s horns．Lamarck，1805．－2．A genus of worms． Rudalphi， 1810.
dicerion（di－ser＇i－on），，n．［MGr．sikf $\rho t o v,\langle$ Gr． diкepos，two－horncd（diкepas，a double horn），く $\delta_{1-,}$ two－，$+\kappa \hat{\ell} \rho a \rho$, a liorn．］A candlestick with two lights，representing the two natures of Christ，used by the Greek bishops in blessing the peoplo．See tricerion．
 ршт－，dıкер - ），＂also diкєpas（ diкєрат－），two－horned （cf．Dierurus），＜$\delta \iota$－，two－，$+\kappa \varepsilon \rho a \varsigma$ ，horn．Cf．bi－ corn．］In entom．，having a pair of developed antonne．
dich $\dagger$ ．A corrupt form found only in the follow－ ing passage，usually explained as standing for $d^{\prime}$ it（do it）．
Much gooud dich thy gooxi heart，Apemantns． Shak，T．of A．，i． 2
 + NL．chata，q．v．］A division of hrachycerous dipterous insects，containing thoso two－winged flics which have tho proboscis or sucker com－ posed of two pieces．It contains the family Muscidfe and others．The common honso－fly is an example．
The number of pecca composing the haustellum varies －two，four，or six；and on this character Macguart has Tetrachetre，and Hexachettie，respeectively．
ravene，zıwi．Class．，p． 123.
dichætous（dī－kétus），a．［As Jichater＋ －ous．］Pertaining to or having the characters of tho Dishate．
dichas（dī＇kas），n．［Gr．dixás（ $\delta e \chi a \delta-$ ），the half，〈dixa，in two，＜dis（dr－），twice：see di－2．］A lalf foot in ancient Greek long measure．The Attie measure is supumseli to have been 5．84 inches，the Iate Ekyptian（P＇hifeterinn） 7 inches，English messure．
dichasia，n．Plural of dichasium．
dichasial（dī－kā＇si－n！），a．［＜dichasium + －al．］ In bot．，pertaining to or resembling a dicha－ sium．
The dichaxial form of inflorescence
Encyc．Brit，IV． 124.
dichasium（dī－kā＇si－nm），n．；pl．dichasia（－ị）．
［NI., ＜Gr．dixaots，division：sce diehastasis．］ In bot．，a cyme having two main axes．
dichastasis（dī－kas＇tạ－sis），n．［NL．，improp．
for＂dichasis，＜Gr．dixaous，division，half，＜
 twice：see di－2．］Spontaneous subdivision． Jana．
dichastic（di－kas＇tik），a．［＜Gr．Jixaots，divi－ sion；cf．dichastusis．］Capable of subdividing spontaneously．1mp．Diet．［Rare．］
dichet，$n$ ．and $v$ ．A Middle English form of ditch．
Dichelesthildæ（dī ${ }^{\prime}$ kề－les－thin＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．， （Dichelesthium + －ido．］A family of sipho－ nostomous parasitio crustaccans or fish－lice， typified by the genus Dichelcsthium，having abortive limbs．Also written Dichelestiidar．
Dichelesthium（dī－kẹ－lea＇thj－um），$n . \quad[N L ., \leqslant$ （！）Gr．dixnдos，also dixahos，cloven－hoofed，orig．
 ＋$\quad$ twhy，a hoof，cloven hoof，claw，spur，forked probe，notch，ete．，orig．anything parted，$\langle\downarrow$ ＊$\chi a$ in $\chi$ aivecu，gape，yawn，part），+ ėoien，eat．］


Dichelesfhtium stwrionis，magnified．
The typical genus of fish－lice of the family Dichclesthiide．Also written Dichelestium．Her－ mann， 1804.
Dichitonida（dī－ki－ton＇i－dä），n．pl．［NL．，＜Gr． $\delta_{l-}$, two－$+\chi u \tau \dot{v} v$, tunio（ehiton），+ －ida．］A
group of tunicaries，ascidians，or sea－squirts， equivalent to the order Ascidioida．

## dichlamydeous

dichlamydeous（dī－klạ－mid＇ẹ－us），$a$ ．［＜Gr．$\delta \iota-$ ， two－+ रiauvs（ $\chi^{\lambda, a \mu v \delta-), ~ a ~ c l o a k ~(s e e ~ c h l a m y s), ~}$ + －eous．］In bot．，having a double perianth， consisting of both calyx and corolla
dichlorid（dī－klō＇rid），$n$ ．Sane as bichlorid． dichloro－methane（dī－klō＂rō－mē＇thān），$n$ ． dichlor $(i d)+m e t h a n e$.$] Methylene dichlorid．$ dicho－．［ $\left\langle\mathrm{Gr} . \delta_{i} \chi 0-\right.$ ，combiniug form of dixa， two，apart，＜ois（ $\delta t-$ ，，twice，two－：see terms， The first element in several scien
meaning in two parts，＇in pairs．＇＜Gr．dixa， in two，＋ßovvos，a hill，height，mound，prob．a Cyrenaic word．］1．A fossil genus of non－ ruminant or bunodont artiodactyl quadrupeds of Eocene age，type of the family Dichobunids： so called from their bunodont molars．－2 （di＇kō－būn）．［l．c．］An animal of this genus or of the family Dichobunide
Dichobunidæ（dī－kō－bū́ni－dē），n．pl．［NL．， Dichobune＋－ide．］A family of extinct artio－ dactyl quadrupeds．They sre related to the anoplo－ theres，but have the body somewhat leporiform，with the hind limbs disproportionately longer than the fore，and the teeth more specialized than in the 4 noplotheriido． The teeth sre 44 in number，with 6 persistent upper in－ cisors．The dichobuncs are supposed to have had a diffuse placenta and a trlpartite stomach with no developed psaiterium，and hence to have been non－ruminant．The dentition is of the pattern called bunotont．The leadia
genera are Dichobune and Dichodon，from the Eocene．
dichogamic（dī－kō－gam＇ik），a．［＜dichogamy + －ic．］Relating to dichogamy．
dichogamous（dī－kog＇a－mus），a．［＜Gr．סixa，in two，+ रó $\mu \mathrm{os}$ ，marriagë．］In bot．，exhibiting or characterized by dichogamy．
With dichogamous plants，early or Iste flowers on the Daruin，Differest．
dichogamy（dī－kog＇a－mi），n．［As dichogam－ous $+-y$ ．］In bot．，a provision in hermaphrodito flowers to prevent self－fertilization by a differ－ ence in the time of maturity of the authers and stigma．It is distingnished as proteranirous or proter－ ogynous，according as the authers or the stigmas are the first to beconle mature．
The samse end［cross－fertilization］is gained by dichog－ amy or the mathration of the reproductive elements of the same flower at different periods．

## Darwin，Different Forms of Flowers，p． 258.

Dicholophidæ（dī－kō－lof＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，＜ Dicholophus + －urc］Dicholophus：synonyg of Cariomidle（which see）．J．J．Kaup， 1850. Dicholophus（dì－kol＇ō－fus），$n$ ．［NL．（Illiger， 1811），〈Gr．dixa，in two，＋iópos，a crest，ridge．］ A genus of birds：same as Cariama， 2 ．
dichord（dī’kôrd），$n$ ：［＜Gr．dixopdov，an instru－ ment with two strings，neut．of dixopdog，two－ stringed，く $\delta<-$ ，two－，$+\chi$ op $\delta \dot{\jmath}$ ，string：see chorel， cord ${ }^{\circ}$ ．］1．An ancient musical iustrument，of the lute or harp class，having two strings．－2． A general term for musical instruments having two strings to each note．
dichoree（dī－kō＇r＇ē），$n$ ．Same as dichorcus．
dichoreus（dī－kō－rē＇us），n．；pl．dichorei（－ī）． ［L．，also，later，dichorius，＜Gr．dixópéos，＜di－， two－，$+\chi$ opeios，choreus．］A double choreus or trochee；a trochaic dipody regarded as a single compound foot．Also called dichoree and di－ trochice（which see），
dichotomal（dī－kot＇ō－mal），a．［As dichotom－ones + －al．］In bot．，growing in or pertaining to the forks of a dichotomous stem：as，a dichotomal flower．
dichotomic（dī－kō－tom＇ik），$\alpha$ ．［As dichotom－ous optical tabie．Same ss dichotomons－Dichotomic syn－ optical table．Same ss dichotomous key（which see，un－ dichotomically
dichotomically（di－kọ－tom＇i－kal－i），adv．Same as dichotomously．
dichotomise，$v$ ．See dichotomize．
dichotomist $\dagger$（di－kot＇ō－mist），n．［ $<$ dichotomy + －ist．］One who dichotomizes，or classifies by subdivision into pairs．
These dichotomists ．．would wrest ．．．．whatsoever oth not sptly fall within those dichotomies．

Bacon，On Learning VI ii． 81

dichotomization（dī－kot＂ō－mi－zā＇shon），n．［く dichotomizc + －ations．］Division into two parts； separation or classification by dual or binary subdivision．
dichotomize（di－kot＇ō－miz），v．；pret．and pp． dehotomizcd，ppr．dichotomizing．［＜Gr．סıxoto－ $\mu \varepsilon i v$, cut in two（ $\delta$ iरóto $\mu o s$, adj，cut in two），+ －ize：see dichotomons．］I．trans．To cut into two parts ；divide into pairs；specifically，to classify by subdivision into pairs．
II，intrans．To scparate into pairs；become

The leat in Dracunculns has a very peculiar shape：
onsists of a number of lebes which are disposed upon a
talk which ls more or less forked（tends more or less to stalk which ls more or less forked（tends more or less to
Nature， $\mathbf{X X X} .272$
Also spelled dichotomise．
dichotomous（dī－kot＇ō－mus），a．［＜LL．dicho－ tomos，$\langle$ Gr．dixotókos，cutting in two，propar－ oxytone dixóтouos，cut in two，divided equally，
 ing to or consisting of a pair or pairs ；divid cd into two，or having a dual arrangement or order．
Take the classification of the sclences，and it is seen that mous division：it is the widest sweep with a pure Concrete．W．L．Davidson，Mind，XII． 251. Specificslly－（a）In bot．，regularly dividing by pairs from
below upward；two－forked：ss，a dicholomous stem．A ood example of a dichotomous stem is furnished by th mistletoe．See cut under dichotomy．
It is in this manner that the dichotomous character given to the entire stipes．W．B．Carpenter，Micros．，§ 294. （b）In zooll：：（1）Branching by pairs；biranous；bifur－ cate；forked：as，the dichotomous division of a deer＇s snt crs，the dichotomous foot of a crustacesn．（2）Disti－ the mldde：as，the dichotomous halrs of a squiriel＇s tail （c）In classification，blnsry ；dual；arranged in two rank or series；opposed by pairs，ns a set of clasracters，or a number of objects characterized by dichotomization．Also tabular gni．－Dichotomous key or tabie，in nat．hist．，， tanged srtifictally，so that iy a series of contrasts and ex clusions the desired order is finally reached．
dichotomously（ $\mathrm{d} \overline{\mathrm{i}}$－kot＇ō－mus－li），$\alpha d v$ ．In a dichotomous manner；by subdivision into two parts or into pairs．Also dichotomically．
All the Ssuropsida possess a rarynx，a trachea，and one or two lungs．The bronchir a
dichotomy（ $\mathrm{d}_{\mathrm{i}}-\mathrm{kot}^{\prime} \bar{o}-\mathrm{mi}$ ），n．；pl．dichotomics （－miz）．［ Gr ．$\delta \ell \chi$ ото $\mu i a$, a cutting in two，$\langle\delta \iota \chi 0$ Touos，cutting in two：see dichotomous．$]$ A cut ting in two ；division into two parts or into twos ； subdivision into halves or pairs；the state of being dichotomous．
Nor contented with \＆general breach or dichotomy with their church，［they］do subdivide and nifnce themselve Specifically $-(a)$ In logic，the division of a whole into two parts；Linary classification．Ramus revived，ayainst the Aristotelians，the Platonic doctrine，which has has many But the opinion las found little favor siuce Kant．
We cannot by any logical dichotomies accurstely expres sentions．which，In Nature，graduste into esch other in
$H$ ．Spencer，Prin．of Biol，$\& 75$ （b）In astron，that phsse of the meon in which it ap pears bisected or shows only half its disk，as at the quad ranching by constant forklug as is shown in some stems，the vena． tion of some leaves，etc．This node of branching in plants is ariously modified，as when only ne of the branches at each fork which case the dichotomy is said Which case the dichotomy is said veloped branches lie alwsys upon he same side of the axis，the sym－ podial dichotomy is helicoid；if alternately upon opposite sides，it is scorpioid．－Argument from dichotomy，one of the arguments of Zeno the Elestic against plursl－
 ty and magnitude．Anything hav $\begin{gathered}\text { morescence of } V \text { val } \\ \text { mella }\end{gathered}$
og magnitude must consist of two parts，and those again two，ad infinitum．Thus，the ultimate parts have no ichotriæne（dī－kō－tri＇ē whole．
 wo，+ rpiava，a trident．see tricene．$]$ In the nomenclature of sponge－spicules，a dichoto mous triæne；a cladose rhabdus whose thre cladi or arms divide into two．See tricene．
The arms of a trixne may bifurcate（dichotricene）once， twice，ol oftener，or they may trifureate
dichroic（ $\mathrm{d} \overline{-}-\mathrm{kro}$＇ik）， colored（sce dichroous），+ －ic．］1．Character ized by dichroism：as，a dichroic crystal．－2 ized by dichroism：as dichromatic．
dichroism（dī＇krō－izm），n．［＜dichro－ic + －ism．］In optics：（a）A property possessed by many doubly refracting crystals of exhibiting different colors when viewed in different direc－ tions．Thus，palladium chlorid appesrs of a deep－red color along the axis，and of a vivld green when viewed In a trsnsverse direction．Mica affords another example， ransparent and of a different color in another．This prop erty is due to the difference in the absorption of the light． （b）The exhibition of essentially different col－ ors by certain solutions in different degrees of dilution or concentration．
dichroistic（dī－krō－is＇tik），a．［＜dichro－ism + dichroous．
dick
dichroite（di＇krō－īt），$n$ ．［＜Gr．dixpoos，two－col－ c．］Iolite（which its．
Dichromanassa（dī＂krọ－man－nas＇ă），n．［NL．， Gr．$\delta t-$ ，two－，$+\chi \rho \omega \overline{\mu a}$ ，color，+ vãoбa，Doric form of vinaбa，vīттa，a duck：see Anas．］A genus of herons exhibiting dichromatism；the dichroic egrets，as the reddish egret，D．rufa， which in one state is pure white（and known as Peale＇s egret，in another variously colored
dichromate（dī－krō＇māt），n．［＜di－2 + chro－ mate．］Same as bichromate．
$+\chi \rho \bar{\omega} \mu a\left(\tau_{-}\right)$， mic．］Haviag or producing two colors ；exhib－ iting or characterized by dichromatism．Also dichroic and bichromatic．
dichromatism（di－krō＇ma－tizm），n．［＜dichro－ mat－ic＋－ism．］The quality of being dichromat－ ic；the state or condition of normally present－ ing two different colors or systems of coloration： in zoöl．，said of animals which，being ordinari－ ly of a given color，regularly or frequently ex－ hibit a different coloration，due to melanism， erythrism，etc．The red and gray plumages of many owis，the red and green plumages of sundry parrots，the of deliromatism．See color－variation．
Remarkable dufferences of plamage in many cases，con－ stituting dichromatism，or permanent nornal difference dichromic（dī－krō＇mik），a．［＜Gr．סixpo $\mu$ os， two－colored，く dє－，two－，＋$\chi \rho \bar{\omega} \mu a$ ，color：sce chrome，etc．］Relating to or embracing two colors only；bichromatic：used by Herschel to describe the vision of a color－blind person who lacks the perception of one of the three pri－ mary colors assumed in accordance with the Young－IIelmholtz theory of color（which see， under color）．
Merschel regarded the vision of Dalton as dichromic，the red being wanting．Le Conte，Sight，p． 63 ． dichronous（dī’krō－nus），a．［＜LL．dichronus， Gr．dixpovos，having two times or quautities，$\langle$ $\delta_{t-}$ ，two－，+ Xpóvos，time．］In anc．pros．：（a）Hav－ ing two times or quantities；varying in time； sometimes long and sometimes short；common； doubtful（Latin anceps）：as，a dichronous vowel or syllable；representing a doubtful vowel－ sound：as，a dichronous letter．In Greek grammar the three vovel－letters $a$, ，$v$ ，which may be either long or short in sound，are called dichronous，in contrast to the
fonr remaining vowel letters，which are fixed in four remaining vowel．letters，which are，fixed in quantity
（ and o slways short，$\eta$ and w always long）．（b）Con－ sisting of two normal short times or moree； disemic：as，a dichronous foot；lasting for the space of two times or morm：as，a dichronous long（that is，an ordinary long，equal to two shorts，distinguished from a trichronozs or other protracted long）：as，a dichronous pause． See disemic．
dichroous（dī＇krọ－us），a．［＜Gr．dixpoos，dixpovs， dixpos，two－colored，ot－，two－，${ }^{+}$xpoia，xpoa， dichroistic．
dichroscope（dī＇krọ̄－skōp），n．［Irreg．＜Gr． di－$^{-}$ xpoos，two－colored，+ oкопгiv，view． An in－ strument for testing the dichroism of crystals， usually consisting of an achromatized double－ image prism of Iceland spar，fixed in a brass tube which has a small square hole at one end and a convex lens at the other，of such power as to give a sharp image of the square hole． On looking through the instrument the square hole up－ pesrs double，the light which passes through being divided other；and if a dichroic crystal is placed in front of it，the two images，corresponding to the two sets of light－vibrs． tions，will appear of different colors．A dichroscope msy be combined withe polarizing apparstus or a microscope． dichroscopic（di－krọ－skopitk），a．［くdichroscope $+-i c$ ．］Pertaining to the dichroscope：as，di－ chroscopic observations．
dichtings，n．pl．See dightings．
dicing（di＇sing），$n$ ．［＜MF．dysyng，verbal n．of dysen，dycen，dice：sce dice，$v$ ．］1．Gaming with we．
Where dicing is，there are other follies also
Latimer，6th Sermon bef．Ediv．VI．， 1549.
2．A method of decorating leather in squares or diamonds by pressure．E．II．Knight．
dicing－house（dī＇siag－hous），n．A house in which games with dice are played；a gaming－ honse．
The public peace cannot be kept where public dicing－ Jer．Toulury Duc

Jer．Taylur，Ductor Dubitantinm，ii．472．（Latham．）
The mound or bank of of dike and of ditch．］ ［Prov，Eng．］

## Dicranum

dick $^{2}$（dik），$n$ ．［Perhaps＜D．dek，a cover，a It ocenrs in the Lower Carboniferous in various uilt）the same as del．，a deck： of which dick is thus ajpar．a var．form．Tho E．form may be due in part to association with the proper uame Dich．Hence dim．dichy ${ }^{2}$ ，q v．］1．A leathern apron．－2．A bib．Halli dick－dunnock（dik＇dun＂ok），$n_{\text {．}}$［く dick（see dicky－birel）＋dunnock．］＂A local British name of the hedge－sparrow，Accentor modularis．Mac－ gillivay．
dickens（dik＇enz），n．［Prob．ult．connected with LG．duks，düker，denker，alciker，the donce； all prob．fanciful variations of dcuec，LG．düs （see dcucc 1 ），the E．dickens simulating Dickon，
Diccon，an old dim．niekname for Hichard（see dicky1），whence the suruames Dickens，Dickon－ son，Dicconson，Dickenson，Dichinson，etc．］The deuce：used interjectionally，with the definite article（formerly sometimes with the indefi－ nite）．
Ford．Where had you this preity weathercock ？
Ifrs．Fage．I camnot tell what the dickens hls name fs
my husband had hlm ot．
Shak．，M．W．of W．，II． 2 ．
What a dickins does he mean by a trivial Sum？
Congreoe，Old Batchelor，II． 1.
To play the dickens．Same as to play the deuce（which see，under deuces）．
It is not a safe matter to undertake to dlsperse these robust monkeys who play the dickens with the telegraplı dicker ${ }^{1}$（dik＇êr），$n . \quad[=$ Se．daker，dakir，daiker，a quantity of ten（hides，etc．）$\langle$ ME．llyker＝Icel． dckr $=$ Sw， （lecker $=$ Dan．deger $=$ LG．deker $=$ G．declecr，ten（hides，ete．）（ML．decorc，dc－ cara，dicora，tlaera，dacrum，ОF．dakcre，dacre， after the Teut．forms），＜L．decuria，a division consisting of ten，$\langle$ decem $=\mathrm{E}$ ．ten：seo decury and ten．］The number or quantity ten；par－ ticularly，ten hides or skins，forming the twen－ tieth part of a last of hides．［Obsolete or provincial．］
Also that no maner foreyn sille no lether in the seid cite，but it be in the yelde halie of the same，payinge for the custom of eucry dyker， $\mathrm{j}_{\text {．}} \mathrm{d}$ ．

Enylizh Gilds（E．E．T．S．），p． 384.
dicker ${ }^{2}$（dik＇err），v．［Prob．＜dicker ${ }^{1}$ ，with ref－ erence to the frontier trade in hides，skins， ete．］I．intrans．To trade by petty bargaining and barter；haggle．
The white men who penetrated to the seml．wilda［of the West］were al ways ready to dicker and to awap．

Cooper，Oak Openings．
Alter years of diekering，highly discreditable to a great State，Teunessee and her creditors agreed on alxty cents aettled．

II．trans．To barter；trade off；swap．［Rare．］ ［U．S．］
dicker ${ }^{2}$（dik＇èr），$n$ ．［＜dicker2，v．］Trading on a small seale by bargain and barter ；a trans－ action so conducted．［U．S．］

Selish thritit and party held the scalea
For peddling dicker，not for honest sales
dickey，$n$ ．See dicky ${ }^{2}$ ．
dickinsonite（ $\mathrm{dik}^{\prime}$ in－son－it），$n$ ．［After the Rev．William Dickinson．］A phosphate of man－ ganese，calcium，and sodium，oceurring iu crys－ tals and crystaline aggregates of a green color and micaceous structure at Branchville，Con－ necticut．
Dicksonia（dik－sṓni－ii），n．［NL．，after James Dickson，a British bëtanist（died 1822）．The surname Dickson，otherwise spelled Dixon，is equiv．to Dick＇s son，Dick being a familiar form of Richard，and used both as a Christian namo and as a surname．Cf．dicky ${ }^{1}$ ．］ 1 genus of ferns having large，much－divided fronds，and small sori placed close to the margin of the frond at the apex of a vein．The sorus conaists of and inclosed by the cup－shaped lndustum．The latter Is open at the top，and partly adherent at the outer alde to a rettexed toothlet of the frond．The number of apecles known is over 40，nnd ahout hale of them are tree－ferns．
An Australlan specles，Dicksonia antarctica，is one of the An Australian specles，Dicksonic antarctica，is one of the
most ornamental tree－ferns in cultivation．Most of the most ornamental tree－ferns in cuitivation．Most of the
 perate zone，and one，$D$ ．nilosiuscula，ls common in eastern
Dicksoniltes（dik－sō－nī－i＇tēz），u．［NL．，く Dick－ sonia + －ites．］The nane of a genus of fossil ferns proposed by Sterzel，including species pre－ viously referred by anthors to l＇ecoptcris，Ale－ thopteris，and other gonera，from which this ge－ nus has been scparated in accordance with cer－ tain marked peculiarities in its fructification． 101

## localities in lurope．

dicky ${ }^{1}$（dik＇i），u．；pl．diehies（－iz）．［E．dial．， also called dick－ass；a familiar use of the proper name Dick，dim．Dichy；ef．jack，jack－ass，of similar origin．Tho name Dick，otherwise Rick， is a familiar form of lichard，a favorito name in lingland sinco the time of Riehard Cœur de Lion．The name is $\mathrm{l}^{*}$ ，of OHG．origin：OHG． rihhi，richi，powerful，rich；harti，in comp．－hart strong，bravo：see rich and hard．Cf．dickens．］ An ass；a donkey．

Tlme to begln the dicky races，
More famed for laughter than for apeed．
Bloomfield，Richard and Kate．
dicky ${ }^{2}$ ，dickey（dik＇i），n．；pl．dichies，dickeys （－iz）．［Of dial，origin；dim．of dick ${ }^{2}$, q．v．］ 1. shirt－front；a separate front worn over the breast in place of a shirt，or to hide a shirt not fit to be seen．Separate shirt－fronts of this kind，siso called false basomand sha，were worn over plain shirts 4．$\Lambda$ kind of high standing shirt－collar formerly worn．［Now Eng．］
My sonl swells till It almost tears the shirt off my buz－ zum，and even fractures my dickry．
5．The seat in a carriage on which the driver sits，whether in front or not；a seat behind the body of a carriage for servants，etc．
Three people were aqueezed Into It bealdea the driver， Who sat，of course，in his own particuiar little dickey at
Dickens，Pickwick，xivl． dicky－bird（dik＇i－bêrd），n．［Also dichoy－bird； ＜dicky，dim．，applied familiarly to animals（see dicky1），＋bir（ll．］A little bird．
＇Twas，I know，in the apring－time when Nature looks gay， As the poet observes，and on tree－top and sprsy

Barham，Ingoldaly Legeeda，II． 323.
Gindly would I throw up history to thlink of nothing but dickey－birds，but It must not he yet．Kingsley，1．1fe，It． 41
diclesium（dī－klē＇si－um），n．；pl．diclesia（－ii））． ［NL．，＜Gr．dt－，two－，＋к久 गुous，a shutting up，clos－ ing，＜клeiciv，close：seo closel．］In bot．，a dry fruit consisting of an achenium inclosed with－
in the persistent hardened base of the perianth， as in the four－o＇elock，Mirabilis Jalapa．
diclinic，diclinate（dī－klin＇ik，dī＇kli－nạt），$a$ ． ［＜Gr．st－，two－，+ кhivelv，incline（see clinie， ineline），$\left.+-i c,-a t c^{1}.\right]$ In crystal．，having two of the intersections of the axes oblique：applied to a system so characterized．No erystals in ma－ ture are known which helong to this gystem，and it is in ract only a variety of the trielinle system，$p$ ．
diclinism（di＇kli－nism），$n$ ．［＜dielin－ous + －ism．$]$ In bot．，the state of being diclinous．
Diclinison may appear everywhere and is actually ob－ with free motion，whether active or passive

De Bary，Fungl（trans．），p． 231.
diclinous ${ }^{1}$（di＇kli－nus），a．［As diclin－ic＋－ous．］
In crystal．，same as diclinic．
diclinous ${ }^{2}$（di＇kli－nus），$a$ ．［＜Gr．dio，two－，+ кגivn，a bed，＜кhivecv，recline．Cf．diclinic．］ In bot．，having only stamens or pistils：applied to unisexual flowers．
They［anemophilous plants］are often diclinous：that is， they are either noncecious with their aexes separated on the sine plant，or diceeious with their sexes on dlstInct
plants．
Darwin，Cross and Self Fertlisation，p． 408 ．
dicoccous（di－kok＇us），a．［＜Gr．de－，two－，＋ коккоя，a berry：see coccus．］In bot．，formed of two cocci：applied to fruits having two separa－ ble lobes．
dicoolous（di－sē＇lus），a．［＜Gr．$\delta i$－two－，+ кoì－ hos，hollow．］In anat．：（a）Cupped or hollowed at both ends，as a vertebra；amphicœlous．$R$ ． Oucn．（b）Having twe cavities，in general；bi－ locular．
dicola，$n$ ．Plural of dicolon．
dicolic（dī－kō＇lik），a．［As dicolon + －ic．］1．In pros．，consisting of two cols or members：as，a dicolic line，verse，or period．In Greek and Roman poetry dlcolic periods preponderate．The most frequent and trochalc tetrameters（but not the lamble trinjeter， which is monocollc），are examples．See colon1．
The frat two llnes of each atanza resemble the two cola of n Greek dicolic line，or two musical phrases making up
a longer strain．Trans．Amer，Philol．A\＆s．，XVI． 85.
2．In rhet．，consisting of two clauses or groups of clauses：as a dicolic period．
dicolon（dī－kō＇lon），n．；pl．dicola（－1ä）．［NL．，s Gr．dikwhos，having two members，$\left\langle\dot{\delta}_{t}-\right.$ ，two－，+ кīhov，member．］In pros．，a verse or period consisting of two cola or members．See dicolic．
dicondylian（di－kon－dil＇i－an），a．［＜Gr．סtiofv－
 knuekle：see condylc．］Having two occipital condyles，as tho skull of a mammal or an am－ phibian：opposed to monocondylith．
Tho Amphilifa are the only alr－breathing Vertebrata which，like mammala，have a dicondylian skuii．XV． 370.
Encyc．Brit．，XV．
Dicoryne（d］－kor＇i－nê），n．［NL．（Allman，1859）， ＜Gr．$\delta t-$ two－，＋корiv $\eta$ ，a club，a club－like bud or shoot．］A genus of gymnoblastic hydro－ zoans or tubularian hydroids，giving name to a family Dicorynida．D．conjerta is an ex－ ample．
Dicorynidæ（dī－kō－rin＇i－dē），n．ni．［NL．，く Di－ coryne＋ille．］A family of Hyllropolypine，the generative zoôids of which are freo－swimming polyps with two tentacles and without a mouth， carrying two ova each．These zooids bud only on polypostylea，and never on the alimentary zooids whilch
cotyledon（di－kot－i－lēdon），W．j pl．dicotylc－ dons（－donz）or dicotyledones（－dọ－nēz）．［＜Gr． dt－，two－，＋котvind ${ }^{2} \mathrm{v}$ ，a cavity：see cotyledon．］ A plant which produces an embryo having two cotyledons．Dicotyledons form a natural class of the phanegamona serles of plants，characterizell by the two op－ rosite cotyledons，an exogenons mode of growth，and anct－ ted venation of the caves，and by seldom havlug trime－ atructure of the atem，lucreasing by external prowth they are also known as exogens．The gymuosperms，Io which the emhryo has aeversl cotyledons in a whori，are usualiy 1 n － ciuded as a subclsss，but by sone recent hotanists they are ranked as a distinct class．According to the more usual arrangement，the nugiospernous dicotyledons are divided ly the characters of the perianth into Polypetalo， Gamopelalie，and Apetale or Monchlamyder．These are sulbdivideci into 164 orders．Severai modiflcations of thls
syatem insve heen adopted，espectaliy hy continental Eu－ syatem inse heen adopted，espechaliy ly continental Eu－
ropean botanlats，the most inportant of which is the dis－ tribution of the apetalous orders among the two other di－ vislons．The total number of species of dicotyledonens plants now known ls about 80,000 ，heludeid untier about 8,000 genera．See exogen．
dicotyledonous（di－kot－i－lē＇dou－118），$a$ ．［As di－ cotyledon + －ous．］In bot．，having two coty－ ledons：as，a dicotylctonous embryo，seed，or plant．
Dicotyles（dī－kot＇i－lēz），n．［NL．，so named by Cuvier in allusion to the curions glandular organ on the back，which was regarded by old travelers as a seeond navel；＜Gr．denorvios， having two hollows，$\langle\delta \iota-$ ，two－，+ notí $\eta$ ，a hol－ low，hollow vessel，cup，cymbal，etc．：see coty－ c．Sometimes ignorantly written Dycotyles （intended for＊Dyscotylcs），and said to be くGr． dvo－，ill，bad，in allusion to the bad smell of the gland．］The typical gemus of the family Dico－ tylida，or peccaries．D．torquatus，the leading spectes， Is the collared peccary of Texas．The white lipped pec－
cary Is $D$ ．ladiatues，sometimes referred to a different genus， cary is D．dabiatha，sometimes referred to a dimerent gemis，
Dicotylidæ（dī－kō－til＇i－liō），n．pl．［NL．，く Di－ cotyles + －idce．］A family of swine having a peculiar odoriferous dorsal gland，whence the name（see Dicotyles）．It is the only family of dleo－ tyliform swlue，is confined to America，ani consista of the peecaries．See peccary．
dicotyliform（dī－kō－til＇i－form），a．Pertaining to the Dicotyliformia；having the characters of
Dicotyliformia（di－kō－til－i－fôr＇mi－i．），nopl． ［NL．，＜Dicotyles＋L．forma，shape．］The group of swine，contrasted with the other swine collectively，the distinction resting chiefly upon detailed cranial characters．The canlues upon acute and trenehant，aimply decurved，not canisted outward，as in the malea of ordmary swine，and the con－
dyes of the lower jaw aro slmply transverse
Dicranobranchia（di－krā－nō－brang＇ki－ä），$n, p l$ ． ［NL．，¿Gr．diкpavos，two－headed（see Dicramum）， ＋$\beta$ pá $\gamma x$ xa，gills．］A suborder of rhipidoglos－ sate gastropods．The gills are in two symmetrical dorsal plumes（whence the name）；the looly and shell are not spiral；the foot ts alightly bearded；the eyes are sub－ senslle；and the medlan teeth of the odontophore are of larye and disilmllar．The group was named by J．E．Gray for the family $F^{\prime}$ issurellide，or keyhole－llmpets．
Dicranoceros（dī－krā－nos＇e－ros），n．［NL．，く Gr． Sirpavos，two－headedi，＋répas，horn．］Same as Antilocapra．IImilton Smith，I827．
dicranoid（dī－krā́noid），a．［＜Dicranum＋－oid．］ Resembling plants of the genus Dicranum；bj－ fid，as in Dicranum：said of the teeth of the peristome of mosses．
dicranterian（dī－kran－tē＇ri－gn），a．Same as liacranterian．
Dicranum（di－krā＇num），n．［NL．，＜Gr．Siкpazos， two－leaded，＜$\delta_{l-,}$ two－，+ rpaviov，the skull．］A
large genus of mosses，comprising many spe－ cies．Tiue plants are large，and have spreading or secund

leaves with a strong costa. In this, as in allied genera, the teeth of the peristome are bifid to the middle (dicranoid)
dicrotal (di-krōtal), a. Same as dicrotic.
dicrotic (dī-krot'ík), a. [< Gr. סíkоотоऽ, doublebeating, < $\delta \iota-$, two-, double, + кротоц, a rattling noise, beat, clash.] 1. Donble-beating: applied to the pulse when for one heart-beat there are two arterial pulses as felt by the finger or shown by the sphygmograph.-2. Pertaining to a dicrotic pulse.- Dicrotic notch, the notch in a sphyg${ }^{\text {mogram preceding the dicrotic crest. See sphygnogran. }}$ Dicrotie wave or crest. (a) iarge waves ois arcrone gram. (b) The sma
dicrotism (dik'rọ̄-tizm), n. [<dicrot-ic + -ism.] The state of being dicrotic.
This dicrotism, however, characterizes particularly aep-
tic and typhoid types of fever.
Med. Nevs, LII. 401.
dicrotous (dik'rộ-tus), a. [< Gr. ঠíкротоя, dou-ble-beating: see dicrotic.] Dicrotic.
Dicruridæ (dī-krö'ri-dē), n. plo. [NL., く Dicrurus + -idce.] A large family of dentirostral oscine passerine birds of Asia, the East Indies, etc., and also of Africa; tho drongos or drongoshrikes. They have comparatively slender hodies, a long forked tail, long ronnded wings, a stout hooked bill witio rictal vibrisso, small but stont feet, snd mosily black or dsrk piumage and red eyes. The Dicruride sre not shrikes in the proper sense of that term, hut rather crowlike birds oi insectivorous nsture and some what the habits oi flycatchers. There sre upward of 50 specles. The leadchiefy Indian and East Indian but with one Aprican, group of apecles: Dissemurus in which one Airicsn group of apecles; Dissemurus, in which the length of Melonornis, the last Arrican. The genua, Irena is sometimea brought under thits family. The term Dicruridee is sometimes extended to the swallow-shrikes, Artamide. Edoliide or Eddoliance ls a synonym. See cut under drongo.
Dicrurinæ (dīkrö-ri'nē), n. pl. [NL., く Dierurus + -ince.] The drongos as the typical subfamily of the Dicruridec, and containing all the family excepting Irenince, or as a subfamily of some other family.
Dicrurus (dī-krö'rus), n. [NL., lit. fork-tailed, <Gr. díkpos, shorter form of dípoovs, contr. of diкpoos, forked (equiv. to díkpacos, forked, cloven, lit. two-horned, contr. of dıкépaıos, two-horned, $\langle\delta t-$ two-, + кераía, a horn, point, $\langle$ к $\varepsilon \rho a \leq$, , a horn; cf. dicerous), + ovpá, tail.] The typieal and largest genus of Dicruride; the drongos proper. The finga or king-crow of Bengal, $D$, macrocer. cus, is a typical exanple. The genus is often cslisd
Bhuchanga or Duchanga. Edolius also is Bhuchanga or Duchanga. Edolius also is a synonym, by the Madagascan E. forficatus. Another section of the genus contains the singing drongos of Alrica, as $D$. musicur. A bection with the tail most deeply forficste is Dissemurus, containing such as the Indisen bee-king, $D$. paradiseus. See drongo.
dict (dikt), n. [ME. dicte ; < L. dictum, a thing said: see dictum.] A saying; a dictum. [Archaic.]

What, the oid dict was true siter ali?

## C. Reade, Clolster

dicta, $n$. Plural of dictum.
dictament (dik-tā'men), n. [< LL. ML. dictamen, < L. dictare, prescribe, dictate: see dictate.] A dictate; a precept; an injunction.
I must tell you (not out of mine own dictamen, but tha author's) a good play is like a skejn of silk; which, if you take by the right end, you may wind off at pleasure.
dictament + (dik'ta-ment), n. [ $<$ ML. *dictamentum, < L. dictäre, dictate. see dictate. Cf. dictamen.] A dictate.

If sny followed, in the whole tenor of their lives, the dictaments of right resson. Sir Kigby, On Browne's Religio Medici. Dictamnum (dik-tam'num), 12. Same as Dic-
dictamnus (dik-tam'nus), $n$. [L., also dictam ікта $\mu$, dit Ida in Crete; hence ult. E. dittany, q. v.] 1. A Ida in Crete; hence ult. E. dittany, q. V.] 1. A A genus of rutaceous plants, of a single spe cies, D. albus, the fraxinella or dittany, a native of sonthern Furope and central Asia. It is an old inhsbitsnt of country gardens, cultivated for showy flowera, which are of various colors, and for its ragrance. The whole plant is covered with giands which secrete an oil so volatils that in hot weather the air about
the plant hecomes inflammable.
dictanum $\dagger$ (dik-tā'num), n. Dictamnus; dittany.
The Hart, beeing perced with the dart, runneth out of hand to the hearb Dictanum, snd is hesied

Lyy, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 61
dictate (dik'tāt), v.; pret. and pp. dictated, ppr. dictating. [< L. dictatus, pp. of dictare (> It. dettare, dittare $=$ Sp. Pg. Pr. dictar $=$ F. dicter, $>$ D. dicteren $=$ G. dictiren $=$ Dan. diktere $=$ Sw. diktera), say often, pronounce, declare, dictate (to another for writing), prescribe, order; freq. of dicere, pp. dictus, say: see diction.] I. trans. 1. To declare or preseribe with anthority; direct or command positively, as being right, necessary, or inevitable: as, conseience dictates trnthfulness and fair dealing; to dictate a conrse of conduct; or terms of surrender.
I hope God hath given mo ability to be master of my wn passion, and endowed me with that reason that wil dictate unto mo what is for my own good and benefit.

State I rial8, Lt.Col. Liiburne, an. 1848
The conduct of life [in Russis] was dictated to the citizens at large in the same way as to soldiers.
2. To be the determining cause or motive of fix or decide positively or unavoidably: as, ne cessity dictated the abandonment of the ship; his conduct is dictated by false pride.
1 ind his present prosecution was dictated by tyranny, 3. To express orally for another to write down; give utterance or form to, as something to be written: as, to dietate a letter to a clerk.
The mind which dictated the liiad. Wayland =Syn. 1. To command, prescribe, enfoin, require. II. intrans. To practise dictation; act or speak dictatorially; exercise controlling or ar bitrary authority; assume a dictatorial, dogmatic, or commanding attitude.
A woman dictates before marriage fin order that she may
have an appetite for submission alterward.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 80,
From the compulsory ssintship sad cropped hair of the Puritans men rushed or sneaked, as their tempersments dictated, to the oppoaite cant of senauslity and a wider Lictate (dik'tāt), $n . \quad[=$ D. dictaat $=$ G. dictat $=$ Dan. diktat, a dictate, $=0 \mathrm{OF}$. dicte, dite, m., a dictation, F. dictée, f., dictation (see ditty), $=$ $\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. dictado $=\mathrm{It}$. dittato, dettato, $\langle\mathrm{L}$. dicta tum, usually in pl. dictata, what is dictated, neut. pp. of dictare: see dictate, $v$. Cf. dight, indict, indite, ult. < L. dictare.] 1. A positive order or command; an authoritative or controlling direction.
Those right helps of art which will scarce be found by those who serviiely confine themselves to the dictates of
others. hers.
Besides his duties at Westminster, he must attend to his constituents, must ahow himself among thern from time to time, and must be ever ready to listen to com-
pisints, suggestions, or even dictates. Fortnightly Rev.
2. An authoritative rule, maxim, or precept; a guiding principle: as, the dictates of conscience or of reason.
The Laws of weil-doing are the dictates of right Reason. Hooker, Ecciea. Polity, i. 7. I credit what the Grecian dictates bay.

Prior.
This is au obvions dictate of our common sense.
II. James, Suba. and Shad., p. 07 .

It was, or it seemed, ihe dictate of trade to keep the negro down. Emergom, West Indian Emancipation. 3t. Dictation. [Rare.]
Many bishops . . . might be at Phillippi, and many were actually there, long after St. Psul's dictate of the
eplstle.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 183. 4 4 . That which is dictated; a dictated utterance.
The public prsyers of the people of God, in churches proceeding from any man's extemporal wit. IIooker, Ecclea
$=$ Syn. 1 and 2. Injunction, admonition,
dictature
dictation (dik-tā'shon), u. [< LL. dictatio(n-), < L. dictare, pp, dictatus, dictate: see dictate.] 1. The act or practice of dictating, directing, or prescribing: as, he wrote the passage at the teacher's dictation.
What hereaies and prodigions opinions have been set on foot, . under the pretence of the dictation and warrant of God's Spirt ! Bp. Ilall, Remsins, p. 148. 2. Authoritative command or control ; positive or arbitrary prescription, direction, or order: as, his dictation brought affairs into great confusion.
If either of these two powers [France and Spain] had disarmed, it would aoon have been compeiled to submit to the dictation of the other.
$=$ Syn. Injunction, prescription, direction.
dictator (dik-tā tor), $n . \quad[=\mathrm{F}$. dictateur $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg. dictador $=\mathrm{It}$. dettatore, dittatore $=\mathrm{D} . \mathrm{G}$. dictator $=$ Dan. Sw. diktator $=$ Gr. dıктáть $\rho,\langle\mathrm{L}$. dictator, a commander, dictator, $<$ dictare, pp . dictatus, command, dictate: see dictate.] 1. A person possessing unlimited powers of governinent; an absolute ruler. In ancient Rome dictstors were appointed in times of exigency snd distress for a terniof six montha; snd there were also dictators with powers limited to specific acts. In ister times usurpers have often made themacives dictators, and dictatoriai cuay bore the titie of dictator for many years and those of seversl other Spanish-American countriea have done so for longer or silorter periods.
Government must not be a parish clerk, a juatce of the seace. It has, of necessity,

Emerson, Amer. Clviization. Ahich classes have had to aubmit to that aort of authority Which assumed its most innocent ahape in the offlce of the Roman Dictator, ita most odious in the usurpation of the Greek Dyrant.
2. A person invested with or exercising absolute authority of any kind; one who assumes to control or prescribe the actions of others; one who dictates.

## Unanimoua, they sll commit the caro

And managemen er the main enterprise
To him, their great dictator. Nilton, P. R., i. 113. The grest dictator of fashions.

Pope.
dictatorial (dik-tạ--tō'ri-al), a. [= F. dictatoriat; as dictatory + -al. $]$ 1. Pertaining to a dictator; absolute; unlimited.
Military powers quite dictatorial.
Irving.
2. Pertaining to or characteristic of dictation; imperious; overbearing; dogmatic.
The disagreeabio effect that accompaniea a tone inalined to be dictatorial. Disraeli, Coningaby, iv. 4. I have just read yours of the 19 th inst. If there be perceptible in it an impatient snd dictatorial tone, I waive in upposed to be right iriend whose heart have always suppose =Syn. Authoritative, Dogmatic, etc. See magisterial.
dictatoriaily (dik-tā-tō'ri-al-i), adv. In a dictatorial or commanding manner; dogmatically. These are strong statements; they are insde dictatorial$h y$, because want of space forbids anything but assertion.
dictatorialness (dik-tạ̄-tō'ri-al-nes), n. The quality or state of being dictatorial.

A spirit of arrogance and contemptuous dictatorialness.
George Eliot, in Cross, 1II. 212. dictatoriant (dik-tâ-tō'ri-an), a. [< dictatory + -an.] Dictatorial.
A dictatorian power, more accommodate to the first prorig. of Mankind, p. 347. dictatorship (dik-tā'tor-ship), $n$. [< dictator + -ship. ] 1. The office or dignity of a dictator; the term of a dictator's office.
Thia is the molennest titie they can confer under the princedon, heing indeed a kind of dictatorship. Wrotton.
2. Absolute authority; dogmatism.

This is thst perpetusl dictatorship which is exercised hy dictatory $\dagger$ (dik'tā̀-tō-ri), a. $[=$ Sp. Pg. dietatorio, $\left\langle\mathrm{L}_{\text {. dictatorius, of or belonging to a dic- }}\right.$ tator, < dictator, a dictator: see dietator.] Dictatorial.
Our English, ths language of men ever famoua snd foremost in the achievenients of liberty, will not easily find Englished.
dictatress (dik-tā'tres), $n . \quad[<$ dictator + -ess. $]$ A female dictator; a woman who commands arbitrarily and irresponsibly.
dictatrix (dik-tã'triks), n. [L., fem. of dictator:
dictaturet (dik-tā'tūr), n. $[=\mathbf{F}$. dictature $=$ Sp. Pg. dictadur $a=\mathrm{It}$. dettatura, dittatura $=$ D. dictatuur $=$ G. dictatur $=$ Dan. Sw. dihtatur, $<$ L. dietatura, < dictare, pp. dictatus, dictate: see dictator, dictate.] Dictatorship.

## dictature

Some apake what a strang
sylla to resign hls dictature．
bacon，Advancement of learning，I． 92 dicteryt（dik＇te－ri），n．［＝Sp．Pg．dicterio，＜I． dicterium，a witty saying，in form as if＜Gr． deиктj́pıov，a place for showing，eccles，a sort of pulpit（＜deıктós，verbal adj．of deıкvival，show）， but in sonse＜L．dicerc，pp．dictus，say：seo diction．］A witty saying；a jest；a scoff．
I did heap up sll the dicteries I could against women， diction（dik＇sloon），$\quad[=\mathrm{F}$. diction， OF ．dic－ tion，dision $=\mathbf{S p}$. diccion $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．dição $=\mathrm{It}$ ．di－ zionc $=\mathrm{D}$ ．dictic $=\mathrm{G}$ ．diction $=\mathrm{Dan}$ ．Sw．diktion， ＜I．dictio（ $n-$ ），a saying，expression，kind of dolivery，style，use of a word，IL．also a word （whence ML．dictionarium，a dictionary），く di cëre，pp．dictus，say，tell，declare，name，ap－ point，rolated to ďcāre，declare，proclairn，pub－ lish，$=$ Gr．deı－vívcul，show，point out，$=$ Skt． $\sqrt{ }$ dic，show，point out，$=$ Goth．ga－teihan，tell， announce，$=$ OIIG．zihan，MHG．zihen，G．zei－ hen，accuse（whence OHG．«cigōn，MHG．G．zei－ gen，point out），$=$ AS．tcón（orig．＂tihan），accuse． From the same Teut．root come AS．teccan，point out，E．teach，and AS．täen，F．token，q．v．The L．dicére and dicäre are the ult．sources of a great many E．words：namely，from L．dicere， E．dict，cdict，verdict，dictum，ditto，ete．，diction， dictionary，condition，addict，contradict，inter－ dict，prodict，addiction，contradiction，indiction， prcdiction，etc．，benediction $=$ benison，malcdic－ tion $=$ malison，valediction，etc．；from the freq． dictō＇re，L．dictate，ditty，dight，indict，indite， etc．；from dicäre，E．abdicate，dedicate，indicate， predicate，preach，predicament，etc．，index，judge， judicate，adjudicate，etc．；from the Gr．ঠeıкviva， judicate，aduudcate，etc．；from the Gr．סеикvvva， sion of ideas by words ；manner of saying； choice or seloction of words；style．
It is the tuperishshle diction，the language of Shak－ ajeare betoreshakspeare wrote，which difusealts enchant－ ment over the＂Arcadia．

I．D＇Israeli，Amen．of Lit．，II． 105. IIls command of language was immense．With him died the aecret of the ofl poetical diction of England－
the art of protiacing rich effecta by faniliar words． Macaulay，Dryden． Tasso had been saved by hiarrative had asved Arionto，and Milton by his atyle

## 2†．A word．

In dictions are first to be considered their etymology and confugation．
to be considered their etymolggy
Burgersdicius，tr．by a Gentleman． $=$ Syn．Diction，Phrabeology，Style．Diction refers chiefly to the choice of words la any utterance or composition． Phraseology refers more to the manner of combining the whrascology；but it also necessorily involves diction to phrascolony；but it also necesserily invoives diction to only to the words and the manner in which they are con－ bined，but to everything that relates to the form in which thought is expreased，including peculiaritiea more or less personal to the writer or speaker．
The book of Job，indced，in conduct and diction，bears a constderable reamblance to aome of his［Minton＇a］ dramas．
The Book of Sophisms［in Aristotte＇s＂Organon＂］ atill supplies a very convenient phraseology for marking concisely some of the principal fattacles which are apt to iuppose on the muderstanding in the heat of a viva voce
dispute．
$D$ ．Steuart，The Human Mind，II．Iil． 83. The gentus of the great poet aeeks repose in the expres sion of itsclf，and finds it at last in style，which is the estab－ lishment of a perfect mutual understanding between the worker and his materisl

Louell，Among my Booka，1st ser．，p． 181.
Dialect，Jdiom，elc．See langrage．
dictionarian（dik－sho－nā́＇ri－an），$n$ ．［ diction－ $a r y+-a n$.$] The compiler of a dictionary；a$ lexicograplier．Daveson．［Rare．］
dictionary（dik＇shon－ā－ri），n．and a．$[=F$ ．dic－ tionnaire $(>$ G．dictionär $=$ Sw，diktionär $=$ Dan． diktioner $)=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. diccionario $=\mathrm{It}$ ，dizionario， ＜ML．dictionarium，neut．，also dictionarius，m． （sc，L．liber，book），lit．a word－book，く LI．dic－ tio $(n-)$ ，a word：see diction．First used，it is said，by Joannes de Garlandia（died about A．D． 1250），the compiler of a dictionarius，a classified list of words．Exactly equiv．in etymological meaning arevocabulary，lexicon，and vord－book．］ I．n．；pl．dictionarics（－riz）．A book containing either all or the principal words of a language， or words of one or more specified classes，ar－ ranged in a stated order，usually alphabetical， with definitions or explanations of their mean－ ings and other information coucerning them， expressed either in the same or in another lan－ guage；a word－book；a lexicon；a vocabulary： as，an English dictionary；a Greek and Latin rlictionary；a French－English or an English－ French dictionary．In the original and most usual
tense a dictionary is chicfy imguistic and fit crary con aation as to their meanings and usea．In addition to defi aitlons，the larger dictlonarles inctude etymologiea，pro aunciation，and variations of spelling，together with ilhns rative citations more or less explanatory information tc．Special or lechnical dictionaries supply information ory alngle subject or branch of a sumject．ass，a diction ary．A dictionary ol geograpliy is usually called a gazet ary．
teer．

What apeech esteem you most？The king＇s，said I．
But the beat worda？O，Sir，the dictionary． Pope，Donne Versiffed，iv
The multiplication and improvement of dictionaries is matter especialty important to the general comprehen Syn．Glossary，Lexicon，etc．See rocabulary．
II．a．Pertaining to or contained in a dic tionary．
The word having acquired in common nsage a vituper ative connotation in addition to ita dictionary meaning．
J．S．Mill，Logic，v． 7
dictum（dik＇tum），n．；pl．dicta（－tä），$[=\mathrm{F}$ dictum $=\mathrm{Sw}$ ，dictum，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．dictum，something said，a word，a witty saying，a proverb，an order，neut．of dictus，pp．of dicerre，say：see liction．In older E．form dict，q．V．］1．A positive or jndicial assertion；an authoritative saying．
Critical dicta everywhere current．
M．Arnold．
In spite of Dr．Johnson＇s dictum，poetry is not prose invading its proviace．

Lowell，Among my Books，2d ser．，p．I80． The authoritative Native treatises on law are 80 vague hy， ny coucluston can be drawn．

Saire，Village Commnnitles，App．，p． 393.
There ia no error In maintaining that the voice is given 8 lor speech，if only we do not proceed to draw from such thought snd uttersnce．${ }^{\text {Fhitney，Encyc．Brit．，XVIII．} 767 .}$
2．In law，an opinion of a judge which does not embody the resolution or determination of the court，and is made without argument，or full consideration of the point，and is not the professed deliberate determination of the judge himself．Chief－Justice Folger．－3．In logic，that part of a modal proposition which consists of the proposition to which the modality is ap－ plied．
It is necessary that God be good．The dictum la that God be good，the node，necessary
urgersdicius，tr．by a Gentleman
Dictum de omnt et de nullo（concerning every and none，the rule of direct ayllogism that if all A ia B and all 13 is C ，then all A is C．Some logicians render this as compriaing two dicta：the dictum de omnn，that whatever whatever is true of none is talse of each．The canon is Ilven by Aristotle．－Dictum of Kenilworth，an award designed for thepacificatlon of the kingdom，made betwcen King Henry III．of England and Parliament in 1266，dur lag the aiege of Kenilworth．It is published among the statutes of the realm，I．12．－Dictum simpliciter． simpliciter．－Obiter dicta，legal dtcta（def．2）uttered b the way（olviter），not upon the point or question pending case to collateral aublects．＝Syn．1．Aphorisin，Axiona case to collateral aubjects．
Dictyocysta（dik＂ti－ŏ－sis＇tä̀），n．［NL．，＜Gr． סiктvov，a net，$+\kappa$ киoris，bladder．］The typical genus of Dictyocystide，containing pelagic free－ swimming animalcules with o fenestrated sili cious lorica and tentaculiform cilia．D．cassis and D．clegans are examples．Elirenberg．
Dictyocystidæ（dik ti－0̄－sis＇ti－dē），n．pl．［NL．， Dictyocysta + －ide．］A group of free marine peritrichous infusorians，having a bell－shaped body protected by a cancellated silicious test and a circular oval collar with many long flagel liform cilia．Also Dictyocystida．Haeckel， 1873. dictyogen（dik＇ti－ō－jen），n．［＜Gr．diктvov，a net，＋－रevms，producing：see－gen．］A member of a division of plants proposed by Lindley to include such endogenous genera as have net－ veined leaves．They belong ehiefly to the $D i$－ oscoriacer and to some tribes of the Liliacer． dictyogenous（dik－ti－oj＇e－nus），$a$ ．［＜dictyogen ＋－ous．］In bot．，having the character of a dictyogen；having the general character of an endogen，but with netted leaf－veins．
Dictyograptus（dik ti－ō－grap＇tus），＂．［NL．， Mr．oкrvov，a net，＋NL．Graptus．］A genus of widely distributed and important fossils，origi nally described by Fichwald under the name of Gorgonia flabelliformis，and later by Hall under that of Dictyonema，and by him at that time （1852）considered to be corals，having a struc－ ture similar to that of Fenestella．Later the name il has been considered by some as a plant hut is now $r$ ferred to the graptolites，from which it differs but alight－ ly，if at all．Dictyegraptus is＂one of the most charsc－

## dictyoxylon

Lerstic fossils of the primordiat zono of scandinavia Geikic）and la tound in many localltes in the shates of the Niagara group，from Iochester to the Nlagara river． dictyonal（dik＇ti－ō－nal），a．［As dictyon－ine + all．］Same as dictyonine．
 діктvov，a net，＋vija，a thread．］Sco Dictyo－ graptus．
Dictyonina（dik ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ti－ō－ni＇n＠），n．p／．［NL．（Zit－ tel），〈Gr．סínтvon，a net，＋－ina ${ }^{2}$ ．］A suborder of hexactinellid silicious sponges，whose paren－ chymal hexacts unito in a regular firm skele－ ton：contrasted with Lyssacina．The familtes Far－ reide，Eurretide，ssellitionido，Coscinoporidoe，Tret
dictyonine（dik＇ti－ō－nin），a．Of or pertaining to the Dictyonina．Also dictyonal
Dictyophora（dik－ti－of＇ō－rie），n．［NL．，＜Gr． ঠiктvov，a not，$+-\phi \dot{\rho} \rho о$ ，$\left\langle\dot{\phi} \ell \rho \varepsilon \varepsilon \nu=\mathrm{E}\right.$. bear ${ }^{1}$ ，$]$ The typical genus of Dictyophorida．Gerniar， 1833. Dictyophorida（dik tito－ofor＇i－dit），n．pl．［NL．， ＜Dictyophora＋－ida．］A subfamily of Fulgo－ ride，or other group of hemipterous insects， typified by the genus Dictyophora．As a sub－ family the regular form would be Dictyophori－ ue．Also Dictyophoride．
Dictyophyllum（dik＇ti－ō－fil＇um），n．［NL．，S Gr．diктvov，net，$+\phi \hat{2 \lambda o v=\mathrm{J} \text { ．folium，leaf．］A }}$ and Hutton，remarkable for its double system of nervation，consisting of a system of larger meshes inclosing another systen of smaller ones，the whole bearing considerable resem－ blance to leaves of dicotyledonous plants． llence gome fosil leaver really belonging to the dicoty－
ledona have，probably by mlatake，been referred to this lcdons have，probably by miatake，been referred to this genus．Some authors are at preaent inclined to regard Dictyophyllum as a convenient nane under which to place sidered as belonging to the ferns．See Jdiophylhem and sidered as
Ihyllites．
Dictyophyton（dik－ti－of＂i－ton），u．［NL．，く Gr．oiktyov，anet，＋фurov，a plant．］ sils of obscure affinities，which have been com－ pared with algo of the family Dictyotece．It is also consldered as belag cioaely related to，or identical with，the genus Uphantoria of Vamuxem．The latter ge nus exhibits itself in the form of circular or flabellate fronda，made up of ligulate，radiating，and concentric bands or striæ，which have the appearance of being inter－ woven like basketwork．With these fial，ellate forms are externally by cross strim which divide the aurlace into rectangular apaces，and aometimes covered wilth long th－ berclea arranged in vertical and transverse rowa．These latter formas are those which Hall incladed under the ge－ neric name of Dictyophyton．They are found ln the Che－ mung group（Devonlan）in New York，and in the Waverly group（Lower cartoniferous）or Ohio
Dictyoptera（dik－ti－op＇te－rï̀，n．pl．［NL．，〈 Gr．dikтiov，a net，＋$\pi \tau \varepsilon \rho \dot{\rho}$, a wing．］A group of cursorial orthopterous insects，the cock－ roaches，Blattidoe or Blattina，clevated to tho rank of an order．Leach；Burmeister．
Dictyopteris（dik－ti－op＇te．ris），n．［NL．，＜Gr．di－ кrvov，a net，$+\pi r \varepsilon \rho i s$ ，a fern．］The name given by Gutbier to al
genns of fossil ferns closely $r$－ sembling Ncu－ ropteris，but dif－ fering from that genus by its ro－ ticulate nerva tion．It is abun－ dant in the coal－ measures of Europe and the United States．

## Dictyopyge


diкrvov，a net．


Weiss＇s＂Flora der Steinkohlenformation．＂ fishes，buttocks．］A genus of Triassic canoid of which occur in the coal－felds of Virginia：so called from the reticulated ap－ pearance of the large anal fin．Lyell， 1847.
Dictyotacea（dik ${ }^{\prime}$ ti－ō－tā ${ }^{\prime}$ sê̄－ $\bar{\theta}$ ），n．pl．［NL．， Gr．סıктverós，netted，latticed（＜סiктiov，a net）， + －acere．］An order of olive－brown algw with expanded membranous fronds．In their reproduc－ tive characters they are intermedinte between the Flori－ deoce on the
the other．
Dictyoteæ（dik－ti－ō＇tẹ̄－è），n．pl．［NL．，＜Gr． dıктиwтos，netted，latticed，＋－ece．See Dictyo－ tacere．］Same as Dictyotacex．
dictyoxylon（dik－ti－ok＇si－lon），n．［NL．，く Gr． dintuov，a net，+ tinov，wood．］The name given by Brongniart to a variety of fossil wood oc－ curring in the coal－measures of Europe，and considered to be closcly allied to Sigillaria．

## dictyoxylon

The leaf－scars of dictyoxylou are aubpentagonal in form， the upper end．
dicyan，dicyanogen（dī－sì＇an，dī－sī－an＇ộ－jen）， n．［＜di－2 + eyan（ogen）．］See cyanogen．
Dicyema（dis－i－ē＇mï̈），n．［NL．，$\left\langle\right.$ Gr．$\delta_{l-}$ ，two－， ＋кimuc，an embryo，a fetus，く кขєiv，be preg nant．］A remarkable genus of ciliated filiform parasites found in the renal organs of cepha－ lopods．The body consists of an elongated axial cell extending from one end to the other，inveated in a aingle layer of comparatively arnall，flatened，nucleated，and
ciliated cortical cella arrauged like a pavement epitbe


I．Adult，showing large papille of the cortical layer and germs in

lium around the axial cell，the anterior of theae，or polar cells，heing diatingutghed from the succeeding or parapo－ lar cella．The organism is a simple cellaggregate，with out connective，muscular，or nervons uzaues．Reproduc tion takes place by the formation the embryos are of two different kinds，vermiforn and infusorilorm，whence the name．Those Dicycmida which give rise to the former kind are termed Nemato
gena，the others Rhombogena．
Dicyemida（dis－i－cm i－dạ̈），n．pl．
［NL．，$\langle$ Dicy－ ema + －ida．］A division of animals proposed genus Dicyema，which has no mesoblastio laye and is therefore regarded as intermediate be tween the Protozoa and the Metazoa．
Dicyemidæ（dis－i－em＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，
Dicyena + －ide．$]$ Same as Dicyemida．
Dicynodon（dī－sin＇ō－don），n．［NL．，く Gr．$\delta \iota$－， two－，$+\kappa \nu \omega v$（ $\kappa v \nu$ ） $\operatorname{dog}_{\text {do }}$（ $=\mathrm{E}$. hound）， tooth．］The typical genus of Dicynodon－ tidle．Remains of ape－ cies have been found in southern Africa，in the Ural mountains，and in lo be of Triassic age．
dicynodont（dī－sin
 －dont），a．and n．I．a．Pertaining to the Di－ cynodontia：as，a dicynodont dentition；a dieyn－ odont reptile．
II．n．A member of the Dicynodontia． Only the crocodilea now show a like extent of ossifica－ tion of the occiput，and only the chelonlans the trenchant
toothless mandibie．．ln mammals alone do we flad a development of tuska like that in the dicynodonts．
Dicynodontia（dī－sin－0̄－don＇shi－ä），n．pl．［NL．， pl．of dicynodon（t－）：see Dieynodon．］1．An ordcr of extinct reptiles，probably been found in Asia and Africa：a synonym of Anomodontia． There are two genera，Dicynodon and Oudenodon，includ． There are two genera，Dicynodon and oudendon，lacertiform animala，sometimes of large with crocodilian vertebrex，four or five of which form a sacrum； with a masslve skull，lacertiifan in most of its charac－
ters，but with chelooian jawa，which were doubtleas in－ cased in a horny beak；and as a rule with two great tusks， one on each side of the upper jaw，deeply socketed in the maxilla，and growing from persistent pulpa． 2．A family or subordinal group of Anomodon－ tia：same as Dicynodontidce．
dicynodontian（dī－sin－ọ－don＇ti－an），$a$ ，and $n$ ． I．a．Of or pertaining to the Dicynodontia．

The aupposition that the Dinosaurian，Crocodilian，Di－ cynodonticn，and Plesiosaurian typea were auddenly，cre－
ated at the end of the Pernian epoch may be dismissed， without further conaideration，as a monstrous and un－ rarraoted ass mptton

Huxley，Crltiques and Addressea，p． 213.
II．$n$ ．One of the Dicynodontia．
dicynodontid（di－sin－ọ－don＇tid），n．A member of the Dicynodontide．
Dicynodontidæ（dī－sin－ọ－don＇ti－dē），n．pl． ［NL．，＜Dicynodon（t－）＋－idee．］A family of fossil reptiles，typified by the genus Dicynodon． Dicystidæ（dī－sis＇ti－dē），n，pl．［NL．，＜Dicy－ stis（＜Gr．$\delta \iota-$ two－，+ кíatıs，bladder，mod． ＇cyst＇），the typical genus，+ －ida．］Same as Gregarinidce．
Dicystidea（di－sis－tid＇ē－iị），n．pl．［NL．，＜Dicy－ stis（see Dicystidex）+ －idea．］A division of Gregarinida containing those in which the body
is composed of two cysts：contrasted with Mo－ nocystida．
did（did）．Proterit of $d 0^{1}, d o^{2}$
didactic（di－dak＇tik），a．and n．［＝F．didac－ tique $=$ Sp．didáctico $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．didactico（cf．D．di－ dactisch，a．，didactich，n．，＝G．didactisch，a．， didactik，n．，$=$ Dan．Sw．didaktisk，a．），＜Gr． ঠьঠкктєкós，apt at teaching，＜ঠıঠaктоऽ，verbal adj．
 cere teach（see docile）of disc－re learn（see cere，teach（see docile），cf．disc－ere，learn（see disciple）；cf．Gr．aor．inf．$\delta a \bar{\eta} v a$, learn，redupl．
 I know；cf．Zend $\sqrt{ }$ dă，know．］I．a．1．Fitted or intended for instruction；containing doc－ trines，precepts，principles，or rules；instruc－ tive；expository；edifying：as，a didactic trea－ tise；didactic poetry．
Plato himself，in two of his Dlaloguea，had used the Carthaginian voyagea as materlals for didactic fiction． 2．Pertaining to instruction；of an edifying quality，character，or manner；used in or given to exposition：as，a didactic style；didactic methods；a didactic lecturer．

Dcep obligations lie upon you，，．not only to be hlameless，but to be didactic in your lives．Works，III．x
We ．a ahall have our lightest pleasures commented
II．$n$ ．A treatise on education．Milton．
didactical（di－dak＇ti－kal），a．［＜didactic＋al．］ Same as didactic．［Räre．］
We shall not need here to describe，out of their didac－ tical writinge，what kind of prayers，and what cauzes of condaence they teach owards the Blessed VIrgin Mary
and all the Sainta．Jer．Taylor，Diss，from Popery， 1. ii．$\%$ ． didactically（di－dak＇ti－kal－i），adv．In a didac－ tic manner；in the form of instruction．
Polnts best resolved by the booka of the Fathers，writ ten dogmaticaliy or didactically
$B p$ ．Andrews，Ans

Bp．Andrews，Ana．to Cardinal Perron，p． 50.
didactician（did－ak－tish＇an），$n$ ．［ $<$ didactic + －ian．］One who teaches；a writer who aims to convey instruction；one who writes didac－ tically．
Ilis easaya are illuminated by his poctic imagination， and he thus beconcs a better prose．writer than a mere didacticism（di－dak＇ti－sizm），n．$\quad[<$ didactic + －ism．］The practice of conveying or of aiming to convey instruction；the tendency to be di－ dactic in matter or style．
That contemplatlve method which rose to imagination in the high discourse of Wordaworth．．．too often aink to didacticism in the perplexed and timorous atrains of didacticity（did－ak－tis＇i－ti），n．$[<$ didactic + －ity．］The quality of being didactic ；didacti－ cism．Harc．［Rare．］
didactics（di－dak＇tiks），n．［Pl．of didactic：see －ies．］The art or science of teaching；peda－ gogies．
didactive（di－dak＇tiv），a．［＜didact－ic＋－ive．］ Didactic．［Rare．］
He is under the reatraint of a formal or didactive hy－ didactyl，didactyle（di－dak＇til），and $n$－ Gr．ঠéáктvios，two fingers long or broad，lit．
 ger：see dactyl．］I．a．Having only two digits， as fingers or toes；two－fingered or two－toed： in the arthropods，applied to limbs which ter－ minate in a forceps or chela．Also bidactyl．
II．n．An animal having two toes only on each foot，as the Bradypus didactylus or two－ toed sloth．
didactylous（dī－dak＇ti－lus），a．［As didactyl + －ous．］Same as didactyl．
didapper（did＇ap－ér），n．［Also diedapper，di－ dopper（also in restored forms divedapper，dive－ dopper），（ ME．＊didopper，dydoppar，the same， with suffix of agent－er1，as the older＊dive－ doppe，devedoppe，dyvedap，used by Wyclif（as dippere，i．e．，dipper，by Purvey）to translate L． mergulus in Deut．xiv． 17 and Lev．xi． 17 （where the A．V．，and also the R．V．，has＂pelican＂and ＂cormorant＂）；＜AS．düfcdoppa，a general term for a diving bird（used to translate L．pelicanus， pelican），く düfan，dive，＋doppettan，dop，dip see dive，dop，dopper，dip，dipper，dabchick．］ 1 The dabchick or little grebe of Europe，Podici－ pes or Sylbeocyclus minor．－2．One of sundry other small grebes，as the pied－billed dabehick， Podilymbus podicipes．
didascalar（di－das＇ka－lärr），a．［As didascal－ic + －ar．］Same as did̈ascalic．Bulver．［Rare．］ didascalic（did－as－kal＇ik），a．$[=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．didasca－

## didelphoid．

or for teaching，＜$\delta \iota \delta \alpha ́ \sigma \kappa a \lambda o s$, a teacher，$\left\langle\delta \iota \delta \sigma_{-}\right.$ $\sigma \kappa \varepsilon v$, teach：see didactic．］Didactic；precep－ tive；conveying instruction．［Rare．］
Under what apecies it may he compreliended，whether didascalic or heroic，I leave to the judgment of the crit－ Didascaltc syllogism，a demonstrative syllogiam．
didder（did＇ér），$v . i$ ．［E．dial．，also dither， ME．dyderen，also dcdcren，shiver，tremble with cold or fear．Another form with the same sense is $\mathbf{E}$ ．dial．dodder，shiver，tremble，shake （cf．dial．daddcr，confound，perplex），＜ME． daderen，shiver，etc．；ef．redupl．diddcr－dod－ der，tremble：Icel．dadra（Haldorsen），dadhra （Cleasby），wag the tail．Similar but indepen－ dent forms are tittcr ${ }^{2}=$ teeter，and totter，$q . v$ See diddlel and daddle．］To shake；tremble； shiver with or as with cold．Sherwood．
He dld cast a squinting look upon Goatsnose diddering and shtvering hia chaps．Urquhart，tr．of Rabelaia，tii． 20. diddest（did＇est）．A rare and nearly obsolete form of didst．
diddlel（did＇l），v．i．；pret．and pp．diddled，ppr． diddling．［A var．of didder，the freq．suffixes －er and－le being interchangeable．Cf．daddlc， and dadder mentioned under didder．］To tod－ dle，as a child in walking；move rapidly up and down，or backward and forward；jog； shake．［Prov．Eng．and Scotch．］

And when his forward atrength began to bloom，
To see him diddle up and down the room
O，who would think as sweet a balee aa this
Should e＇er he slain by a false．hearted kiss？
Should e＇er he slain by a false－hearted kiss？
Quarles，Divine Fanclea，i． 4.
Lang may your elbuck jlnk an＇didddle．
Burns，Second Epiatle to Davle． diddle ${ }^{2}$（did＇l），v．$t$. ；pret．and pp．diddled，ppr． diddling．［A slang word，of obscure origin； perhaps＜diddle ${ }^{1}$ ，though the connection is not obvious．A connection with AS．dyderian，bc－ dyderian，deceive，delude，is possible，but ME． forms are lacking．］To cheat；overreach by deception；swindle．［Slang．］
I alould absolutely have diddled Hounslow if it had not been for her confounded pretty face flitting about my
stupld brain．
Disraeli，Young Duke，ii． 3 ．
diddler（did＇lér），$n$ ．［＜diddle ${ }^{2}+$ er¹．］A cheat；a swindler．［Slang．］
didet．A Middle English form of did．See dol． didecahedral（dī－dek－a－hē＇dral），a．［＜di－2＋ decahedral．］In crystäl．，having the form of a decahedral or ten－sided prism with pentahe－ dral or five－sided bases．
didelph（di＇delf），$n_{\text {．A member of the Didel－}}$ phia；a marsupial．
Didelphia（di－del＇fi－ä．），n．pl．［NL．，〈Gr．סו－， two－，$+\delta \varepsilon \lambda \phi$ s，womb．Cf．Didelphys．］The Marsupialia or marsupial implacental mam－ mals；one of the three subclasses of Mamma－ lia，the other two being Ornithodelphia and Monodelphia．They have no placenta，and the womb double，whence the name－that fa，the uterine dilatations of the ovlducta contlnue through life distinct from each other，rlght and left，and open into two distinct vagi－
næ，which debouch in turn into a urogenltal sinus，form－ næ，which debouch in turn into a urogenltal sinus，form－
ng，with the termination of the rectum，a commion clo－ Ing，with the termination of the rectum，a commion clo－
aca embraced by the external sphincter muscle，and to aca ermbraced by the external sphincter muscas，to pro－
 nal ponch or marsupium，formed by a oldd of the skin of which the in which the nammary glands opel，and young are received and carried for gome time hanging to the nipplea．The scrotum of the male cccupies a slmilar po－ sition．Both the marsupium and the scrotum are sup－ ported to some extent by the marsupial bones character－ stic or this group，heeng ossificationa in the teudon of the the pubes．A cremasteric nuracle in relation with these the pubes acts in the femaie upon the mammary glanda ef． fecting their compression，and consequently the flow of milk into the mouths of the helpless young．There are true teeth of two or three kinds．The coracoid is reduced to a process of the scapula，as in ordinary diammals，not reaching the aternm，as in monotremca．The corpua callosum is rudimentary or wanting，and the brain rela－ tively amall．The Didelpha are among the oldest koown now inainly conflned to the Australian region，the Aner． ican opossums offering the principal exception．Some of the extinct forma were of great aize；the kangaroos are the largest living representatives．The marsupials are notable for their great physiological adaptation to all the moder of hife of ordinary mammals，their atructure being modified in relation to the carnivorons，the herblvorous， the rodent，and other habinces，and their modes or anc didelphian didelphic（di－d
Didelphia the characters of the Didelphia．
didelphid（dī－del＇fid），n．A member of the Di－
delphia；especially，one of the Didelphyida．
Didelphidæ，n．pl．［NL．］See Didelphyide．
didelphoid（dī－del＇foid），a．［＜Didelphia＋－oid．］

## Didelphyidæ

Didelphyidæ，Didelphidæ（dī－del－fi＇i－dê，di－ A family of marsupial animals the opossums A family of marsupial ammals；the opossums． They have the lect pee mannous－－that as the fore with an apposabe thums ftted for grasping；aif the toeat clawed excepthg the haltux the tall generally long，acaly，and prelenglle；and the pouch in sonene forms complete，in others rullimentary or wanting．The dental formula ia： 5 helsors in each up） per， 4 In eneh lower hall－jaw； 1 canine， 3 premolars，and 4 molars in each half－jaw．The vertebral formula da：eer－ vieal 7，dursal 13，lunhar 6，sacral 2，caudal 19 or more The lamily is conflued to Ameriea，where it slone repre－ aents the are Didetyhys，meluding most of the apeclea，and geners are Didetphys，meluding most of the apeclea，and
Didelphys（dī－del＇fis），$n$ ．［NL．，＜Gr．$\delta$ to，two－， ＋deinis，womb．．The typical and leading ge－ nus of marsupial implacental mammals of the family Didelphyilhe，containing the Ameriean opossums which aro not web－footed．The genus formerly covered nearly or quite aif the marsupials．The apeciea are terrestrial and arboreal，but not aquatic the water－opossuma heing separated muder the name Chiru－ neetes．The pouch is usually well developed，as in the ot the United States，but is rudimentary in aome of the

Didemnidæ（di－dem＇ni－dē）n．pl．［NL．，＜Di demmum + －ide．］A family of compound as cidians，typified by the genus Didemmum，hav ing the body divided into thoracie aud abdom－ inal portions，and the viseera mostly situated behind the brauchial cavity．
Didemnum（di－dem＇num），$n$ ．［NL．，くGr．di－ two－，+ （2）depvov，a bed．］A genus of ascidi－ ans，of the family Botryllide，or made the type of a family Didemida．D．candidum is an ex ample．
Dididæ（di＇di－dē），n．pl．［NL．，＜Didus＋－idar．］ A family of birds of which the dodo is the type． The leadiug genera are Didus and Pezophaps， See dodo．
didine（dìdin），a．［＜NL，didimus，＜Didus，q．v．］ Pertaining to the genus Didus or family Didida； being or resembling a dodo．
didn＇t（did＇nt）．A contractiou of did not，in fre－ quent colloquial use．
dido（ $\mathrm{di}^{\top} \mathrm{d} \overline{0}$ ），$n$ ．［ME．dido；in allusiou to the familiar tale of the trick played by Dido，the legendary quecn of Carthago，in bargaining for as much land as could be covered by a hide， and cutting the hide iuto a long thin strip so as to inclose a large tract：L．Dido，Gr．Dudú． 1t．An old story．
＂This la a Dido，＂quath this doctour，＂a disours tale ！＂
2．A caper；a pruuk；a trick．－To cut a dido，to make miachlel ；play a prank；eut a caper．
Them Itallan slngers recitln＇their Jabber，ahowin＇thelr eeth，and cuttin drdoes at a private concert．
aliburton，Sam slick In Eng．
didodecahedral（dī－dö＇dek－ą－hédral），$a$ ．［ di－2＋dodccaledral．］In crystal．，having the form of a dodeeahedral prism with hexahedral bases．
didopper（did＇op－èr），n．Same as didapper．
didrachm（di＇dram），$n$ ．［［＜didrachma，q．v．］ A silver coin of ancient Greec
two draehmo．Seo drachma．
Thelr［cartler colns of Corcyra＇s］reverse－type ls，In the ease of didrachms，two figures of square or oblong shape， whereof one has th the midat a amalis square and the other small rhombua or lozenge．Numis．Chron．， 31 ser．，I． 6
Before the age of Solon，Aeglnetan didrachus averaging bout 194 grs ．wonld aeem to have been the only money urrent in Attlen as In Breotia and Peloponnesus．

B．F．IIead，IIstorla Numorum，Int．，p．xMi．
didrachma（dï－drak＇mạ̈），n．［LL．，〈Gr．סi $\delta \rho a \chi-$ $\mu 0 v$, a double drachm，S $\delta-$, two，$+\delta \rho a \chi \mu$
drachm：see drachm．］Same as didrachm．
didrachmon（dīdrak＇mon），$n$ ．Same as di－ drachm．
didst（didst）．The second person singular of the preterit of $d o^{2}, d o^{2}$ ．
diducementt（dīdūs＇ment），$n$ ．［＜＂diduce（＜L． diducerc，draw apart，sepparate，＜di－，dis－，apart， ＋ducerc，draw；cf．deduce）＋－ment．］Adraw ing apart；separation into distinet parts．Bacon． diduction $\dagger$（dī－duk＇shon），$n$ ．［く L．diductio $(n-)$ ， （diducere，pp．diductus，draw apart：see diduce－ ment．］Separation by withdrawing one part from the other．
Thuse［strings］that withlu the bladder drew ao as tu hlnder the diduetion of its side．Boyle，Works，I． 165
diductively $\ddagger$（dī－luk＇tiv－li），$a d v$ ．By diduction or separation；inferentially．
There is scaree a popular error passant in our dayea which is not either directly expressed or diductively cun－ tainel ta thls work［I＇liny＇a Natural History）

Diduncnlidæ（dī－dung－kü＇li－dê），n．pl．［NL． hidunculus + －ikle．A family of columbine biras，represented by the genus Didunculus． Didunculinæ（dī－dung－kī̄－1̄̄nē），n．pl．［NL． Didunculus + －ince．］A subfamily of Colum bider，represented by the genus Didunculus．
Didunculus（di－dung＇kū－lus），n．［NL．，dim．of Didus，the generic name of the dodo．See Di－ dus．］A remarkablo genus of pigeons，consti－ tuting the subfamily Didunculina of the family Columbita，or nado the type of a different family，Jhidunculider．It ta conslderal to be the near－ est living representative of the dolo，whence the name．



The genua Is also calted Guathodon，from the dentleula－ tion of the lower mandible．The tooth－billed pilgeoll of the Samoan lalanda，$D$ ．strigirostris，la the only species ； it is already a rare hird，and is likely to become extinet． The cotor is blackish；the total length is alrout 14 tnelees； the beak，beades betmg toothed，is remarkaliy large and
strong，with a very convex guigen，liko that of a bird of

## Didus（di＇dus），n．［NL．，Latinized form of dodo

 altered to give it a classical look，as if after Dido，the mythical foundress of Cartlage：see dodo．］The typical genus of Didide，contain－ ing the extinct dodo of Mauritius，D．ineptus． The general character of the genus is columbine or pi－ geon－ltke，but the slze was comparatively enormons，the body masalve and unwfetly，the wings untlt for flight，and the beak stout and hooked．The genus has becone ex－ thet slnee 1650．See dorto．Didymic comma．See comna， 5 （b）．
didymium（dī－dim’i－um），v．［NL．，くGr．didv $о$ ， double，twofold，twin：see didymous．］I．Chem－ ieal symbol，D or Di．A supposed element an－ nounced by Mosander in 1841，so named from being，as it were，the twin brother of lantha－ num，previously discovered in the same min－ erals which yielded didymium，and from whose compounds those of didyminm are separated with mueh difficulty．The moat recent inveatlgationa Indicate that didymtum ia not an element，but a mixture
2．［cap．］A genus of fungi belonging to the
Myxomycetcs．The sporangia have a donble wall， Myxomycetcs．The aporangia have a double wall， which is covered externally with crystata of lime，either seattered or compacted into a aeparable crust
didymons（did＇i－mus），a．［＜Gr．סidvuos，double， twofold，twin，＜si－，two－，+ sio，$=$ E．two，+ suffix－$\mu$ oc．］1．In bot．，twofold；twin；grow－ ing double，as the fruits of umbelliferous plants， the anthers of bedstraw，or the tubers of somo orchids．－2．In zoöl．，twain；paired：applied to two spots，spines，tubereles，etc．，when they form a pair touching each other．－Didymons Wing－cell，in enfom，a wiog－cell aimost but not quite dt－ viled finto two by a projesting short nervure．
didynam（did＇i－nam），n．A plant of the class Didynamia．
Didynamia（did－i－nā＇mi－ă），n．pl．［NL．（so named beeause the two larger stamens appear to dominate over the shorter $),\left\langle G r . \delta_{i-}\right.$, two－，+ divauss，power：see dynamie．］The fourteenth class in the Linuean veg－ etable sys－ tem，includ－ ing plants with four sta－ mens in un－ equal pairs． by Linneus in． by Linneus in：
to two orders： Gymnospermia， having the fruit composed of sin－ gle－seeded ache． nea，which he mistook for na－ ked seeds；and Angioxpernaia，


Inclosed in sn ohvlona scel－vessel．The frrs lacluded most of the Labiafe and l＇erbenacec，the latter many
didynamian，didynamic（did－i－nă＇mi－an， －nam＇ik），$a$ ．［く Didyntmia + an，－lc．］Same as didynamous．
didynamous（dīdin＇ namus，＜Gr．di－，two－，+ dúvauıs，power．Cf． Didynamia．］In bot．，in two unequal pairs：ap－ plied to flowers liaving four stamens in two unequal pairs，as most Labiate，ote．；specifical ly，belonging to the class Didynamia．
didynamy（d̄̄－din＇？̨－mi），n．［र NL．＂clidynamia， ＜＂didynamts：seë didynamous．］In bat．，tho condition of being in two unequal pairs，as sta－ meus．
diel（di），v．i．；pret．and pp．died，ppr．dying． ［Early mod．F．also dye（and dial．，Sc．，etc．，（lec）； \} ME. dien, dyen, deien, deyen, deghen, degen, tigen，eto．（not in AS．，where＇die＇was ex pressed by succltan（see suclt）or stcorfan（see starec）；but the derived forms dcod，dead，aud dedth，death，occur），＜Icel．deyja（stroug verb， pret． $\boldsymbol{l} \bar{o}, \mathrm{pp}$ ．（läinn）$=$ Goth．＂livan（strong verb， pret．＂dau，pp．dixans，found only as an adj． used as a noun，thata diwano，the imortal，mor tality，and in deriv．unditanci，iumortality） the other Teut．forms are weak：Norw．döya $=$ $\mathrm{SW} . d o ̈=\mathrm{Dan} . d o ̈=\mathrm{OS} . d o ̄ i a n=\mathrm{OHG} . \mathrm{MHG}$ ． touren，dio（ef．Goth．af－daujan，harass，distress OFries．deia，deja，kill），く Teut．$\sqrt{ }$＂${ }^{\text {tan，whence }}$ also ult．E．dead and death，q．v．Cf．OBulg．da viti $=$ Bohem．daviti $=$ Russ．davitl，ehoke，$=$ Lith．doriti，plague，vex．］I．To cease to live； lose or part withlife；expire；suffer deatli；per－ isli：said of sentiont beings，and used absolutely （as，all must dic），or with of，by，or from，to ex press the cause of death，or with for to express the object or oceasion of dying：as，to dic of small pox，or by violence；to die for one＇s country．
There dyede Seynte Johne，and was buryed belyade the
highe Awtiere，in a Tonnbe．Mandeville，Travels，p．22． highe Awtiere，in a Tonnbe．Mandeville，Travels，p． 22 Christ died for onr alna．

And what we call to die，te not to appear
Or be the thlug that formeriy we were．
Dryder，f＇ythagorean I＇hllos．，1． 392
＂Whom the gods love dic young，＂was sald of yore． Every Individual eventually dies from inablitty to with－ tand some envlroning action．
II．Spercer，Stucty of Soclol．，p． 339. 2．To lose vital power or action；become de italized or dead：said of plants or parts of plants，as a decayed tree or a withered limb or stem ：as，certain plants die down to the ground annually，while their roots live．-3 ．To sink； faint．
Hia heart died withln hilm，and he becanie as a stone．
Hence－4．To come to an end or come to no－ thing；cease，or cease to exist；perish；be lost． When I look upun the tombs of the great，every emotlon of eovy dies $\ln \mathrm{me}$

Addison，Thoughts in Westmhater Abbey．
Whate ver pleasure any man may take in apreading whis－ pers，he wifl find greater aatisiaction by letting the secret
die within hia own breast．

Nothlng died ln hhm
Save courleay，good sense，and proper trust．
Browning，Ring and thook，II． 130. 5．To come to an end gradually；become ex tinct by degrees；vanish by or as if by death ： usually with away，out，or down．
For＇tis much if a Ship satls a Mlle before elther the Wind ayes wholly avcay，or at least ahits about araln the South．Dampier，Voyages，II．IIL． 6

So gently shuts the eye of day；
dieg a wave along the ahore．
Mr．Barbauld，Weath of the Virtuons
There，waves that，hardly weltering，die away，
lip their smooth ridges with a softer risy．
ordscorth，Evening Walk．
The living sirs of mulddle night
Tenryson，Arablan XIghts
The system of bribery dld oot loag survive the minlstry of Lorl North．It may not have wholly died oul；and ha prohably sinee been resorted to on rare and exceptional
occaslons． In the course of his ten years＇attendanee，all the inmates died out two or three timea，and were replaced by oew ones．
6．To become less and less subject to，or cease to be under the power or inflnence of，a thing： followed by to or unto：as，to die to sin．－7 To languish with affection or love．
The young men acknowledged that they died for Re． 8．To be consumed with a great yearning or de－ sire；be very desirous；desire keenly or great ly：as，she was just dying to go．［Colloq．］－
die
9. In theol., to be cut off from the presence or favor of God; suffer eternal punishment in the world to come.
So long as God shall live, so long shall the damned die.
To die away. (a) See def. 5. (b) To languish with pleasure or tenderness.

To sounds of heav'nly harps she dies away,
And metts in visions of eternal dsy
Pope, Elotsa to Abelard, 1. 221.
To die game, to
spirit to the last.
Nor should we forget the game-cock, supplying as it does a word of eulogy to the mob of roughs who witness the hanging of a murderer, snd who haif condone his
crime if he dies game. II. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 186.

Weeds have thls virtue: they are not easily discouraged; they never lose heart entirely; they die game.
To dite hard. (a) To suffer, siruggle, or resist in dying; be long in dying; part reluctsntly with life. (bi) To die in a hardened or impenitent state.
That there are now and then jastances of men who, the phrase is, without any seeming concern for what was past, or dresd of what was to follow.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xvi. To die
recommend all in whom conaumption Is hereditary, whose occupation is in the open sir, to tske to hesrt the motto of this man, to make up their minds to die in har-
ness. To die in the last ditch, to fight to the end, preferring desth to defert.

There is one certsin means," repled the Prince [W1]lism of Orsnge], "by which I can be aure never to see my country's ruin-1 will die in the last ditch.'

Iume, Hist. Eng., 1672.
To die in the paint, to die in the sttempt.
Amongst whom were a v. M. women, wholy bent to revenge the villsnies done to theyr persons by the Romsins, or to die in the peyne. IIolinshed, Chron. (ed. 1577), To die off, to die quickly, or In rapid auccession or large numbers.
It is usual with sick Men coming from the Sea, where they have nothing bot the Sea-Air, to die off as soon as ever they come within the view of the Land.

Dantpier, Voyages, 1. 113.
To die out. See def. 5.-To die the death (an intensive form for die), to die without fail ; die in a predestined or threatened manner.
Of ye tree of knowledge of good and bad ne that thou eate not: for euen ye ssme day thou eatest of it thou shsit dye
ye deth.
Gen. ii. 17 (1551). ye deth.

## Either to die the death, or to abjur

For ever the society of men. =Syn. 1. Die, Expire, Decease, Perish. To die is to cease to der any circumstances; it is the plainest and most direct of the words. Expire is often used as a softer word than die; It means to breathe out the life or emit the last breath. Decease ta a euphemism, like expire, but is often an affectation. Perish represents desth as occurring under harsh circumstances of some sort,

There taught us how to live; and (Oh! too high
The price for knowledge) taught us how to die.
rickell, Death of Addison, 1. 82.
One kiss the maiden gives, one last,
Long kiss, which ahe expires in giving.
Moore, Paradise and the Peri.
The thrice three Muses mourning for the desth
Of learning, late deceas'd in beggary.
hak., M. N. D., v. 1.
Prostrate the beauteous ruin liea, and all
That sisred . Pitt, Poetry of Anti-Jacobin, No. 36.
die ${ }^{2} \dagger, v$. and $n$. An obsolete spelling of dyel. die $^{3}$ (di), n.; pl., in the lat sense, dice (dis); in the remaining senses, dies (dīz). In def. 2 the word hardly admits of a plural. [The mod. sing. form die is due to the peculiar form of the pl., dice, ME. dys, etc. (see dice); the sing. would otherwise be *dee, < ME. dee, a die,
OF. de, earlier det, pl. dez, F. de $=$ Pr. dat $=$ OF. de, earlier det, pl. dez, F. dé = Pr. dat $=$ Sp. Pg. It. dado, a die, cube, pedestal (whence E. dado, q. v.) (cf. ML. dadus, a die, after the Rom. forms), < L. datum, lit. what is given, but taken in the sense of 'what is cast or thrown,' neut. of datus, pp. of dare, give, in many phrases ueed as equiv. to 'cast' or 'throw' (cf. G. würfel, a die, < werfen, throw). Thus die ${ }^{3}$ is a doublet of date ${ }^{1}$, datum, and dado: see datel.] 1. A small cube marked on its faces with spots numbering from one to six, used in gaming by being thrown from a box or the hand, the chance being decided by the highest number of spots turned up, and in several other ways. The numbers on opposite faces of a die alwaya add up to 7 , but otherwise there 18 no uniformity in the arrangement of the numbers. The number of dice used
is either one, two, three, or flve, according to the ganie.


Roman Die,
found in the
south of France.

## 1606

I have set my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the hazard of the die
Shak., Rich. III
Is a precious craft to play Middleton and Rowley, Changellng, iv. 1. Will ye gae to the cards or dice, Or to a tsvern fine?
Herodotus sttributes both dice and chess to the Lydians, people of Asia; in which part of the world, it is most probable, they originsted at some very remote but uncer-
2ł. Hazard; chance
Such is the die of war.
3. Any small cube or square block.

Young crestures have learned spelling of words by hav-
4. In arch., the cubical part of a pedestal be tween its base and cornice. See cut under dado.
Thus Ranch's monument of Frederick the Grest st Berin is . . an equestrian colossuas raised high upon two dies, of which, in each, the four faces are covered with paneled bas-reliefs; snd around the lower die, upon all elevsted stylobste, sre grouped four equestrian figures on the corners, and between them twenty flgures on foot, sll
colossal. colossal.
N. A. Rev., CXLI. 284.
for gtamping a deign, etc., in some softer material, as in coining money.
Such variety of dies, made use of by Wood in stamping ney, mskes the diacovery of counter leits more dift

## Sighing thst Nsture formed but one such man, And broke the die-tn moulding Sheridsn. <br> Byron, Death of Sheridsn, 1. 117

6. One of two or more pieces of hardened steel forming together a female screw for cutting the hreads of screws. In uae they are filted into a groove in a contrivance called a die-stock, and are generally adjustsble, so that one die may cut screws of differen diameters.
7. In metal-working, a bed-plate or disk having an opening in the center, used in a punch-ing-machine to support the metal from which any piece is punched.-8. A knife by which blanks of any desired shape and size are cut out, as in the sole-shaped cutting-dies used m shoe-factories. - Bit-brace die. See bit-brace. Counter die, sn upper die or stamp.- Loaded dice, dice nsae heavier on one side than the others by the raudu of spots shall be turned up when the dice are thrown in playing.
Professed gamblers. . will not trust to the determiarts to circumuent the unwary ; hence we hear of loaded dice, and dice of the high cut

Strutt, Sports and Prslimes, p. 404.
Open-die machine, a screw-threading machine hsving movalue cutting dies fitting in blocks in the traveling insertable steel block with a fittivg In different dies. An is provided for converting the machine quickly into a nut-tapper.- The die is cast, the affair is dectded; the fate of the person or thing in question is settled; there is no recalling the act.--The whole box and dice, th die ${ }^{3}$ dī) $v$, pret and ppi
die ${ }^{3}(d i)$, v. $t . ;$ pret. and pp. died, ppr. dying.
$\left[<d i e^{3}, n.\right]$ To mold or form with a die or with dies.
Every machine-msde shoe also has an "inner-sole" died out or moulded to correspond in shspe with the "outer
sole." die-away (dí'a-wā"), a. [Adj. use of phrafe die avay. Së̈ diel, 5.] Languid; lauguishing; expiring.
As a girl she had been. . so romantic, with such a ofl, aweet, die-away voice. Miss E'dgeworth, Helen, xix. Pray do not give us any more of those die-away Itslian
Kings. dieb (dēb), n. A species of wild dog, Canis anthus, found in northern Africa.
die-back (di'lbak), $n$. A disease affecting trees, particularly prevalent in the orange-plantatione of Florida, causing the trees to die at the top Fallows.
diecian (di-ë'shạn), a. Same as diocious.
diecious, dieciously, ete. See diocious, ete. diedo (dē-ā'dō), n. A Spanish long measure the 16th part of the foot of Burgos, equal to 0.7 of an English inch
diedral (dī-édral), a. Same as dihedral.
Dieffenbachia (dè-fen-bak'i-ẹ̆), n. [NL., from the proper name Dieffenbach.] A genus of plants, of the uatural ordor Aracea, uatives of tropical America. There are half a dozen spectea, of Which two, D. Seguine and D. picta, are well-known deccolor and form of the foligge. The roots, as in many other plants of the order, are very acrid and caustic, and the nsme dumb-cane has been given to D. Seguine in the West Indies, from its effect upon the speech when its rool is
diegesis (dī-ē-jē'sis), n. [NL., < Gr. סıŋ́ $\gamma \eta \sigma \iota$, narration, < $\delta \iota m$ riöal, set forth in detail, uar-
 that part of an oration in which the speaker makes his statement of facts; the uarration (which see).
die-holder (di'hōl"dèr), n. A form of chuck, consisting of a head-clutch or clamp, for dies in a stock, brace, or machine. E. H, Knight. dielectric (dī-ẹ-lek'trik), a. and n. [< di- for Gr. diá, through, + electric.] I. a. Transmitting electric effects without conduction; non-conducting--Dielectric after-working, a term used by Boltzmann for the phenomenon called by Faraday re-
sidual charge or electric absorption. See residual. sidual charge or electric absorption. See residual.- Di-
electric capacity. Same ss specifo inductive capacity electric capacity. Same
(which see, under capacity).
II. n. A substance throngh or across which electric force is acting. The walls of a Leyden jar; the intervening medium, solid, ilquid, or gaseous, between the plstes of a condenser; and the insulusting sheath anound the conductor of a telegraphl-cable, are examples of dielectrics. Electric tnduction across 8 diefectric causes a airess
in it which, it great enough, will produce 1 rupture. The In it which, it great enough, will produce 1 upture.
maximum intensity of this stress which the material csn bear ta called Ita dielectric strensth. When the diclectric strength of the air between two clouds, or between a cloud and the earth, is unsibe to withatand the electric forces, a flash of lightning takes place. The fracture of atones in bulldinga, of trees, etc., in s thunderstorm are illustrations of the effect of excessive dielectric stress.
Until this subject [induction] wss luvestigated by Faraday, the intervening noti-conducting body or dielectric attributed to the repulsion at a distance of the electrical fluid. Faraday showed that these effects differed grestly according to the dielectric thst was interposed.
W. R. Grove, Corr. of Forces, p. 85.

Dielytra (dī-el'i-trä̈), $n$. [NL., < Gr. $\delta$-, two-, + ERvтpov, sheath, shard: see clytrum.] Same as Dicentra.
Diemenia (dē-mè'ni-ï), n. [NL., named from Van Diemen's Land.] A genus of venomous serpents, of the family Elapidae D. reticularia is an example.
dien (di'en), n. An abdiencephalon. diencephal
(diencephal
(di-en-sef'-
al), $n$. Same as diencephalon. See extract under encephal.

## diencephala,

 n. Plural of diencephalon.
diencephalic ( $\mathrm{di}^{\prime \prime}$ en-se-fal'ik or di-en-sef'a-lik), a. [< diencephalon + -ic.] Pertaining to the diencephalon. Also deutencephatic.
diencephalon (dī-en-sef'a-lon), n.; pl. dien-
 hos, brain: ©ee encephalon.] In anat., the interbrain or middle brain, otherwise known as the deutencephalon and thalamencephalon. It is that encephalic aegment or division of the braln which lies between the meaencephalon and the prosencephalon, and consists chlefly of the optic thalami ; its cavity is the third ,
$\operatorname{dier}^{1}$ ( $\mathrm{di}^{\prime}$ er $\mathbf{r}$ ), $n$. One who dies, or is about to die. [Rare.]

Aur.
Before you were laid out! be dead
Lac. Now fie upon thee for a hasty dier !
Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, i. 1 .
"I suppose I'm a dier," ahe said to me; "I used to think

## dier ${ }^{2}, n$. See dyer.

dieresis diæresis (di-er'e-sis), $n$. [=F. diérese $=\mathrm{Sp}$. dieresis $=\mathrm{Pg}$. dieresis $=\mathrm{It}$. dieresi, < LL diaresis, < Gr. dıaípoıц, a division, distinction, separation, < diatpeiv, divide, distinguish, separate, < dıá, apart, + aipeiv, take.] 1. The separate pronunciation of two vowels usually united as a diphthong; by extension of meaning, separate pronunciation of any two adjacent vowels, or the consequent division of one syllable into two. See dialysis and distraction, 8.-2. The sign (' ${ }^{\prime}$ ) regularly placed over the second of two contiguous vowels to indicate that they are pronounced separately; the same sign used for other purposes. The dieresis is used most frequentiy over e preceded ly a or 0 , in dis. tinction from the diphthongs or digraphs $r e$ and $a$. In
Greek
manuscripts these doth were frequently written Greek manuscripts these dot were requenty written also to show that they did uot form the close of a diph-

## dieresis

thong ( $a t, ~ a t, o u, v t, \alpha v, ~ e v, o u$ ), andi their modern use is sn tho full pronmiciation of tha fetters the dieresis to mark of the preterit and past partlejple (for instsnce, praised ), though sometimes seen, is not established usage, the acute or grave accent boing morc cntamen. A siminarsign consisting of dotz is used mereiy as a discriticai mark, as in the notation of pronunciation in this book (for instance, a, the umlaut See umlark
3. In pros., the division made in a line or a verse by coincidence of the end of a foot and the end of a word; especially, such th division at the close of a colon or rhythmie series. It is strictly distinet from, but often included under, cesura (which see). -4 . In pathol., a solu tion of continuity, as an ulcer or a wound.
dieretic, diæretic (dī-ē-ret’ik), $a$. [く Gr. ঠuuрет $\iota 6 \varsigma$, divisive, separative, < deaipeтos, divided, < dıafpeiv, divide: sce diercsis.] In med., having power to divide, dissolve, or corrode; escharotic; corrosive
Diervilla (dī-èr-vil'iti), n. [NL.; named from M. Wierville, who sent it from Canads to Tour-
 nefort.] A shrubby genus of the natural order Caprifoliacea, including 7 species, natives of North America, China, and Japan. They are neariy allied to the honeysuckie but have a funnel-ghaped or campanuiste corolia and two-celicd capsule. The genne includes the bush honeysuckle, $D$. trifida, of the eastern United States, with yellow flowers, and Aaia, many showy variettea of which are prequent in cultivation, more usually known as species of $W e i$ dies fausti (di'èz fâs' tī). [L.: dies, pl. of dies, day; fausti, mase. pl. of faustus for "fa vostus, favorable, for tunate, < favere, fa vor: see faror.] Auspicious days; days which the ancient Romans considered lucky, and on which, therefore, the pretors could administer justice and the comitia could be held: contrast ed with dics infausti, inauspicions or unlucky days.
die-sinker (di'sing"kér), $n$. An engraver of dies for stamping or embossing
die-sinking (di'sing"king), $n$. The process of ongraving dies for stamping coins, medals, ete. diësis (dī'e-sis), $n$. $[=\mathbf{F}$. dièse, formerly diésis $=$ Sp, dicsi = Pg. It. diesis, < L. dicsis, < Gr. dieo८s, a sending through, discharge; in music a semitone, later a quarter-tone, taken by Aristotle for the least subdivision or unit of musical intervals; < siúvva, send throngh, let through, < dí, through, + levai, send.] 1. In Gr. music, the Pythagorean semitone, boing the difference between a fourth and two major tones, represented by tho ratio $256: 243$. Aise sed of two theeretical subdivisiona of s major tone tone, called the chromatic and the enharmonic diesis. 2. In modern music, the difference between an octave and three major thirds, represented by the ratio $128: 125$. Also called the modern en harmonic dicsis.-3. In printing, the mark $\ddagger$ commonly called double dagger. See dagger ${ }^{1}$. dies nefasti (di'ēz nē-fas'tī). [L.: dies, pl. of dies, day; nefasti, pl. of nefastus, not lawful, ne-, not, + fastus, allowing judgment to be pronounced, fasti, pl., a court-day: see fasti.] In Rom. law, days on which judgment conld not be pronounced; blank days. See ferie.
dies non (di'ēz non). [Le, abbr. of dies non juridicus, not a court day: dies, a day; non, not; juridicus, of a court juridical: see dial, non-, and juridical.] In low, a day on which courts are not held, as Sunday, ete.; a blank day
die-stock (di'stok), $n$. A contrivance
for holding the dies used in serew-eut ting. It is made in various forms. $\operatorname{diet}^{1}$ (di'et). n. [< ME. diete, < OF. dicte, F. diete $=$ Pr. Sp. Pg. It. dicta $=$ D. dic̈et $=$ G. diät $=$ Dan. dicet $=$ Sw. dict $=$ Pol. dyct $=\mathrm{R}$ Russ. dieta, $\leqslant$ L. diaeta, LL. and MIL. also dietr, and sometimes zeta, zeta, a prescribed manner of living, diet, a dwelling-place, summe house, etc., MI. also food, くGr. díuta, manner

## 1607

dietine
of living, esp. a prescribed manner of living, dict, also a dwelling, perhaps < "dóerv, supposed orig. form of $\zeta$ accv, contr. $\zeta \bar{\eta} v$, live, per haps $=$ Skt. $\sqrt{ } j i v=$ Zoud $\sqrt{ } j i$, live, akin to L. $_{\text {. }}$ vivus $=\mathbf{E}$. quick, living: see quich, vivid, vilal, etc.] 1. Food and drink; specifically, food considered in relation to its quality and effects: as, milk is a wholesome article of diet.

## He saw she wold not mend,

Nor that she wold be quict,
Neither for stroakes nor locking up,

## Nor yet fer wsint of dyet.

Taming of a Shrew (Child's Beliads, VI11. 189)
This brcad snd water liath our diet been.
Deau, and $F$ l., Knight of Burning Pestie, 14. 1 will snffer one to keep me in diet, another in apparel, another in physic, anether to pay my heuse-rent.

Good broth with good keening io much now shd the Good diel with wisdom best comerteth now snd then 2. A course of food regulated by a physician or by medical rules; food prescribed for the orevention or cure of disease, and limited in kind and quantity; dietetie regimen; dietary.
I commend rather some diet for certain seasons than requent use of physic. Bacon, Regimen of IIcatth 3t. Allowance of provision; supply of food.
For his diet, there was a centinusi diet given him of the king of Babyien.

Jer. 11.
I dined at the Comptroiler's [of the Heusehoid]; in it was anid it should be the last of the public dietr ar lane 4t. Allowance for expenses of living.
The sllowances of the ambassador, or, as they were to sed, his diete, were ever unpsid; and he was reduce to sell his lands in England to keep himselt abroso R. W. Dixon, Híst. Church of Eng., xix.
$=$ syn. 1. Sulbistence, fare, provision. - 2. Regimen.
$\operatorname{diet}^{1}\left(\mathrm{dij}^{\prime} \mathrm{et}\right), v_{0}$ [< ME. dieten (cf. Gr. סıauTāv, v.); from the noun.] I. trans. 1. To provide diet or food for; feed; nourish. [Rare.]

Ner sent thy Spouse this Token to destroy
Thine Eye's, but diet them with aparkiing joy.
2. To prescribe food for; regulate the food or regimen of.
lat Lord. We alaill not then have his company to-night. 24 Lord. Not tlll after midnight, for he is dieted to his
We have dieted a healthy body into a consumption by piying it with phygick instesd of food. conaumption by
II. intrans. 1. To eat; feed.

Spare Fast, that oft with gods deth diet.
Mitton, 11 Penseroso, l. 46.
Inhred worm,
That diets on the brave in battle tall'n. Cowper, inad, xxiv.
2. To eat according to rules prescribed: as, to diet in an attack of dyspepsia.
$\operatorname{diet}^{2}$ (di'et), n. [<OF. diete, F. diète $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. It. dieta, < ML. dieta, diota, a, public assembly (orig. one held on a set day), a set day of trial, a day's journey; the same in form as dieta, diata, a prescribed manner of living, diet, but no doubt regarded as a derivative (a quasi pp. fem. noun) of L. dics, a day: see dial. Cf. D. rijksdag $=\mathrm{G}$. reichstag $=$ Dan. rigsdag $=\mathrm{Sw}$. riksdag, the national assembly, lit. the diet of the realm; tag, etc., $=$ E. day.] 1. A meeting, as of dignitaries or delegates, held from day to day for legislative, pelitical, ecclesiastical, or municipal purposes; meeting; session: specifically applied by English and French writers to the legislative assemblies in the German empire, Austria, etc. The Diet or Reichstag of the old Roman. German empire was the meeting of the es. tates. Its sessions often received specific tities frem the places in whicle they were heid: as, the Diets of Worms, 1495 and 1521; the Diet el Augsburg, 1530. The Diet sat in of the princes, in two benches, the teniporai snd the spiritual; and (3) that of the imperial cities. Each coliege deriberated by itself, the agreement of all three, with the assent of the emperor, being necessary. See Reichstag and Landtag.
2. The discharge of some part of ministerial duty at a fixed time: as, a diet of examination; a diet of visitation. [Scotch.]- 3 t . An excursion ; a journey.
Sum of the conspiratouris, who hard tell of the kingis dyett, follewed fast to Leith eftir him.

Pitscettie, Chron. of Scotland (ed. 1728), p. 212
Desertion of the diet. See desertion.-Diet of compearance, in Scots Iaxe, the day on which a party in a ctvil or criminal process is cited to appear in court.-To dietal (di'e-tal), $a$. [ $\left\langle\right.$ diet $^{2}+$-al.] Pertaining or belonging to a diet or assembly.

Uutil the putting in execution of the conseqnent Dietal decree, this port [if] to be made use of hy the ships of wsr
of loothe, Bismarck, 11.668.
detarian (dī-ē-tā'ri-an), a. and $n$. [<dictary + $-a n$. I. a. Relating to a dieting or to a dictary.
II. $n$. One who adheres to a certain or prescribed diet ; one who considers the regulation of a course of food as important for the preservation of health; a dietetist.
dietary (dī'e-tậ-ri), $a$. and $n$. [ $\left\langle L_{1} L_{0}\right.$ " diactarius, adj. (used as noun, a valet), (diceta, diet, ctc.: seo diet $\left.{ }^{1}, n.\right]$ I. a. Pertaining to diet or the rules of diet.
Lord IIenry would not insten to statistics, dietary tables, commissioncrs' rules, sub-commissioners' reporth. $\begin{gathered}\text { Disraeli, Coningsby. }\end{gathered}$
II. $n . ;$ pl. dietaries (-riz). 1. A system or course of diet; a system of rules of diet.
To be ruild bi this diatorie (resd dietarie) do thi diligence, For it techith good diete d good gouernaunce

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.
From Dr. William Lambe, of Warwick, a friend of the poet Landor, Mr. Newton had learnt the fatal etfects of 2. An allowance and regulation of food, especially for the inmates of a hespital, prison, or poorhouse.
diet-book $\dagger$ (di'et-bủk), $n$. A diary; a journal. It [censclence] is a diel-books, wherein the sinnes of everie day sre written.

Epistle of a Christian Brother (1024), p. 25. diet-bread (di'et-bred), n. 1. A delicate sweet cake, formerly much esteemed in England.2. A name given to various fine breads suitable for invalids.
diet-drink (di'et-dringk), n. Medicated liquor; drink prepared with medicinal ingredients.
The observation will de that better than the lauy's diel. drinks, or apothecary's medicines. Locke.
Lisbon diet-drink, \& celelirated medicinal draught re sembing the componnd tincture of sarsajuarila. 1 . One who diets 0 , eating ; one who prepares food by dietetio rules.

> IIe cut our roots in characters, our hroths as Juuc had been sick

And saucid our brotha, as Julue had been sick Shak, Cymbeline, fv. 2
dietetic (di-ē-tet'ik), $a . \quad[=\mathrm{F}$. diététique $=\mathrm{Sp}$. dietético $=$ Pg. It. dietctico (cf. D. diëetctisch $=$ G. diätetisch $=$ Dan. dictetisk $=\mathrm{SW}$. dictetisk) < LL. dieteticus, < Gr. $\delta$ artptaós, of or for diet, < $\delta a t \tau a ̃$, follow a certain diet, < diauta, diet: sce diet $\left.{ }^{1}, n.\right]$ Pertaining to diet; specifically, relating to medical rules for regulating the kind and quantity of food to be eaten.
This book of Cheyne's became the subject of conversation, and produced even sects in the dietetick philosophy.

Arouthnot, Aiments, Tre
dietetical (dī-ē-tet'i-kal), a. [< dietetic + -al.] Same as dietetic.
He received no other counsei than to refrain from cell drink, which was but a dietetical caution

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.
I have seen palatea, ntherwise not uninstructed in die retical elegancies, sup it up with avidity.

Lamb, Chimney-Sweepers.
dietetically (di-ē-tet'i-kal-i), $a d v$. In a diөtetical manner. Imp. Diet.
dietetics (dī-ē-tet'iks), n. [Pl, of dietetic: see
 art), dietetics.] That department of medicine which relates to the regulation of diet.
To suppose that deciding whetiner a mathematical or a ciassical education is the hest is deciding what is the proper curriculum, is much the same thing as to suppose hat the whole of dietetics lies in determining whether o not bresd is mere nutritive than potatoes !
H. Spencer, Education, p. 28
dietetist (dī-ē-tet'ist), n. [= F. diététiste $=\mathrm{Pg}$. dietetista; as dietet-ic + -ist.] One who lays great stress upon dict; a physician who gives the first place to dietetics in the treatment of disease. Dunglison.
dietic (di-et'ik), $a$. and $n .\left[<d i e t^{l}+-i c\right.$. Cf. dictetic.] I. a. Of or pertaining to diet; dietetic: used to note those diseases which are cansed by or connected with the use of improper or bad food.
II. n. A course of diet. [Rare.]

Gentle dietics or healing applications.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 397.
dietical (di-et'i-kal), $a$. [<dietic + al.] Same as dietic.
The three feuntains of physick, namely, dietical, chirurgiesl, and pharmacentical.

Chilmead, tr. of Ferrand's Love and Melancholy (1040),
$[\mathrm{p} .237$.
dietine (di'e-tin), n. [ $\langle\mathrm{F}$. diétine, dim. of diète, diet: see diet2.] A diet of inferior rank; specifically, in Polish hist, one of the local assemblies of the nobility, which met to elect deputies to the national diet and to receive the raports of their actions.

## dietine

Ladislans ．．．called an assembly of prefates，baronz， and military gentlemen，in their respective provinces，in order to obtain an additioual trlbute．These provincial
assemblies gave birth to the dietincs ；they now ．．．only elect the nuncios or representatives for the diet．．．only
Poland was torn by factions：its llets and dietines were hotbeds of intrigne．Edinburgh Rev．，Clinting（di＇e－ting），$n$ ．［Verbal n．of dietl，v．］ 1．The act of eating or taking nourishment．

Yon know not how delicate the imagination becomes by dieting with antiquity day after day． ，in Dowden，II． 256.
2．The act or process of subjecting to a diet or regimen．

It＇s the dieting and rubbing of the race－horse that makes fim thin as a flash，that he may be as swift too．
dietist（di＇e－tist），［ $<$ diet $1+$－ist］One skilled in diet．Quarterly Rev．
dietitian（dī－e－tish＇an），$n . \quad\left[<\right.$ diet $^{1}+$－itian for －ician．］Same as diëtist．Quarterly Rev．［Rare．］ diet－kitchen（di＇et－kich＂en），n．An establish－ ment，usually connected with a dispensary or with the outdoor department of a hospital，for preparing and dispensing suitable dict for in valids，especially among the poor．
dietrichite（dé＇trich－it），，n．［After the French mineralogist Dietrieh（1748－03）．］A hydrous sulphate of aluminium，zinc，and iron，occur－ ring as a recent formation at Felsö－Bánya in Hungary．
Dieu et mon droit（diè ā môn drwo）．［F．：Dieu， ＜L．deus，a god；et，＜L．et，and；mon，＜L． meus，mine，＜me，me；droit，＜ML．directum， ＂God and my right，＂the watchword of Rich－ ard I．of England at the battle of Gisors in 1195， and adopted as the motto on the royal arms of England．
dieu－gardet，n．［F．Dieu garde，God keep or save（yon）；as a noun，＂un dieu－gard，a salu－ tation，or a God save you＂（Cotgrave）：Dieu，
God；garder，keep，save，guard：see deity and guard．］A form of salutation or asseveration．

And in this faith desires to be numbred in your familie， ao in your stndies to attend，as your least beeke may be
his dieugarde． His master Harding couid not produce so much as a probaliility of any vow anciently required or undertaken，
whether by beck or Dieu－gard．Sp．IIall，Works，IX．278．
diew $\dagger, n$ ．An obsolcte spelling of $d u c^{1}$ ．
die－work（dí＇wėrk），$n$ ．Surface ornamentation of metal by means of dies，upon which the metal is forced．The process is employed for metal in elther a heated or a cold state；when executed upon cold metal，the work usually requires chasing to complete it． diezeugmenon（di－e－zūg＇me－non），$n$ ．［Gr．ס $\varepsilon$－〔とvノमєขov：see diazeuctic．］In Gr．music，the lower tetrachord of the upper octave in the wo octave or greater perfect system．
dif－．1．The assimilated form of dis－before $f$ ． See dis－－2†．A form of de－before $f$ ．See de－ diffamet，$v$ ，and $n$ ．An obsolete（Middle Eng－ lish）form of defame．
diffamed（di－fämd＇），$p$ ．a．［Pp．of diffame，$v$ ．］ In her．：（a）Same as defamed．（b）Turned to－ ward the sinister：said of an animal，especially a beast of prey，used as a bearing．［Rare．］ diffarreation（di－far－ē－－̄̀＇shọn），n．［＜LL．diffar－ reatio（n－），＜L．dis－，apart，＋farreatio（ $n$－），for the more common L．confarreatio（ $n$－），the use of spelt－cake in the marriage ceremony：see confarreation．］The parting of a cake made of spelt：a ceremony among the Romans at the divorce of man and wife．See confarreation． diffencet，$n$ ．An obsolete form of defense． diffend $t, v$ ．An obsolete form of defend． differ（dif＇er），$v . \quad[<M E$ ．differen $=\mathbf{F}$ ．différer $=\mathrm{Sp}$. diferir $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．differir $=\mathrm{It}$ ．differire,$<\mathrm{L}$ differre，carry apart，put off，defer（intr．differ， be different）,$\left\langle\right.$ dis－，apart，+ ferre $=\mathbf{E}$ ．bear ${ }^{1}$ ；
 different，＞ult．E．adiaphorous，etc．，diaphor－ ite $)$ ，＜$\delta<$ éa，through，apart，+ фधpecv $=\mathrm{L}$ ．ferre $\bar{I}$ E．bear ${ }^{1}$ ．Cf．defer ${ }^{2}$ ，a donblet of differ．］ I．intrans．1．To be unlike，dissimilar，dis－ tinct，or varions in nature，condition，form，or qualities：used absolutely or with from：as， the two things differ greatly；men differ from brutes；a statue differs from a picture；wisdom differs from cunning．

## One star differeth from another atar in glory．

$\qquad$
The courts of two countries do not 80 much differ from one another，as the court and city in their pecnliar ways of
life and conversation．Addison，Coffee Honse Politicians．
Even in the important matter of cranlal capacity，Men
the Apes；whilst the lowest Apes differ as much，in pro－ portion，from the lighest，as the latter does from Man．

95
In all that I have seen，my main feeling is one of won der how little the younger England differs from the elder

2．To disagree；be of a contrary opinion；dis sent；be at variance；vary in opinion or action used absolutely or with from or with：as，they differ in their methods；he differs from other writers on the subject．
If the hononralle gentleman differs with me on that保， The first thing that tests a boy＇s courage is to dare to
differ from his father．${ }^{1}$ ．Phillipg，speeches，p． 247 They agree as to the object of existence；they differ as to the method of reaching it．

J．F．Clarke，Ten Great Religionz，I． 4 3．To express disagreement or dissent by word of mouth；come into antagonism；dispute；con－ tend：followed by with．
We＇ll never differ with a crowded pit．
To differ by the whole of being，in logic，to have no essential resemblance，as an orange differs from virtue
Syn．1．To vary．To cause to be different or un－ like．［Rare．］
Something＇tis that differs me and thee．Coveley．
2．To cause difference or dispute between；di－ vide．Jamieson．［Scotch．］
If Maister Angis and her mak it up，I＇se ne＇er be the $3+$ ．To put off；defer．See defer ${ }^{2}$ ．
differ（dif＇èr），n．［＜differ，v．］Difference ［Scotch．］

Ye see yonr state wi＇thelrs compared，
But cast a moment＇s fair regard
What mak＇a the mighty differ．
Bums，Address to the Unco Guid．
difference（dif＇e－rens），n．［＜ME．difference，＜
OF．difference，F．différence $=$ Sp．diferencia $=$ Pg ．differença $=\mathrm{It}$ ．（obs．）differenzia，differenza， L．differentia，difference，$\langle$ differen $(t$－）s，ppr．， different：see different．］1．The condition or relation of being other or different；the rela－ tion of non－identity；also，the relation between things unlike；dissimilarity in general．

Not like to like，unt like $\ln$ difference．
Cemzson，l＇rincess，vil．
2．Any special mode of non－identity；a rela－ tion which can subsist only between different things；also，a special relation involving un－ likeness；a particular dissimilarity．
There is no difference between the Jew and the Greek．
Rom，x． 12
But at last it is acknowledged by the Nen who fove to be called the Men of wit in this Age of ours that there is of good and evil．Stillingflet，Sermons，I，iii． Strange all this difference shonld be
Byrom，Fends between Mandel sud Buononcini．
3．A character which one thing or kind of things has and another has not．
Difference is the same that is spoken of many，which differ in fourme snd kinde，when the question is asked， What maner of thing it is，as when we saie：What maner of thing is man？We must aunswere：he is endned with resson：If the questlon be asked，what a man is：We must
annswere by his Genna，or generall woorde，he is a livlng annswere by his Qenna，or generall woorde，he is a living creature．If the question be asked，what maner of thing
a Beast is？We maie sale：He is withont the gift of rea－ a Beast is？We maie sale：He is without the gift of rea－ is nsturally and snlostancially joigned to the kinde which is comprehended under the generall woorde．
round of controversy； dispute ；a quarrel．
lach．What was the difference？
French．I think＇twas a coutention in public，
I wonld not，for more weaith than I enjoy，
He should perceive yon raging；he did hear
Yon were at difference now，which hasten＇d him．
Beau．and Fl．，Maid＇a Tragedy，i． 2.
A right understanding of some few things，in difference amongst the sincere and godly，was procured．
．Morton，New Engiand＇s Memorial，p． 198. I am myself a good deal ruffled by a difference I have $5 \dagger$ ．An evidence or a mark of distinction．
An absolute gentleman，full of most excellent differ－ 6 The act of distinguishing；discriminat distinction． distinction．
We make some things necessary，aome things accessary and appendent only ：．．．onr Lord and Saviour himself
doth make that difference．
IKoker，Eecles．Polity，iii． 3. To make a difference between the unclean and the clean．

7．In math．：（a）The quantity by which one quantity differs from another；the remainder
of a sum or quantity after a lesser sum or quantity is subtracted．（b）The increment of a function produced by increasing the variable by unity．The operation of taking the difference in ence sense is dcloted iny the letter $\Delta$ ．The second differ－ the difference of another．so third，foutth，etc．，diferencc． The following table is an example：

$$
\begin{array}{crccc}
n & n^{3} & \Delta n^{3} & \Delta 2 n^{3} & \Delta 3 n^{3} \\
1 & 1 & 7 & 12 & 6 \\
2 & 8 & 19 & 18 & 6 \\
3 & 27 & 37 & 24 & 6 . \\
4 & 64 & 61 & 30 & \\
5 & 125 & 91 & & \\
6 & 216 & & &
\end{array}
$$

8．In her．，a bearing used to discriminate be－ tween shiclas or achievements of arms，as of brothers who inherit an equal right to the pa－ terual coat．The most common form of dif－ ferencing is cadency；another is the baston．
You must wear your rue with a difference．
9．On the exchanges，the amount of variation between the price at which it is agrced to sell and deliver a thing at a fixed time and the market－price of the thing when that time ar－ rives．In wagering contracts，payment of the difference is expected and accepted in lieu of actual delivery．－10t．A part or division．
There bee of times three differences：the first from the creation if man to the Flond or Defuge，．．．the second from the Flond to the frst olymplas，etc．

Holland，tr．of Camden＇s Brit．，p． 34.
［Difference is often followed by a prepositlonal phrase in－ dicating the things or persons that differ．The preposi－
tion is nisually between or among，or from but sometimes tion is nsnally between or among，or from，but sometmes
also to（after the formula different to：aee remarks nnder also oto（afte
different）．
What serions difference is there in this behavior［of plants］to that of the lower animals，the curious cratures of sea life which are hardly one thing or the other？

Harper＇s Weekly，March 1，1884，p．143．］
Accidental difference，in logic，a difference in respect to some accident．－Actual difference，in metaph，one concerning whit actually takes place．－Ascensional dif ences．See calculus．－Descensional differencet．Sce descensional．－Difference of potentials，or potential difference，in elect．，the difference in degrce of electri－ fication of two bodies，or parts of the same body，which produces or tends to produce a flow of electricity or an electrical current bet ween them．See potential．－Differ－ ence－tone．See tone．－Equation of differences．See equation－First difference，（a）In logic，the most inn damentai dimerence．（o）th math．，the resalt of perform－ ual difference．Same as numerical difference（ $b$ ）．
The many slight differences which requently appear in the offspring from the same parchts，or which may be presumed to have thus arisen，from being fiequently ob－
served in the individnals of the sane specles inhabiting the same confined locality，may be called individual dif． ferences．
Inverse difference，in math the sum of the a mnnctlon，for all the discrete values of the varlable less than the actual valne．－Mixed differences，differences partiy finlte and partly infinites！mel（differentials）．See equation．－Numerical difference．（a）A difference of numbers，as between two assemblages of persons or things two reckonings，or tie like．（b）A difference between in－ dividuals of the samie apecies；a cliaracter posses8ed ly one individual and not by the others of the asme species． Alar difference．－Partial difference，in math，the incre ment of a function of two variables which wonld result from increasing one of them by nnity．－Specific differ ence，in logic，a character which，added to the genus， makes the definition of the species．Also called essential divisive，completive，or constitutive difference．－To make a difference，to alter a case；matter，or be material to a case：as，that makes
ence what yon say．
If he misa the mark，it mokes no difference whether he have taken aim too high or too jow

Macaulay，Athenian Orators．
Virtual difference，a difference in respect to what would happen under certain contingencies．Thus，one egg and may have virtual differences，in thist one will listch a male and the other a female．$=$ Syn． 1 and 2．Difference，Distinc－ tion，Diversity，Dissimilarily，Disparity，Disarreement， Variance，Discrimination，contrariety，dissimilitude，va－ riety．The irst five words express the fact of nnikeness； difference and distinction apply also to that wherein the unlikeness lies，and discrimination to the act of making or marking a difference，and to the facnity of discerning dif－ eminence conferred on account of difference．Difference is the most general，applying to things small or grest，in ternal or external．Distinction is generally，but not al ways，external，and generally marks delicate differences ： as，the distinction between two words that are almost sy－ nonymous．Diversity，by its derivation，is a great or radi－ cal difference，equal to going in opposite directions．Dis similarity is unlikeness，generally in large degree or es sential points．Disparity is nequalis，generally rank their original meaning，but through enphemistic use have come to stand for dissimilarity of opinion of almost any degree，and for the resulting alienation of feeting，or even dissension and strife．

The sull－kingdom Annulosa shows us an imnenge differ． | of insects． |
| :--- |
| II．Spencer，Prins．of Psychol．，$\S 1$ ． |

difference
1609
are in some sense together without merging thelr filently ติ, three several hands.
The heat at elghty degrecs of Fahrenheit is one thing, and the heat at elghty dorrces of Jéanonur fa a very differ. enf matter. O. W. II olmes, Emerson, xlv. Is not every caso of apparently contlnnous perecptlon really a case of successive distinct
gether?
H. Kifford, Lectures,
K. Cli. 115. One poem, which la composed upon a law of Its own, cannot be inferior to any other poem whatsoever.
De Quincey, Style, 11.
Yon shall have very uaeful and cheering discourse at come together, and you shall not have one new and lieaty come together, and you shall not have one new and hearty
word.
Emerson, Essays, 1st aer., p. 180.
differentia (dif-eren'shi-ä), n.; pl, differentiot (-ē). [L., difference: seë difference, n.] 1. In logic, tho characteristic attribute of a species, or that by which it is distinguished from other specics of the same genus; specific difference (which seo, under difference).
Whatever term can be affirmed of several things must express elther thelr whole essence, which la called. the rial part, which is called the genua, or the fornial and distingulshlug part, which is ealled differentia, or, in com. mon discourse, characteriatic), or something jolned to the esscace.

Whately, Logic, 1. 4.
2. In Gregorian music a cadence or trope. Also called distinctio.
differentiable (dif-e-ren'shi-a-bl), $a$. [ $<$ NL. as if "differentiabilis, < differentiare: see differentiatc, v.] Capable of being differentiated or discriminated.
In these exchanges of atructure and functlon between the onter and quasi-outer tissues,
 differential (dif-e-ren'shal), $a$. and $n . \quad[=\mathrm{F}$. differentiel $=$ Sp. difereneial $=\mathrm{Pg}$. differeneial -It. differenziale, <NL. differentialis (Leibnitz, 1676), (L. differentia, difference: sce difference, n.] I. a. 1. Making or exbibiting a difference or distinction ; discriminating; distinguishing; special.
For whom he procured differential favors.
2. Having or oxlibiting aifferonco math. perg or oxhibiting a difference.-3. In tials, or to mathematical processes in wbich they are employed.-Difierential block calculus, capacity. See the uouns.- Differential characters, one organlsm ls dialine ur diagnostic characters iny which It is compared or contrasted: a statement of such characters constliutes a differential diagnosia.-Differential coefficient. See coeficient.-Differential coupling. See coupling.-Differentlal derivative. Same as dy. ferential coejcienti- Diferential diagnosis. sce dur. - Differential equation, feed, ete. See the nouns. Differential gear, In mech., s comblnation of toothed wheels by which a differential motion is produced, as exemplifled when two wheels fxed on the same axls are made to cominunlcate motloa to two other wheels on sepa. rate axes, the velocitles of the latter axes difficring propor tionately to the difference of the diamcters of the respective wheels acting upon them, or to the numbers of thelr teeth. Thls comblnation is extensively employed In lathes and boring-machines, -Differential invariant, a differential expression whicli is only multiplled by a jower Differential motion a mechantcal contrivance in which two pleces are connected atoace in two ways, so that any velocity Imparted to the one commanteates to the other the difference of two velocitles, as the Chinese windlass and the differential screw.-Differential piston, a alngle pis ton exposed on its opposite aldes to different pressures, or a commanion of platons of difterent diameters comected so as to act as one, each under the sanie or a different that due, In the case of the slngle plston, to the difference between the total pressures on the opposite sides and, in the ease of counceted pistons of differens diameters, to the difference of pressure npon a unit of area of each piston multiplied by tho area of the plston.-Differential pulley. See pulley.-Differential pump, a steam-pump
whose polnt of cut-off la controlled by the combined mothons of the pump-rod, or its commections, and some indepencent moving part, so that the steam supply is determelned by and apportloned to the load upon the punpDifferential quotient. Same as diferential coefcientDifferential resolvent, a differeatial equation the complete integral of which contalns all the roots of a giveta algebratc equatlon.-Differential scale, See acatemometer. See thermomefer.-Differential tone. See tone-Differential winding, a method of windiog colls other electrlcal devlees. It conslats in winding two insulated wlres alde by alde, so that each makes the same number of turns, Equal eurrents passing through these colle in opposite drectlons prodace no maguetlc fleld In the center of the coll.
II. n. 1. In math.: (a) An infinitesimal difference between two values of a variable quantity. In the diferential and integral calculus, it two or more quantities are dependent on ofe another, and subject any other ruantities whise ratlus to one another are the jinilts to which the ratios of the variations approxlmate,

## differentiation

as these varlatlons are reduced nearer and nearer to zero: but the ditterconials are commenly understoon to be inbiol., a morphelogical difference; a distinction or distinctive characteristic of form or strueture: correlated with equicalent. [laro.]
Charactertatics are divislble fotu L wo categeries: those which become morjpholugicsi exuivalents and are essentially gimilar hit disthet acrics, and those ulich are essentially different in dlatinct sertee and may be classed a norphologlcal diferentials.
A. Iyutt, Droc. Amer.
11 Ill Partial differential, an lufiniteslmal herement of a functiou of two or more varlables, correapondhug to sin hiffiteshmal increment of one of thesu verables. - Tota afferential, a sim of all the partia dinerenials of function, so that more than one independent diferential
differentially (dif-e-ren'shal-i), ade. In a differential manner; by differentiation.
I will . . state next what sorts of rights, forces, and Ideas I censlder, -mark diferentially the three periods at whlch I have been looking.

Stubbe, Jledleval and Modern M1st., p. 210.
differentiant (dif-o-ren'shi-ant), no. [< NL. *differentian $(l-) s$, pjor. of "differentiare: see differentiate, v.] In math., a rational integral function of the coefficients of a binary quantic, of equal weight in all its terms in respect to cither variable, subject to satisfy tho condition

$$
\left(a \frac{\mathrm{~d}}{\mathrm{~d} b}+2 b \frac{\mathrm{~d}}{\mathrm{~d} a}+3 c \frac{\mathrm{~d}}{\mathrm{~d} d}+\text { etc. }\right) D=0
$$

where $a, b, c$, ete., multiplied by binomial coefficients, give the coefficients of the quantic, and whero $D$ is the differentiant.-Monomial diferentiant, a differentiant whilch (with the usual conven ien as to $a=1$ ) may be expressed as a permutation.sun quantic, or cuantíc system. J. J. Sylvester. differentiate (dif-e-ren'slii-àt), $t$; pret. and pp. differentialed, $]$ pr. differentiating. [< N1. differentiatus, pp. of "lifferendiare () It. differenziare $=\mathrm{Sp}$. diferenciar $=\mathrm{Pg}$. differenciar $=$ $\mathbf{F}$. différencier, différentier), $\langle\mathrm{L}$. differentia, difPerence: seo differenec, $n$.] I. trans. 1. Tomake different; distinguish by differences; constitute a difforenco between: as, color of skin differentiates the races of men.
Belleving that gexual selcetion has played an Important part in differentiatiny the races of man, he las found it Specifieally-2. In biol. to aceomplish or de. velop differentiation in; make unlike by modifieation; specialize in structure or function.
The conversion of protoplasm into varfous forms organized tissues, which become more and more differ. to the vilsal actlvity of the germ.
vilal actlvity of the germ. 3. In logic, to discriminato between, by observing or describing the differences. - 4. In wath., to obtain tho differential or the differential coefficient of: as, to differentiate an equation.
II. intrans. To acquire a distinet and separate character. Huxley.
differentiate (dif-eren'shi-ät), n. [<NL. "differentiatum, nent, of "differenliatus: see differ entiate, $\left.r_{0}\right]$ A differential eoefieient.
differentiation (dif-e-ren-shi-á'shon), u. [< differentiate, $v .:$ see-alion.] 1. The formation of differences or the discrimination of varieties. There cao be no differentiation Into elasses in the abThe Faculties arose by proeess of natural differentiation Iuxiey Specifically-2. Any change by which something lomogeneons is made heterogeneous, or like tbings are made unlike; especially, in biol. the evolutionary process or result by which originally indifferent parts or organs become differentiated or specielized in either form or function; structural orfunetionalmodification; specialization. Thus, the prlaltively slmilar appendages of a lobster undergo differentiation in luelns spectal. zed, some into mouth-parts, some into prehenslle clawe thers luto walklag or awinming-organs, etc.
In the contents of a slngle anther-cell we see a sorprlsing degree of differentiation to the pollen: namely, gralns cohcring by fours, then belng elther thed together ly threats or cemented together into solid masses, with the
exterior gralns diferent from the lnterior ones.

Diferentiation implies that the gimple becomes complex or the complex more complex; it implles also that former changes; we may even say snch persistence is ef sentlal to the very Idea of development or growth

Fineye. Brif., XX. 45.
3. In logic, diserimination; the act of distindifferences. differences.

## differentiation

The logical distinctions represent real differentiations， but not distinct exiatents．

C．H．Lewer，Probs，of Life and Mind，II． 451.
4．In math．，the operation of finding the differ－ ential or differential coefficient of any function． －Direct differentiation，differentiation by an elemen－ tary procedure．－Explicit differentiation，the differ－ entiation of sul explicit function of the independent vari－ able－Implicit differentiation，the opposite of exphicit differentiation．－Partial differentiation，flnding a par－ thal differenti
lifferentiator（diferen＇shi－a－tor）n．One who or that which differentiates：as，the radicals of written Chinese serve as differentiators of the sense，while the phoneties play the same part as regards sound．
differentio－differentialt，$a$ ．Relating to dif－ ferentials of differentials．
differently（dif＇e－rent－li），$a d v$ ．In a different manner；variousily．
The questions have been settled differently in every church，who slould be admitted to the feast，snd how
often it should be prepared．Emerson，The Lord＇s Supper．
differentness（dif＇e－rent－nes），$n$ ．The state of being different．Bailey， 1727.
differing（dif＇e－ring），p．a．［Ppr．of differ，v．］
1．Unlike；dis̈similar；different．
As in Spain so in sll other Wine Countries，one cannot pass \＆Dry＇s fourney but he will find a differing Race of ine．

Wise nature by variety does please；
Clothe differing passions in \＆differing dress．
Dryden，Art of Poetry，iii．559．

## 2．Quarreling；contending；conflicting．

His differing fury．Chapman，Iliad，ix． 543. 0 dsughter of the rose，whose cheeks unite The differing titles of the red and white． Dryden，Pal．and Arc．，Ded．，1． 152. differingly（dif＇e－ring－li），adv．In a differing or different manner．
Such protuberant snd concave parts of a surface may difficilet（di－fis＇il），$a . \quad[\langle\mathrm{F}$. diffeile $=$ Pr．difficil $=\mathrm{Sp}$. dificil $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．difficil $=\mathbf{I t}$ ．difficile，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．diff－ cilis，in older form difficul，hard to do，difficult， ＜dis－priv．+ facilis，easy：see facilc．Cf．diff－ cult．］1．Difficult；hard；arduous；perplexing．
Mounte of Quarentena，where our Lorde fasted ．xl．dayes and ．xl．nyghte $:$ it is an hyghe hyll and difycyll to aseende．

## Latin was no more diffeile

Than to s blackbird tis to whistle．
S．Butler，Hudibras，I．i． 63.
2．Reluctant；scrupulous．
The cardinal finding the pope difficile in granting the
Bacon，Ilist．Hen．VII． difficilenessł（di－fis＇il－nes），$n$ ．Difficulty；im－ practicability；specifically，difficulty to be per－ suaded；incompliance．

The lighter sort of malignity turneth but to a crossness， or frowardness，or aptness to oppose，or difficileness，or the
like．
Bacon Goodness
difficilitatet，$v, t$ ．［ $<\mathrm{L}$ ．as if＂difficilita $(t-) s$ for diffieulta（ $t-) s$ ，difficulty．Cf．dificultate．］To render difficult．
The inordinateness of our love difficilitateth this duty difficult（dif＇i－knlt），a．［Developed from diff－ culty，q． v ．；the proper adj．（after L．）is dificile， q．v．］Not easy；requiring or dependent on effort；hard；troublesome；arduous．Specifically $-(a)$ Hard as to doing or effecting：wanting facility of
accomplishment：with an infinitive $?$ as，it is difleult to convince him；a thing that is dificult to do or to find．
Satire is ．．more difficult to be understood by those that are not of the ssme sge with it than any other kind
of poetry．
Addison，Anclent Medsls，ii． o）Hard to do，perform，or overcome ；sttended with isbor，palns，or opposition；laborious：as，a difficult un－ labor，pains
There is as much Honour to be won at s hsndsome Re． trest as at a hot Onset，it beling the difficultest Piece of
Howell，Letters，ii． 4.
Eloquence is not banished from the public business of this country as useless，but as difficult，sud as not spon－ tsneously arising from topics such as generally farnish the
stsple of debate．
De Quincey，Rhetoric．
enincy，kaetoric．
The difficult mountain－passes，where，from his rocky eyrie，the eagle－eyed Tyrolese peasant hnd watched his
foe．
Longfellow，IIyperion，iv． 2. （c）II Iard to please or satisfy；not compliant；unsccommo Nothing will please the diffcult and nise，

Milton，P．R．，iv． 157.
Well，if he refuses，．．I＇ll only break ny glass for its look out for some less diffcult adwirer
Goldsmith，She Stoops to Conquer，i． 1 ．
Olives and cypresses，pergolas snd vines，terraces on the roofs of honses，soft irideacent mountains，a warm yel
low light－what nore could the diffeult tourist want？ could the dificult tourist want？
II．James，Jr．，Litcle Tour，p． 142.
（Hsrd to persusde or induce；stubborn in yielding；虽ingte as to opinion：as，he was diffcult to convince． Thts offer pleasing both Armies，Edmund was not diff－ ult to consent．
His Majesty further said that he was so extreamly diff－ ult of miracles for feare of being impos＇d upon．

Evelyn，Diary，Sept．16， 1685
（e）Hard to understand or solve；perplexing；puzzling： as，a difficult passage in sn suthor；$\&$ diffcult question o problem．＝Syn．Difficult，IIard，Arduous（see arduons），
difficult（dif＇i－kult），v，$\ll$
difficult（dif $\left.{ }^{\prime} i-k u l t\right), v_{0}, \quad$［ F ．difficulter，make difficult，$\langle$ difficulté，difficulty：see difficulty．In E．as if $\langle$ difficult，a．］1 ．To make difficult； impede．

Their pretensious $\dot{\text { Sir }}{ }^{\text {．}}$ ．$\dot{\text { Tcmple }}$ ，Works，1I． 484 （Ord MS．） 2．To perplex；embarrass．［Local，U．S．］
There is no bresk in the chain of vital operation；and consequently we are not difficulted st all on the score of the relation which the new plant besrs to the old． George Dush，The Pesurrection，p． 51

## difficultate†（dif＇i－kul－tāt），v．t．［＜difficult + $-a t e^{2}$ ．］To render difficult．

Diffculter．To diffcullate，or diffilistate；to make dif－ Cotgrave
difficultly（dif＇i－kult－li），$a d v$ ．With difficulty： as，gutta－percha is diffeultly soluble in chloro－ form．［Rare．］
He himself had been only guilty，and the other had been very diffcultly prevailed on to do what he did．F＇ielding．
difficulty（dif＇i－kul－ti），n．；pl．diffeulties（－tiz）． $[<\mathrm{ME}$ ．difficultee，＜ OF ．difficulte， $\mathbf{F}$ ．difficulté $=$ Pr．difficullat $=$ Sp．dificultad $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．dificuldade $=$ It．difficultà，〈L．difficulta（t－）s，〈 difficul，older form of difficilis，hard to do，difficult：see difi－ cile and difficult．］1．Want of easiness or fa－ cility；hindrance to the doing of something hardness to be accomplished or overcome；the character or condition of an undertaking which renders its performance laborious or perplex－ ing：opposed to facility：as，a work of labor and dificulty．
The next morning two peasants，subjecta of Gingiro， great difficulty and danger，but without loss．
2．That which is hard to accomplish or to sur－ nount：as，to mistake difficulties for impossi－ bilities．
The wise and prudent conquer difficulties by daring to
3．Perplexity；complication or embarrassment of affairs，especially of pecuniary affairs；trou－ ble；dilemma；whatever renders action or pro－ gress laborious or painful：as，a gentleman in difficulties．
Why do I make a difficulty in speaktng of my worth sncestor＇s lailings？Steele，Spectator，No． 544 More than once，in diys of difficulty
And pressure，had ahe sold lier wares for less
Than what she gave．Tennyson，Enoch Arden． 4．Objection；cavil；obstruction to belief or consent．
If the Sorcerers or Inchanters by their lots or diuina－ tions affirmed that sny sicke bodie should die，the sicke he had no other． Men should conaider that raising diffculties concerning the mysteries in religion cannot make them more wise learned，or virthous．
It seems，then，that diffculties in revelation sre espe－ cially given to prove the reality of our faith．
－An mb
ment；a serious complication or quarrel．
Measures for terminating sll ．．．dificulties．Bancroft． ＝Syn．1．Laboriousness，troublesomeness，arduousness． －2．Obstruction，Impediment，etc．（see obstccle），hindrance －3．Distress，exigency，trial，emergeticy，pinch．
diffidet（di－fid＇），v．i．［＝It．diffidare，＜L．diff－ dere，distrust，＜dis－priv．＋fidere，trust， fides，faith：see faith，fidelity．See also defy diffident，and cf．atiy，confide．］To have or feel distrust；have no confidence．

## Mr．Pinch．No，Sir，I＇li ne＇er trust you any way．

Horm．But why not，dear Jack？why diffide in me tho
The man diffles in his own augury
And donbts the gods
Dryden，tr．of Ovid＇s Metamorph．，i． 533
diffidence（dif＇i－dens），n．$[=$ Sp．difidencia $=$ Pg．diffidencia $=1 \mathrm{t}$ ．diffidenza，diffidenzia，$<\mathrm{L}$ ． difidentia，want of confidence，＜diffiden（ $t$－）s， ppr．of diffidere，distrust：see diffichent．See also defiance．］1．Distrust；want of confidence in regard to anything；doubt of the ability or disposition of others．［Now rare or obsoleto in this application，originally the prevailing one．］

## diffluency

Ilee had brought the Parlament into so just a diffidence Hee had brought the Parlament into so jnst adifidence his disposal，much less an Army to his conduct．

To Isracl，diffidence of God，snd doubt
In reethe hicarts．Milton，S．A．，1， 454.
2．More especially，distrust of one＇s self；want of confidence in one＇s own ability，worth，or fitness；retiring disposition；modest reserve； shyness．

Be silent always，when you doubt your sense；
And speak，though sure，with seening diffidence． She lifts ．．．［her eyes］by degrees，with enchanting diff－ dence．
An Englishman＇s habituel diffidence and awkwardness
of address．Irving．
By learning conspicuous before the world，his（John Pickering＇s］native diffidence withdrew him from its per－ sonal observstion．
$=$ Syn．2．Modesty，Shyness，etc．－（see bashfulness），fear， timidity，hesitntlon，apprehension．
diffident（dif ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{i}$－dent），$a . \quad[=$ Sp．difidente $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ． It．diffidente，$\langle 亡$. ．diffiden $(t-) s$ ，ppr．of diffidere， distrist：see diffide．See also defiant．］1．Dis－ trustful；wanting confidence in another＇s power， will，or sincerity．［Now rare or obsolete．］
Piety so diffident as to require a sign．Jer．Taylor． Be not diffdent
of wisdom ；she deserts thee not，if thon
Dismiss not her．Milton，P．L．，viii． 582.
2．Distrustful of one＇s self；not confident；re－ served；timid；shy：as，a diffident youth．
Distress makes the humble heart diff dent．
Richardson，Clarissa Harlowe．
The limited mature of my education，．．so far from rendering me diffident of my own ability to conpprehend to imagind resd，

Poe，Tales，I． 7.
Although Ximenesshowed no creving for power，it must
be confessed he was by no mesns difident in the use of it． Prescott，Ferd．snd 1sa．，ti． 5 ．
The diffdent accost each other with s certsin coy respect－ Julness，having its rise in self－reverence，a regard for per－ sons snd principles．

Alcott，Tsabe－Tslk，p． 83.
＝Syn．2．Bashful，shamefaced，sheepish．
diffidently（dif＇i－dent－li），adv．With distrust； in a shy or hesitating manner ；modestly．

In man humility＇s slone sublime，
Who diffdently hopes he＇s Christ＇s own care．
diffidentness（dif＇i－dent－nes），n．Distrust ；sus－ piciousness．Bailey， 1727 ．［Rare or obsolete．］ diffind $\dagger$（di－find＇），$v . t . \quad[<L$ ．diffindere，pp．difis－ sus，cleave asunder，＜dis－，asunder，+ findere， cleave，split，$=$ E．bite，q．v．］To cleave in two． Bailey， 1727.
diffinet，$v$ ．A Middle English variant of define． To diffyne
At her sentence
Chaucer，Parlisnient of Fowla，1． 529.
diffinisht，v．t．A Middle English variant of de－ finish．
diffinition,$+ n$ ．A former variant of definition．
diffinitivet，$a$ ．A formor variant of definitive．
The tribunal where we speak being not diffinitive（which is nosmall sdvantage）， 1 now promised to ease his memory myself with an sbstract of what I had said．
diffissiont（di－fish＇on） breaking off a matter till the following day， deferring it，lit．a cleaving in two，くdiftimdere， pp．diffissus，cleave in two：see diffind．］The act of cleaving asunder．Bailey， 1727.
diffixed $\dagger$（di－fikst＇），a．［＜ML．as if＂diffixus，$\zeta$ L．dis－，apart，＋fixus，pp．of figere，fix：see fix．］ Loosened：unfastened．Bailey， 1727.
difflatet（di－flāt＇），v．t．［＜L．diflatus，pp．of dif－ flare，blow apart，＜dis－，apart，away，＋flarc $=$ E．blow ${ }^{1} 1$ To blow away ；scatter．E．D． difflation $\dagger$（di－flā＇shọn），$n$ ．［ $<L_{0}$ ．as if＊diffla－ tio $(n-),<$ diflare：see diflatc．］A blowing in different directions；a scattering by a puff of wind．Bailey， 1727.
diffluan（dif＇lö－an），$n$ ．［＜L．diffuere，flow away， ＜di－，dis－，apart，＋fluere，flow：see fluent．］A chemical compound obtained by the action of heat on alloxanic acid．It is not crystallizable， is very soluble in water，and possesses no acid properties．Also spelled diftuan．
diffluence $\left(\right.$ dif $^{\prime} 10$ öns $), n .[=\mathrm{F}$. diftuence $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ． diflueneia；as difluen $(t)+$－cc．］It．The qual－ ity of flowing away on all sides，as a fluid； fluidity：opposed to consistence．Also diffluency． －2．In zooil．，specifically，the pecnliar mode of disintegration or dissolution of infusorians； the＂molecular effusion＂of Dnjardin．
diffluency $+\left(d i f f^{\prime} l o ̈-e n-s i\right), n .[\langle d i f f u e n(t)+-c y]$.

## same as difluence， 1.

Ice is water congealed ly the frigility of the air；where－ determination of its diffuency Sir $\boldsymbol{T}$ ．Browne，Vulg．Err．，ii． 1.

## diffluent

diffluent（dif＇lö－ent），$a . \quad[=\mathrm{F}$ ．difluent $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ． diftheente，〈 L．difluen（ $t$ ）s，ppr．of difluere（〉 sway，opart，＋fucre，flow：see fuent］，Tend ing to flow away on all sides；not fixed；read－ ily dissolving．

A formless，apparentiy difluent and structurcless mass． A．Gray，in Nat．Sci．and Rel．，p． 14.
Diffugia（di－fiö＇ji－ prop．）from the L．base diflug－（as in pp．diflux－ us）of difluere，flow apart：sce difluent．］A ge－ nus of ordinary amobiform rhizopods，of the order Amoboidea and family Arcellide，having a kind of test or shell nade of foreign particles agglutinated together，as grains of sand，dia－ toms，etc．：so called from tho flowing out or apart of the pseudopods．D．urceolata is an example．
difform（dif＇ôrm），a．［＜F．difforme，OF．def－ forme $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．disforme $=\mathrm{It}$ ．difforme,$\langle\mathrm{ML}$ ． ＊difformis，var．of L．deformis，deformed：see de－ form，a．］1．Irregular in form；not uniform； anomalous；deformed．－2．Unlike；dissimilar． The unequal refractions of difform raya，Neuton． difformed（di－fôrmd＇），$a$ ．Samo as difform．
 （－tiz）．［ F ．difformìté $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．disformidad $=$ Pg ．disformidade $=\mathrm{It}$ ．difformita，$\langle\mathrm{ML}$ ．dif－ formita $(t$－）s，var．of L．acformita $(t-) s$ ，deform－ diversity iu form；lack of uniformity．
Just as．hearfhy and seeing are not fnequalities or diformities in the soul of man，but each of them powers of the whole souj．
diffract（di－frakt＇），$v, t$ ．$\quad[=\mathrm{F}$. diffracter，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ． diffractus，pp．of liffringere，break in pieces，$\langle$ dis－，asunder，+ frangere $=\mathrm{E}$. brcak：see frac－ tion and break．］To break into parts；specifi－ cally，in optics，to break up，as a beam of light， by deflecting it from a right line；deflect．
diffract（di－frakt＇），$a$ ．［＜L diffractus，pp．：see the verb．］In lichenology，broken into distinet areoles separated by chinks．
diffracted（di－frak＇ted），$a$ ．［＜diffract $\left.+-e d^{2}.\right]$ In ontom．，bending in opposite directions：as， elytra diffraeted at the tips．
diffraction（di－frak＇shon），$n . \quad[=F$ ．diffraction $=$ Pg．diffracgáo＝It．diffrazione，＜L．as if＊dif－ fractio（ $n-$ ），＜diffringere，pp．diffraetus，break in pieces：see diffract，v．］1．In optics，tho spread－ ing of light or deflection of its rays，accompa－ nied by phenomena of interforence：occasioned by the neighborhood of an opaque body to tho course of the light，as when it passes by the edge of an opaque body or through a small aperture， the luminous rays appearing to be bent or de－ flected from their straight course and mutually interfering with one another．Seo interference．


Thus，if a beam of monochromatic light is passed through a narrow sllt and receivad on a screen in a dark room，a seriea of alternately fight and dark bands or fringes is aeen，which diminish in intensity and distinctness on ejther side of the apectra of different orders is ohtained．Similar phenom． apectra of different orders is obtained．Similar phenom－ which consiat of a band of equidistant paraliej lines（from 10,000 to 30,000 or more to the inch），ruled on a surface of glass or of polished metal ；the apectra obtained by this incana ara called interference or diffraction spectra．They differ from prismatic spectra，since in them the colors are uniformly distribnted in their true order sud extent ac． cording to their difference in wave－length；while in the and the more refrangible（ifue，vioiet）are dispersed Dif． fraction gralings are now much used，especially in aludy－ ing the solar spectrum．The besi gratings are ruled on apeculun metal with a concave surfaca（often cailed Rovo－ lant gratings，after Professor Henry A．Rowland of Baitf． more），and give an image of the apectrum directly，without the intervention of a lens．
The at rect Jampa at njght，Jooked at through the meahes of a handkerchjel，show diffraction phenomena．

Tymalt，Light and Elect．，p． 95.
This diffraction gratjug is merely a syatem of cjose，equi－ distant，paraltej lines ruled upona plate of glassor polfshed
metal．
C．A．Ioung，The Sun，p．7s． Hence－2．In acoustics，the analogous modifi－ eation produced upon sound－waves when pass－ ing by the edge of a large body，as a building． The chier differenco beiween the two classea of phenom． of sound，as compared with those of light．－Diffraction circles．See circle．
diffractive（di－frak＇tiv），$a_{0}$［ $=$ F．diffractif； as diffract＋－ive．］Pertaining to diffraction； causing diffraction．

1611
diffractively（di－frak＇tiv－li），adr．By or with diffraction；in a diffractive manner．

In the first jlaee，a marked distinction is to be Jrawn位 which are to be worked difractively．
diffranchiset diffranchisementt（divirachiz or－ch Same as disfranchise，disfrächisement．
diffrangibility（di－fran－ji－bil＇i－ti），$n_{0}$［＜dif frangible：see－bility．］．The quality of being dif－ frangible ；tho degree of diffraction．

Tha refraugibility of a ray and its diffangibitity，if we mationa per second with wifch it reachea the diffracting | or refracting aurface． | C．$A$ ．Young，The sun，p． 88 |
| :--- | :--- | diffrangible（di－fran＇ji－bl），a．［＜L．＂diffran－ gere，assumed for diffringere，break（see dif－ fraet $)+-i b l e$ ．］Capable of being diffracted， as light passing through a narrow slit，or re－ flected from a diffractiongrating．See diffrac－ tion， 1.

diffugient（di－fū＇ji－ent），a．［＜L．diffugien（ $t$ ）$s$ ， ppr．of diffuyere，flee in different directions， scatter，disappear，＜dis－，apart，＋fugere，flee．］ Dispersing；fleeing；vanishing．［Rare．］
To－morrow the difugient snowa will give place to apping．
diffusate（di－fū＇sāt），n．［＜diffuse＋ate1．］ The solution of crystalline or diffusible sub－ stances resulting from dialysis．
diffuse（di－fūz＇），v．i pret．and pp．diffiused，ppr． diffusing．$[=\mathbf{F}$ ．diffuser，＜L．diffusus，pp．of diffundere，pour in different directions，spread by pouring，pour out，＜dis－，away，+ funlere， pour：see fuse．］I．trans．1．To pour out and spread，as a fluid；cause to How and spread．
Our bounty，like a drop of water，disappears when dif－
fused too widely．Goldsmith，Goud－nature Man，ill．
2．To spread abroad；scatter；send out or ex－ tend in all directions．
The mind，when it is withirawn and collected into it aome extent and jatitude of prenotion． Believe her［Vanity］not，her glass difiuses
raise portraitures Quarles，Embicma，if． 6
A general Sigh diffus＇d a mournful Sound．
1 seo thee sitting erownd with good，
A centrai warmith difusing bilss．
Tennyaon，In Memoriam，Ixxxiv．
$=$ Syn．2．To scaiter，disseminate，círeulate，disperse，dis－ II．intrans．T
II．intrans．To spread，as a fluid，by the wan－ dering of its molecules in amongst those of a contiguous fluid．Thus，if a ayer of salt water be placeel benesth iresh water，the salt water wili graduajiy penc
trate ioto the freah water，againat the action of gravity． diffuse（di－fūs＂），a．［＜ME．＂diffuse（in adv．dif－ fuseli）$=\mathrm{OF}$ ．diffus， F ．diffus $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．difuso $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ． It．diffuso，＜L．diffusus，pp．：see diffuse，$r_{0}$ ］ 1．Widely spread or diffused；extended；dis－ persed；scattered．

A difuse and various knowjedge of divine and human things Milton，To the Parifament of England
Specfically－（a）In pathol．，spreading widely and having no distinctively defined limits：as，a difuse inflamanation or auppurstion：opposed to circumscribed．（b）In bot．， apreading widely and loosely．（c）In embryol．，applied to form a broad ball．（d）In zoöl，sparse．few and scattered 2 mmarkjngs ；eapecialiy，in entom．，sald of punctures，ete when they sre less thickiy set than on a neighboring part from which they appear to be scattered off．
2．Prolix；using many words；verbose ；ram－ bling：said of speakers and writers or their style．
The reasoning of them is sophistical and inconcjuaive the styla difuss and verbose．J． 11 arton，Essay on Pope． If was a man of Engliah make，taciturn，of few words，
no difuse American talier．If．Phillipz，Speeches，p． 165. no difuse American talker．JF．Phillipe，Speeches，p． 165. ing extended effort．
Tha toun－clerk of tha seid cite for the fyma beinge shalj yeve no jugement in the lailliea name of the same cite for the tyme beynge，in or pppone eny duise of the Recordor of the same cite for the tyme beynge．Englieh Gilds（E．E．T．S．），p． 400 Johnn Lydgate
Wryteth after an hyer rate
It ja dyfuse to fynda
Tha sentenca of his mynd．
Tha sentenca of his mynd．
Skelton，Phyllyp Sparowe，1． 806
Diffuse ganglion．See gangliom $=$ Syn．2．Loose，ram． diffused（di－fūzd＇），p．a．［Pp．of diffuse，v．］ 1 Spread；dispersed．

It is the most flourishing，or，as they may fee called，the lominant specles－chose which range widef，are th
meroua in individuafs－which ofteneat produce well． marked varleties，or，as I consider them，inciptent apecies． oon＇a diffused suft light． The gray hidden moon＇a diffured suft ligl
Ifis sea－girt lsiand jrison did but ahow．

2申．Spread out；extended；stretelied．
See how he lies at random，careleasly difused，
With Janguiah＇d head unproppid．
3f．Confused；irregular；wild；negligent．
Let them from forth a saw－pit rush at once，
With some diffued song．Shak．，M．W．of W．，iv．4．
But［we］grow，lika savages，
To awoarink，and stern Jooka，difus＇d attire，
And everything that seena unnatural．
Shak．，IIen．V．，v． 2
The strangeat pageant，fashioned iike a court，
（As least I dreami I aaw it）so diffused，
So painted，pled，and fuli of rafibow strains，
As liever yet，either by time or place，
b．Jonson，Cynthiaia Revela，jil． 2
4．In zoõl．，ill－defined；without definite edges： applied to colored marks when they appear to merge gradually into the ground－color at their edges，and especially to marks on the wings of butterflies and moths when the scales forming them become scattered at the edges．
diffusedly（di－fū́zed－li），adv．1．In a diffused manner；with wide dispersion．－ $2 \downarrow$ ．Confused－ ly；irregularly；negligently（as to dress）．

Go not so difusedty；
There are great Jadies purpose sir，to vjsit your
There are greal fadies purpose sir，to visit you．
Fletcher（aud another $)$ ，Nice Valour，iil． So defusedlic written that letters atood for whole worda． Molinshed，Deserip．of Iretand，xxif
3．In zoöl．，in a spreading manner；so as to fade into the surrounding parts：as，a mark diffusedly paler on one side．
diffusedness（di－fū＇zed－nes），$n$ ．The state of boing widely spread．
Mr．Warburton＇a lext，as weil as all others，read＂She would infect to the north－star ；＂and it ia the diffusedness，
or extent of her infection，which is here descrized． or extent of her infection，which is here described．
diffusely（di－fūs＇li），adv．［くME．cliffuseli；＜dif－ fuse $+-l y^{2}$ ．］1．Widely；extensively．

Pleas＇d that her magic fame diffusely flies，
Thus with a horrid anuia the jag replles．
Thus with a horrid anilia the Jlag repllea，
2．Copiously；amply；fully；prolixly．
Luk．．tellith more difureli how man stieth［as－ cendeth］up to God，from Adam to the Trinite（Luke hiil
Wh－38）．
Wyclif，Select Worka（ed．Arnold），I．so1． A sentiment which，expreased difusely，will barely be as apirited．
Blair，Lecturea，xvill． 3．In entom．，thiuly and irregularly：as，a sur－ face diffusely puuctured．
diffuseness（di－fūs＇nes），$n$ ．Tho quality of be－ ing diffuse；specifically，in speaking or writ－ ing，want of concentration or conciseness ；pro－ lixity．
The difuseness of Blue－looks has been a atandard anb－ ject of criticism since Bhee－Broks began．
estminster Rev，CXXVIII． 594.
diffuser（di－fü＇zerr），n．One who or that which diffuses；specifically，in physics，an apparatus consisting of a number of thin metal plates， designed to conduct a way the heat of a thermo－ electric battery by exposing a large surface to the air．Also spelled diffusor．
It ia his mastery of ridicule whith renders Sydney Smith ao poweriul as a difurser of fideas，for in oryer to diffuse widely it ia necessary to he ahic to address fools
Lady Holland，in Sydney
ney smith，if．
diffusibility（di－fū－zi－bil＇i－ti），n．［＜diffusible： see－bility．］The tendency of a fluid to pene－ trate a contiguous fluid by the wandering of its molecnles．
Water is prohably a liquid of a high degree of difinui－ bility；at least it appears to diffuse four times more rapidly Jess diffuaive saita．J．Graham，Phil．Trans．，1853，p． 178 ，
diffusible（di－fū́zi－bl），a．［＝F．diffusible；as dif－ fuse + －ible．］Capable of diffusing，as a fluid； diffusive．－Difrusible stimulants．see atimulant．
diffusibleness（di－fū＇zi－bl－nes），$n$ ．Diffusibility．
diffusilet（dj－fū＇sil），$a$ ．［＜L．diffusilis，diffu－ sive，く diffusus，pp．of diffundere，diffuse：see diffuse，v．］Spreading．Bailey， 1727.
diffusimeter（dif－ū－sim＇e－têr），n．Same as dif－ fiusionteter．
diffusiometer（di－fū－si－om＇e－te̊r），n．［Irreg． 1．diffusio（ $n$－），diffusion，+ metrum，a measure．］ An apparatus devised by Graham for ascer－ taining the rate of diffusion between gases．


The process of dififusion is one which is continuslly performing an importan part the procesp of difin iss．Respiration itself，but for the process of difiusion，
would fail in its appointed end． （b）A scattering，dispersion，or dissemination，as of dust or seed，or of animals or plants．
The process of diffusion would often be very slow，de pending on climatal and geographical changes，on atrange accidenta，and on the gradual accimatization of new spe cies to the various climates through which they migh have to pass．

Darwin，Origin of Species，p． 305

## （c）Propagation or spread，as of knowledge or doctrine．

Another measure of culture $\mathbf{j s}$ the diffusion of know－
To our medirvsl forefathers the great diffusion of the arts of reading and writing which followed on the inven－ （d†）Diffuseness ；prolixity．

Diffusioun of speche．Chaterer，Troilus，iii． 296. Diffusion apparatus，an apparatus sometimes employed for extracting the sugar tron cane or beet－root by dissoly－ ing it out with water．－Diffusion circles，luminons cir－ cles，as those thrown upon a screen by a lens when the Diffusion of electricity and magnetism，propaga－ tions shalogous to the conduction of heat．
This diffusion and decay of the induction－cnrrent is s phemomenon precisely analogous to the diffuston of heat the a part of the medium initially hotter or colder than
Clerk Maxwell the rest．
Diffusion of force，the phenomena of viscosity jn mov ing fluids．－Diffusion of gases，the diffusion through esch other which takes place when two bodies of gas are
placed in contact，as when a bell－jar of hydrogen is placed placed in contact，as when a bell－jar of hydrogen is placed tine a homogeneous mixture is obtained，even if the heavier gas is placed below．When separated by a porous dia－ gas is placed below．When separated by a porous dia－ difusioneter）；it is found to be the more rapid with the lighter gas－Diffusion of heat．（a）A phrsse cmployed to express the modes lyy which the equilibrium of heat is effected，viz．，by conduction，radiation，and convectlon．The term is also used，like diffusion of light（sec light），to de－ heat（and light）from the surface of a body not perfectly sinooth．（b）Conduction of heat．－Diffusion of Iiquids， the diffusion through each other which occurs when two liquids that are capable of mixing，stich as alcohol and wa－ ter，are placed in contact，even in spite of the setion of gray－ ity．It is closely related to the phenomena of exosmosis and endosmosis（which see），which take place when the li－ quidsare separated by a porolls disphragm．See also dialy－ 8is．－Difiusion of taxes，the theory that the community upon what commodity or persons it is originally levied． This theory resta on the assumption of perfect competition． －Diffusion tube，an jnstrument for determining the rate of diffusion for different gases．＝Syn．Spread，circulation， expansion，dissemination，distribution．
diffusion－osmose（di－f̄＇zhen－oz＂mōs），n．Os－ mose due to the diffusibility of the liquids，and not to the chemical action of the membrane． diffusion－volume（di－fū́zhon－vol＂ūm），n．The volume of a fluid which diffuses into a second in the same time that a given volume of the

diffusive（di－fū＇siv），$a$ ．$[=\mathrm{F}$ ．diffusif $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． difusivo $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．It．diffusivo， $\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{L}}$ ．as if ${ }^{*}$ diffusivus， $<$ diffusus，pp．of diffundere，diffuse：see dif－ fuse．］1．Having the quality of diffinsing or spreading by flowing，as fluids，or of dispers－ ing，as minuto particles：as，water，air，light， ing，as minute particles：as，water，air，light，
dust，smoke，and odors are diffusive substances． All liquid bodies are diffusive．

T．Burnet，Theory of the Earth．
Diffusive Cold does the whole Earth invade，
Congreve，Imit．of Horace，I．ix． 2.
2．Extending in all directions；widely reach－ ing；extensive：as，diffusive charity or benev－ olence．
No fear that the religious opinions he holds sacred， or the politics he cultivates，．．．Will keep back any from R．Chocte，Addresses，p． 203. He［Hartley Coleridge］thinks intellect is now of a more
diffive character than somie fifty years since，for progres－ sive it can not be．Caroline Fox，Journal，p． 21.

## 1612

I seem in star and flower
To feel thee some difusive power
Tennyson，In Memoriam，cxxx．
diffusively（di－fū＇siv－li），adv．Widely；exten－ sively；in every direction．
diffusiveness（di－fū＇siv－nes），n．1．The state or character of being diffusive：as，the diffusive－ ness of odors．－2．The quality or state of be－ ing diffuse，as an author or his style；verbose－ ness；copiousness of words or expression．
Of a beautiful and magnificent difusiveness Cicero is，
beyond doubt，the most tllustrious exanple．
diffusivity（dif－ū－siv＇i－ti），u．［［ diffiusive＋－ity．］

## The power or rate of diffusion．［Rare．］

The diffusivity of one substance in another is the num－ ber of units of the substance which pass in unit of time diffusor（di－fū＇zor），n．See diffuser．
dig（dig），v．；pret．and pp．dug or digged，ppr． digging．［＜ME．diggen，dyggen（once deggen， fer a rime）（pret．diggede，digged，pp．digged）， prob．altered（through Dan．influence？）from earlier dikien，usually diken or assibilated di－ ehen，dig，く AS．dician，make a ditch（＝Dan． dige，raise a dike，$=$ Sw．diha，ditch，dig ditches）， ＜die，a ditch，etc．：see dike，diteh，v．and $n$ ． The pret．dug，for earlier digged，like stuek for sticked，is modern．］I．intrans．1．To make a ditch or other excavation；turn up or throw out earth or other material，as in making a ditch or channel or in tilling：as，to dig in the field； to dig to the bottom of something．
Thei wente to the tresour，ss Merlin hem tsught，in the foreste，and lete digge in the erthe and fonde the tresour that nener er［before］was seyn，and toke it oute of the
erthe． I cannot dig；to beg I am ashamed．

Luke xyl． 3.
The scripture says，Adanı diggcd；Could he dig without
2．To study hard；give much time to study； grind．［Students＇slang，U．S．］
Here the sunken eye and sanow countenance bespoke the man who dug sixteen hours per diem．

Harvard Register，1827－28，p． 303.
To dig out，to decamp or abscond suddenly：as，the de－
taulter stole a horse，and durg out．［slang U，S．］
II．trans．1．To excavate；make a
II．trans．1．To excavate；make a passage taking away material：usnally followed by an adverb：as，to dig up the ground；to dig out a choked tunnel．

Who digs hills because they do aspire，
Throws down one mountain to cast up a higher．
2．To form by excavation；make by digging： as，to dig a tunnel，a well，a mine，etc．；to dig oue＇s way out．
Whoso diggeth a pit shall fall therein．Prov．xxvi． 27. I believe more Men do dig their Graves with their Teeth 3．To break up and turn over piecemeal，as a portion of ground：as，to dig a garden with a spade；a hog digs the ground with his snout． Dikeres and delueres digged $\begin{gathered}\text {［var．dikeden（A），vii．100］} \\ \text { pp the balkes．}\end{gathered}$ Pier8 Plowman（B），vi．109． 4．To excavate a passage or tunnel for；make a way of escape for by digging：as，he dug himself out of prison．
Look you，th＇athverssry ．．is digged himself four
yards under the countermines．Shak．，Hen．V．，iii． 2. 5．To obtain or remove by excavation；figura－ tively，to find or discover by effort or search； get by close attention or investigation：often followed by up or out：as，to dig potatoes；to dig or dig out ore；to dig up old records；to dig out a lesson．
There let Julianus Apostata dyggen him［John the Bap－ tist］$u p$ ，and let brennen［burn］his Bones．Travels，p． 107. Mandeville，Travels，p． 107. ans，which are digged out and found dally．

Purchco，Jilgrimage，p． 40.
6．To cause te penetrate；thrust or force in： fellowed by into：as，he dug his spurs into his horse＇s flanks；he dug his heel into the ground． －To dig down，to undermine and cause to fall by dig． Ing．
In their gelfwill they digged down a wall．Gen．xlix． 6. To dig in，to cover or incorporate by digging：as，to dig in manure－－To dig over，to examine or search by dig．
ging：as，he dug over the spot very carefully，but found digothing．
a poke（dig），$n$ ．［＜dig，v．］1．A thrust；a punch； a poke：as，a dig in the ribs：often used figur－ atively of sarcasm and criticism．－2．A dili－ Uent or plodding student．［Students＇slang， U．S．］
the midnight oil

## digenesis

digallic（dī－gal＇ik），a．［＜di－2 + gallic ${ }^{2}$ ．］Used only in the following phrase．－Digallic acid．Same as tannic acid（which see，under tannic． digamist（dig＇ 2 －mist），n．［＜digamy + －ist．］ One who has been married twice；a widower or widow who marries a second time．See biga－ mist．［Rare．］
Digamists，according to Origen，are saved in the name of Christ，but are by no means crowued hy him．

Lecky，Europ．Morals，II． 316.
digamma（di－gam＇ä），$n$ ．［＜L．digamma，also di－ gammon，digammos，〈 Gr．diүa $\mu \mu$ ，also di $\gamma$ а $\mu \mu$ ov， סijapuos，the digamma，a name first found in the grammarians of the first century（so called be cause its form，$F$ ，resembles two gammas，$\Gamma$ ，set one above the other）；＜$\delta_{1-}$ ，two－，twice，$+\gamma \dot{a} \mu-$ $\mu a$, gamma．］A letter corresponding in deriva－ tion and alphabetic place to the Latin and mod－ ern European F，once belonging to the Greek alphabet，and retained longest among the ※o－ lians．It was a consonant，and appears to have had the force of the English $w$ ．It went out of use with the dis appearance of the sound signified by it from Greek pro－ nunciation，but is restorabe on metral ind in Henver digammated（dī－gam＇ā－ted），a．［＜digamma $\left.+-a t e^{2}+-e d^{2}.\right]$ 1．Fermed or spelled with a digamma；using a digamma．
It is more than forty years since Rlehard Payne Knight published in 1820 his famous digammated liad－or rather
Vilviad－of Homer．
J．IIadley，Essays，p． 50 ．
To the digamnated and older form of the Greek ob－ ique cases there corresponds also the Latin Jovem，Jovis
2．Formed as if with a digamma：as，the digam－ mated cross，a phallic symbol．
digamous（dig＇a－mus），$a$ ．［＜LLL．digamus，＜Gr， diyauos，married a second time，＜$\delta<-$ ，two－，+ rauos，marriage．］1．Relating to digamy，or a second marriage．－2．In bot．，same as androgy－ nous．［Rare．］
digamy（dig＇ $\mathrm{a}-\mathrm{mi}$ ），n．［＜Gr．as if＂$\delta \iota \gamma \mu \mu i a$ ，＜ diүauos：see＂digamous． Second marriage； marriage after the death of the first spouse． ［Rare．］
Digamy，or second marriage，is described by A thanago－ ras as＂a decent adultery．＂Lecky，Europ．Morals，II． 346. digastric（dī－gas＇trik），a．and n．$[=\mathrm{F}$. digas－ trique $=$ Pg．It．digastrico，$\left\langle N \mathrm{~L}_{\text {．digastricus，}}\right.$ Gr．$\delta_{l-, \text { two－，}}+\gamma_{\text {aot }}^{\rho} \rho$, belly．$]$ I．a．In anat．： （a）Having two fleshy bellies with an interven－ ing tendinous part，as a muscle：as，the omo． hyoid，the biventer cervicis，etc．，are digastric muscles．（b）Pertaining to the digastric．－Di－ gastric fossa．（a）A shallow depression on tive inner surface of the inferior border of the lower jaw，on either side of the symphysis．（b）The digastric groove．－Digas－ tric groove，the depression on the inner side of the mas－ the process of the temporal bone．－Digastric lobe of the cerebellum．See cerebellum．－Digastric muscle， nerve，supplying the posterior belly of the digastric II．n．A muscle of the lower jaiw：so called be－ cause in man it has two bellies．In its genersl－ ized condition it is a princlpal depressor of the lower jaw， masseteric muscles．It arises from the back part of the manll，sud is inserted into the mandible．In man and inany other animals（thongh not in most）it becomes digastric or double－bellited，the intervening tendon being bound by an aponenrotic loop to the hyold bone，and the muscle thus becoming an elevator of the hyoia as well as of the mastoid，gnd is inserted into the symphysis groont With the lower border of the jaw fts two bellies，which neet st an angle，bound the surgical triangle of the neck known as the submaxillary space．
digastricus（dī－gas＇tri－kus），n．；pl．digastrici （－sī）．［NL．：see digastric．］In anat．，the di－ gastric muscle．
digby（dig＇bi），$u$ ．；pl．digbies（－biz）．A smoked herring exported from the town of Digby in Nova Scotia；a Digby herring．
Digeneal（dī－jen＇ê－aĩ），$n . \quad$ NL．，fem．of＊digene－ us，く Gr．doyevis，of two kinds or sexcs：see digenous．］A genus of Asiatic flycatchers，of the family Muscicapidæ，related to Niltava．D． superciliaris of India is an example．Iforlgson， 1844.

Digenea ${ }^{2}$（dī－jen＇ē－ei），n．pl．［NL．，neut．pl．of ＊ligeneus：see Digeneal．］A division of trema－ leave the egg as free ciliated organisms：op－ pesed to Monogenea．
digeneous（di－jen＇è－us），a．［＜NL．＊digeneus： see Digenea ${ }^{2}$ ．］Having the characters of the Digenea，pertaining to the Digenea：as，a di－
digenesis（dī－jen＇e－sis），n．［NL．，〈Gr．ס七－，two－， ＋子ध́vocus，gencration．］In biol．，successive gen－
and asexual; parthenogenesis alternating with ordinary sexual reproduction. digenetic (di-jị-net'ik), u. [< digenesis, after genetie.] Pertinining to or of the nature of digenesis.
digenous (dij'e-mus), $a$. [< ML. digenus, of two kinds, < Gr. devevirs, of two kinds or sexes, く do-, two-, $+\gamma$ évos, kind, sex: see genus.] Bisexual; of or pertaining to both sexes; done by the two sexes; syngenetic; originating from opposito soxes.

The digenots or sexual reproduction depends upon the produetion of two kindz of germilnal cella, the combined organiam. Claks, Zoolegy (trana.), p. 97.
digerent $+($ dij' $e$-rent $), a$. $\quad \ll \mathrm{L}$. digeren $(t-) s$, ppr. of digercre, digest: seo digest, v.] Digesting. Bailey.
digest (di-jest'), $v$. [ < ME. digest, only as pp., < L. digestus, pp. of digerere (> It. digerire $=$ $\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. digerir $=\mathrm{F}$. digérer), earry apart, separate, divide, distribute, arrange, set in order, digest, dissolve, < di- for clis-, apart, + gerere, carry: see gest, jest. Cf. equiv. disgest.] I. trans. It. To divide; separate.
This part of inventlon ... 1 pu
Bacon, Advaneeme
Cornwall and Albany,
With my two daughters' dowers, digest the third.
2. To analyze and distributo into suitable elasses, or under proper heads or titles, usually with condensation, so as to stato results in concise form; arrange in convenient order; dispose methodically.
Many laws . . were read over, and some of them acanued, but fading much difficulty in digerting and agreeing them, . . jlinother committee was chosell. 817.
A aeries of an emperor'a coins is his Hfo, digested Into annals. Addison, Aucient Mcdala, !. Such a man seemed to her the propercat person to digest the ruemol's of her IIfe. Goldsmith, Voltaire. Mathew Paris ... was a compller who approprinted and digested the work of $\Omega$ whole school of earlier annalists.

Stubbs, Mledieval and Modern ilisto, p. 70.
3†. To draw up in order; arrange.
When that I heard where Richmond dtel arrive,
I did digest my bands in battell-ray.
ir. for Mags, , p. 703.
4. To arrange methodically in tho mind; think out with due arrangement of parts; ponder; settle in one's mind: as, to digest a plan or schemo.
Every one hath not digested when it is a sla to take something for money lent, or when not. G. IIerbert.
Father Christopher took upon him, with the greatest readness, to manage the letters, and we digeated tho plan
of them.
Bruce, Sourco of the Nife, 1. 35.
5. To prepare for assimilation, as food, by the physiological process of digestion: applied also by extension to the aetion of certain insectivorous plants.
Hirs. Treat . . Informs me that several leaves caught successively three insects each, but most of them were not able to digest the third fly, but dled in tho attempt.
Hence - 6. To assimilato mentally; obtain mental nourishmont or improvement from by thorough comprehension: as, to digest a book or a discourse.
Grant that we may in auch wise hear them (the Scrip. tures), read, mark, learn, and inwardty digest them.
book of Common Prayer, Collect for Second sumhay in
The pith of oracles
when the cventa
Is to be then digested when the eventa
7. To bear with patience or with an effort; brook; receive witlout resentment; put up with; endure: as, to digest an insult.

Thon, howsoe'er thou speak'st, if. if V., iif. 5 .
I ahall digest it.
There may be spirits also that digest no rude affronts.
Ford, Perkln Warbeck, il. 3.
I never can digest the loss of most of Origen's works.
8. In ehem., to soften and prepare by heat; oxpose to a gentle heat in a boiler or matrass, as a preparation for operations.
The fitthe maner is that the brennynge water be 10 Book of Ouinte Essence (ed. Furniv
book of Qumte Essence (ed. Furnvall), p. 6.
9. To dissolve and prepare for manure, as plants and other substances.- 10 . In ued., to dispose to suppurate, as an uleer or a wound.11. To mature; ripen. [Rare.]

Well digested fruits.
Jer. Taylur.

1613
$=$ Syn. 2. To classhy, codlity, systemstize, methodize, re
II. intrans. 1. To carry on the physiological process of digestion.
It is the stomach that digesteth, sind distributeth to al ob, 10
2. To undergo digestion, as food.

Hunger'a my cook; my labour brings ine meat,
Which best diyests when it is sauc'd with sweat.
Brome, To lifa Friend, Mr. J. B.

## 3. To be prepared by heat. 4 . To suppurate

 cenerate pus as an uleer or a wound.-5. To dissolve and bo prepared for manure, as substances in compostdigest (di'jest), $n . \quad\left[<\mathrm{ME}\right.$. digest $=\mathbf{F}^{\prime}$. cligeste $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. It. digesto, $\langle\mathrm{LL}$. digestum, usually in pl. rligesta, a colloetion of writings arranged under differont heads, esp. of Justinian's code of laws, tho Pandeets; nent. of L. cligestus, pp. of digerere, distributo, set in order, arrango seo digest, v.] 1 . A collection, compilation, abridgment, or summary of literary, legal, seientific, or historical matter, arranged in some convenient order.
They made and recorded a sort on
Burke, The Army Esthmates.
A digeat of ancient records, of tradition, and of observs-
Spocifically-2. [cap.] Tho collection or body of Roman laws prepared by order of the emperor Justinian. Seo paudect.
The volumes of the modern doctors of the efvif law ex nian complled the digest.
If you take nny well-drawn case of littgation in the mid
 Codo and Digest are at lenst as numerous as ront the Do Stetum. Stubbs, Hedfeval and Modern Hist., p. 300
3. In law, a compilation of coneise statements, summaries, or analyses of statutes or of re ported cases, or of both, arranged in alphabet $i$ eal order of subjeets, usually with analytic subdivisions, so as to form a systematic compend of the authorities represented in the collection. $=$ Syn. 1. Compendium, Compend, etc. See abridgment.
digestationt (di-jes-táshon $), ~$
$n$. $[<$ digest + -ation.] A digesting, ordering, or disposing. Bailey, 1727.
digestediy (di-jes'ted-li), adv. In a well-ardigesod manner. Mede.
digester (di-jes'ter), n. One who or that which digests. (a) One whoanalyzes and arranges in duc order; one who makes a digest.
We find thif digeater of codes, amender of laws, destroyer of feudallty, equalizer of public burthens, \&c., permittlug, he dision perpetrate, one of the most atrocious acts on
(b) One who dlgests food. (c) That which assists the digestion of food, asa medlcine or an article of food that atrength ens the dgestive power of the alimentary cana. (d) A atrong jected in water or other liquid to temperature alove that of boiling. It is made of iron or other metal, with an air ight lid in which ia a safety-vaive. In thia vesael animalo other substances are placed, sud aubaitted to a higher de gree of heat than could be ohtafned in open vessels, by which means the solvent power of the llquid is grently mereased. It is called In thls form (first described In 1681) Papin's digexter, from its lnventor, Denls Japin, a Frenchman. The principle is appisal in ether forms, and oy it various usciu prodmets ire obther on a in other kinds of diceaters the peration is chemical, sod does not imply the extreme pres urea employed in that above deseribed. Thus, in one kind unt-zalla or other vegetable products are placed in a ves el and saturated with ether; the velathle extract fall in minuto drops into a closed vessel below, which is con nected by means of a plpe with the top of the upper ves el to prevent the eseape of the ether. See rendering-tank
isestibilit
digestibility (di-jes-ti-bil'i-ti), n. $[=\mathbf{F}$. dige stibilite; as digestible + -ity.] The characte or quality of being digestible.
digestible (di-jes'ti-bl), a. [< ME. digestible, OF. digestible, F. digestible $=\mathrm{Sp}$. digestible $=$ Pg. digestivel $=\mathrm{It}$. digestibile, < LL. digestibilis,
$<\mathrm{L}$. digestus, pp . of digerere, digest: seo digest v.] Capable of being digested.

A snug little supper of aomething light
And digeatible, ere they retire for the night.
Barhana, Ingoldsby Legenda, I. 230
digestibleness (di-jes'ti-bl-nes), n. Digesti-
digestion (di-jes'tyon), n. [< ME. digestioun $\mathrm{OF}^{\text {. digestion, }} \overline{\mathrm{F}}$. digestion $=\mathrm{Pr}$. digestio $=$ Sp. digestion $=\mathrm{P}$. . ligestưo $=\mathrm{It}$. digestione, $\langle\mathrm{L}$. digestio( $n-$ ), digestion, arrangement, \& digerere, pp. eligestus, digest: see digcst, $\tau$.$] 1t. Order;$ alraugement.
digger

## The chaos of eternall nicht,

## To which the whole digestion of

Is now returning.
Chapman, Jtevenge of Bussy d'imhols, v. I.
2. The physiological process of converting tho food from the stato in which it enters the mouth to that in which it can pass from the alimentary caual into the blood-vessels and lymphatics. The princlpal features of the procens, apart rom the comminntlon of the loud, are the conversion of atarch linto sugar sud of protelds into jeptones, and the emuislontz. ing of the fats. These changes are effected by the action of solubie ferments furnished by the salivary glands, tho gastric glands, the pancreas, and the liteathal giands. of the fats.
IIenco - 3. The function or power of assimilating nutrimont.

Digne not on the morewe to-fore thin appltide;
Cleer eir \& walking makth goort digextioun. Babees Book (F.o F. T. S.), p. BH.
Every morsel to a satiffled hunger is only a new labour to a tired digestion. South, Sermons. Something seriousiy the matter this thme with his digevtion; dyapepala ia good earnest now 4. In bot.: (a) Tho process carricd on in leaves under the action of light, resulting in the decomposition of carbonie aeid and the evolution of oxygen. (b) Ininsectivorous plants, an action of seereted fluids upon insects or other organie matter, similar to the process of digestion in animals. - 5. In chem.: (a) Tho operation of exposing bodies to heat to prepare them for some action on each other. (b) The action of a solvent on any substance, especially under the influeneo of heat and pressure; solution; liquefaction. See digester (d).
We concelve, indeed, that a perfect gool concoction, or digestion, or maturation of some netals will prodnce gold. con, Sist. Itist.
6. Tho aet of methodizing and reducing to order; coördination.
The digrstion of the connsels in Sweden is made in fthe| 7 f . The process of maturing an ulecr or a wound, and disposing it to generato pus; maturation. -8. The process of dissolution and preparation of substances for mannre, as in compost. digestive (di-jes'tiv), a. and $n$. [<ME. digestirc, $\mathrm{n} . \mathrm{j}=\mathrm{F}$. digestif $=$ Sp. Pg. It. digestivo, $\langle\mathrm{LL}$. digestirus, digestive, <L. digestus, pp. of aligcrere, digest: see digest, $\tau$. I. I. 1. Of or pertaining to the physiological process of cligestion. In tiol.: (a) Alimentary in genern; pertaining in any way to diges. thon or alimentation: as, the digertive tract-that is, the whole alfmentary eanal from month to anus (seecut under alimentary); a digestive act or process. (b) Specifically appplied by Oken thysiological activity is dicestion: as, a digestive anfonal. 2. Promoting digestion: as, a digestive medicine.

Digestive cheese, snd Irult there sure will le.

> there sure will le. 1. Jonson, Epigrams, ci.
3. Pertaining to or used in the ehemieal process of digestion. See digcster (d).-4. Pertaining to tho process of analyzing and arranging; analytical.

To businesa, ripen'd by digestive thought,
His future ruie is into method brought.
Dryden, Astrea Redux.
5 . In surg., eausing maturation in wounds or uleers.
II. $u$. 1. In med., any preparation or medicine which aids digestion.
So I aele of medicyns comfortatyues[, I digesfyues.
ook of Quince Eissence (el. Furnivall), p. 14.
2t. In surg., an application whieh ripens an uleer or a wound, or disposes it to suppurate.

1 dressed tt with digestives. Wizeman, Surgery.
digestively (di-jes'tiv-li), adv. By way of diigestor
digestor (di-jes'tor), ${ }^{\prime}$. See rligester.
digesturet (di-je"'tụ̆r), \%. [ $\quad[$ digest + -ure. $]$ Digestion.

And further, his majeaty professell that were he to invite the clevil to a dinuer, he should have these three dishes: 1, a plg; 2, s pole of ling snd mustari; sad 3, plye of tobace for digesture.
pothems of King James (1069).
diggable (dig' $n-\mathrm{bl})$, a. [<dig + -able.] That may bo dug.
digger (dig'er), n. [<ME. diggere; <dig + er¹. Uf, diker, ditcher.] 1. A person or an animal that digs; an instmment for digging.-2. [cap.] One of a degraderl class of Indians in California, Nevada, and adjacent regions, belonging to several tribes, all moro or less intimately connected with the Shoshones: so called becanse they live

## digger

chiefly upon roats dug from the ground．Col－ lectively called Digger Indians．
Among all these Indians the most misersble are the oot－diggers，Who live aimost entirely ou the acanty roots poorwretches suffer all the hardships of hunger and want． They are compelled to zpend two thirds of the year among the mountains，with no other resource than a littte fish and roots．When both these provisiona fall，it is impossible to picture the wretched state of these pariahs of the wil－ derness．Yet they are not downcast；they are ever cheer－ and soclable with strangers and perfectry honest in their transactions．
Abbe Domenech，Deserts of North America（trans．），II． 60. 3．pl．In entom．，specifically，the hymenopter－ ous insects called digger－wasps or Fossores．Sce Fossores and digger－voasp．
digger－wasp（dig＇èr－wosp），$n$ ．The popular name of the fossorial hymenopterous insects of the families Scoliido，Pompilidoe，and Sphegider， most of which dig burrows in the ground，in whieh they lay their eggs，provisioning each

cell with the bodies of other insects，on which their larvæ feed after hatching．Sphex ichneu mix inches deep and provisions them with grashoppers Chlorion eoeruleum provlsions the nest with grashoppers Ammophila pictipennis with cutworns．See also cut un－ der Ammophila．
digging（dig＇ing），$n$ ．［Verbal n．of dig，v．］ 1 ． The act of excavating，especially with spade or shovel，or，in general，with simple tools and without the aid of blasting．Excavation in this gen－ eral sense receives various names，according to the nature and object of the work done．See excavation，mine，and quarri． vering．
Let us not project long designa，crafty plots，and dig． gings so deep that the intrigues of a design shali never be tuea or our vlces．Jer．Taylor，Holy Dying，i． 2 （Ord MS．）． 3t．pl．That which is dug out．

He shall have the aensonable loppings ；so he shall have seasonable diggings of an open mine．

Bacon，Impeachruent of Waste．
4．pl．A region or locality where mining is carried on．［Western U．S．and Australia．］ Hence－5．pl．Region；place；locality：as， business is dull in these diggings．［Colloq．， western U．S．］
She wou＇t be taken with a cold chill when she realizes
what is belng done in these diggings？ what is belng done in these digging\＆？

Diekens，Martin Chuzzlewit，xxi．
Dry diggings，plscer mines at a distance from water，or where water cannot be conveniently got for washing the material excavated．
digging－machine（dig＇ing－ma－shēn＂），n．A machine for spading or breaking up the ground． into employs either a gang of spade－like tools that are thrust Into the ground and then withdrawn with a t wisting mo－
tion，or a wheel armed with slarea like a plowshare，which tion，or a wheel armed with slares like a plowshare，whlch
are thrust into the ground as the wheel is revolved by the are thrust into the ground as the
forward motion of the mschine．
dight（dit），v．t．；pret．and pp．diglt．［＜ME． dighten，dihten，digten（later sometimes with－ out the guttural，dyten，etc．），〈AS．dihtan（pret． dihte，pp．ge－diht），set in order，arrange，direct， dispose，prescribe $=\mathrm{D}$ ．dichten $=0 \mathrm{HG}$ ．dihtōn， MHG．G．diohten，invent，write verses，$=$ Icel． dikta，compose in Latin，romance，lie，$=$ Sw． dikta，feign，fable，＝Dan．digte，invent，ro－ mance，write verses，＜L．dictare，repeat，pro－ nounce，dictate for writing，compose，order， prescribe，dictate：see dictate，v．］1t．To set in order；arrange；dispose．

Thise were dizt on the des，\＆derworthly aerued，
Si．Gateayne and the Green Knight（E．E．T．S．），1． 114.
$2 \dagger$ ．Reflexively，to set or address．

1614
To Cartage she bad he shoulde him dighte． Chaucer，Good Women，1． 1000. And after him，full many other moe， Gan dight the mselves t＇express their inward woe With doleful lays unto the tune addrest．

Lady Pembroke（Arber＇\＆Eng．Garner，I．265）．
3 t．To put into a certain condition or posi－ tion．
o stop！ 0 atop！young man，＂ahe said，
＂For I In dule am dight．
4ł．To dispose of ；treat．
Say vs how thou wll him dizt，
And we salle giue the dome ful rizt．
Holy Rood（E．E．T．S．），p． 111.
5．To prepare；make ready．［Obsolete or po－ etical．］

A frre in colde；it wol thyne oxen niende
And make hem faire，yf thai the fyre attende．
Palladius，Husbondrie（E．E．T．S．），p． 19. They promlsed to dight for him
Gay chapelets of flowers and gyrlonds trim．
（a）To prepare or make ready by dressing or cooking．
Jacob dight a mease of meete．Coverdale，Gen．xxv．
Curls through the trees the alender amoke，
Where yeomen dight the woodland cheer．
Scott，Cadyow Castle．
（b）To prepare or make ready by equipping or arraying； dress ；equip；array；deck；adorn．
Whan the kynge and hls peple were armed，and redy dight，they com to the balll of the toure well arrayde hem And the Crowne lythe in a Vesselle of Cristalle richely Oft had he aeene her faire，but never ao faire dight．
Oft had he aeene her faire，but never ao faire dight．
Spenser，F．Q．，I．xii． 23.
What fonler object in the world，than to see a young， fair，handsome beauty unhandsomely dighted？ Massinger，Fatal Dowry，Iv．i．
How，in Sir William＇s armour dight，
Stolen by his Page，white slept the knight，
He took on him the alngle flght．
cott L of L．M．，v． 27
6．To put into the proper or any desired con－ dition by removing obstructions or incquali－ ties；dress ；clean．Specifically－（a）To dress or （b）To clean．（1）By rubbing or wiping：as，to dight one＇s nose；to dight away a tear．

0 she＇s ta＇en out her handkerchief，
It was o＇the holland sae flne，
And aye she dighted her father＇s bloody wounda，
That were redder than the wine．
The Douglas Tragedy（Child＇s Ballads，II．117）．
Ye bonnie Jasses，dight your een，
For some $o^{\prime}$ you ha＇e tint（lost）a frien＇
Burns，Elegy on the Year 1788.
（2）By sifting or winnowing：as，to dight corn．（In sense 6，Scoteh（pronounced dicht，and sometimes spelled dicht） and North．Fing．－－To dight one＇s doublet，to give one a sound drubbing．［Scotch．］
dightt（dit），adv．［＜dight，pp．］Finely；well．
The birdie sat on the crap o＇a tree，
Lord Randal（A）（Child＇s Ballads，II．25）．
dighter（dich＇tèr），$n$ ．A person who dights
or dresses wood or stone，or winnows grain． ［Scotch．］
dightings（dich＇tingz），n．pl．［＜dight，v．］Ref use．［Scotch．］Also spelled dichtings．

For had my father sought the world round，
Tilt he the very dightings o＇t had found，
in hls way．
Ros，Helenore，p． 35
dightly（dīt＇li），adv．［＜dight，pp．，＋－ly ${ }^{2}$ ．］ Handsomely：as，＂houses dightly furnished，＂ Rcv．T．Adams，Works，I． 27.
figit（dij＇it），n．［＜L．digitus，a finger，a toe，a finger＇s breadth，perhaps orig．＂decetos $=$ Gr． ঠá $\kappa \tau-v \lambda-a s$ ，a finger，a too（whence ult．E．dactyl， q．v．），prob．akin to $\delta \varepsilon \chi \varepsilon \sigma \theta a \iota$ ，dial．$\delta \varepsilon \kappa \varepsilon \sigma \theta a \iota$ ，take， catch，receive；cf．E．finger，similarly related to fang，take，catch．Prob．not，as generally supposed，cognate with E．toe，q．v．The Tent． supposed，cognate with E．toe，q．V．The Tent． are not used，normally，to＇take＇or＇catch＇any－ thing．］1．A finger or toe；in the plural，the hird segment of the hand（manus）or foot（pes） consisting of the fingers or toes，each of which has usually three，sometimes two，occasionally one，and rarely more than three，joints or pha－ langes．In anatomy and zooblogy the term is generic， covering all the modiflestions of a hand or foot beyond qualifylng terms：as，the index The digits are specifted by middle digit，etc．The inner digits of the hand and foot respectively，when there are five，as in man，are the thumb and great toe，or the pollex and hallux．See cuts under foot and hand．In common use digit is applied only to a finger．
2.
2．A fingerbreadth；a dactyl；one fourth of a
palm；a measure of length．The Roman dirrit

Digitaria
was 18.5 millimeters or 0.73 of an English inch． See dactyl and fingcrbreadth．－3．In astron．，the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon： used in expressing the quantity of an eclipse： as，an eclipse of six digits（one which hides one half of the diameter）．－4．One of the first nine numbers，indicated by the fingers in counting on them；also，one of the nine Arabic numer－ als， $1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9$.
Any number which can be written with one figure onely Is named a digit ；and therefore $1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9$ are onely digits and all the digits that are．
．Hill，Aritimetic（1600），fol． 7 b
digitt（dij＇it），v．t．［＜digit，n．；in allusion to the L．phrase digito monstrari（or demonstrari）， be pointed out with the finger，i．e．，be distin－ ghished，be famous．］To point at or out with the finger．

I shall never care to be digited with a＂That la he．＂
digital（dij＇i－tal），$a$ ．and $u$ ．［＝F．Sp．Pg．digital $=$ It．digitale，＜L．digitalis，＜digitus，a finger：see digit．］I．a：1．Of or pertaining to a digit or digits：as，the digital phalanges．－2．Resem－ bling digits；digitate．－Digital cavity， $\ln$ anat．，the posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the braln．－ Digital fossa，in anat．，a pit on the greater trochanter obturator extermas and internus，and the two gemelli）are obturator externus and internus，and the two gemelli）are to admitt the in anat．the slight depressions on the inner surface of the cranial bones，which correspond to the cerebral convolu tlons．－Digital sheaths，in anat．，the sheaths of the flexor tendons of the digita．
II．n．1．A digit；a finger or toe．［Rare．］ Beauish brigands who wear．．paste rings upon un．
2．The fifth and last joint of the pedipalp of a spider．It is generally larger than the preceding jolnts， sometimes much swollen，and in the males modifed to form the complicated sexual or palpal organs．
3．One of the keys or finger－levers of instru－ ments of the organ or piano class．
digitalia（dij－i－tā＇li－ä），n．［NL．，＜Digitalis， q．v．］Same as digitalin．
digitalic（dij－i－tal＇ik），$a$ ．［＜NL．Digitalis + －ic．］ Of，pertaining to，or derived from plants of the genns Digitalis：as，digitalic acid．
digitaliform（dij－i－tal＇i－fôrm），$a$ ．$[<$ NL．Digi－ talis + L．forma，form．］In bot．，like the co－ rolla of plants of the genns Digitalis．
digitalin，digitaline（dij’i－tal－in），n．［＜NL． Digitalis $+-i^{2},-i n e^{2}$ ．］The substance or sub－ stances isolated from the leaves of Digitalis purpurca as its active principle．There seem to be aeveral different kinds，sone crystallized and some amorphous，some soluble and some insoluble in water； and there is reason to think that each of these，even the crystallized，consists of a mixture of मeveral things．They alh lave properties similar in va
Digitalina（dij＂i－tā－línạ̈⿱丷天），n．［NL．（Bory，1824）， ＜L．digitalis，digital，${ }^{+}$－ina ${ }^{1}$ ．］A genus of peritrichous ciliate infusorians，referred to the family Vorticellida．They commonly grow on the back of the minute crnstaceous animals which live in freah water，as the common water－flea，etc．，covering them so completely as to make it diffeult for then to

## Digitalis

Digitalis（dij－i－tä’lis），n．［NL．，＜L．digitalis， pertaining to the fingers（see digital）：so named by Fuchs（A．D．1542）， after the G．name finger－ hut（lit．＇finger－hat，＇i．$\theta$ ．， thimble）；ef．the E． names foxglove，fox－fin－ gers，ladies－fingers，dcad－ men＇s－bells，etc．，F＇gants de Notre Dame（Our Lady＇s gloves），doigts de la Vicrge（the Virgin＇s fingers），cte．The allu－ sion is to the pendulous， finger－like flowers．See foxglove．］A genus of plants，natural order Scrophulariacee，con－ taining about 20 species of tall herbs，natives of Europe and western Asia．The foxglove，D．pur－ pircea，the handsomest of the large，drooping，bell－shaped flowers，is conmmon in culti－ to increase vasomotor tone，ralse the blood－tenslon，favor diuresis，and improve the nutrition of the heart．
Digitaria（dij－i－tā＇ri－i．i），n．［NL．，＜L．digitus， finger：see digit．］A gemus of grasses with digitate spikes，now referred to Panicum．
digitate (dij'i-tāt), $a$. [< L. digitatus, having lingors or toos, < dig
In bot., having deep
radiating divisions, liko fingers: applied to leaves and roots. By Jater bota. nistsit is rustrictedehlep with leanteta borne at the apex of the petiole. 2. In rö̈l, charac terized by digitation; laving or
 consisting of a set of procosses like digits. Also digitated. - Digiedge, near tho appex, has aeveral Jong, fincer-lile exterior tions, as in more those wings mhe-cicker,-Digitate wings, in entom., margin hetween have deep 1 neistons extening from the as in many I'terophoride: each division of auch wings is adius.
digitateł (dij'i-tāt), $v, t$. [< L. digitus, finger: see digit.] To point out, as if with a finger.
The resting on water, without motion, doth digitate a
digitated (dij'i-tā-ted), a. Same as digitatc, 2. Animala multifidoun, or such as are digitated, or have geveral diviaions in their feet.

Sir $T_{0}$ Browne, Vulg. Err., v. \&.
digitately (dij'i-tāt-li), adv. In a digitate man-ner.-Digitately pinnate, in bot., applied to digitate
digitation (dijj-i-tã'shon), $n$. [ $\langle$ digitate, a., + -ion.] 1. Digitiform arrangement or disposition of parts; division into finger-like parts; the state or quality of being digitate: as, the digitation of the serratus magnus muscle; the digitation of the tendon of the obturator internus. -2. A finger-like process; one of a series of digital parts.
The aerratus magnus. . arisea by nine fleshy dipitations from the outer surface and npper border of tho right
upper ribs.
II. Gray, Anat. (ed. 1887), p. 480. digiti, $n$. Plural of digitus.
digitiform (dij'i-ti-fôrm), a. [<L. digitus, finger, + forma, shape.] Digital in form; digitate; finger-like; disposed like a set of fingers. Digitigrada (dij-i-tig ra-dä), n. pl. [NL., nout. pl. of digitigradus: see digitigrade.] In Cuvier's system (1817), the second tribe of his third family Carnivora, "the members of which walk on the ends of their toes": distinguished from Plantigrada, etc. The division contained the cat and dog fanilles and some others. It was to some extent nat. is not in use except as a convenient colleetiva or deseriptiva term, the sevcral familles of carnivorous quadrupeds being now otherwise arranged in auperfannily groups.
digitigrade (dij'i-ti-grād), a. and $n$. [ $\langle\mathrm{NL}$. digitigradus, walking on the toes, 〈 $\langle$. digitus, finger, toe, + gradi, walk: see gradc.] I. a. 1. Walking on the toes, with the heol raisod from the ground; not stepping on the whole sole of the foot: applied chiefly to earnivorous quadrupeds, and opposed to plantigrade, but withont special reference to the Pigitiarada as framed by Cuvier. Most quadrupeds are digitigrade. Specifically planta, or sole of foot $3 /$ digits ortioes, grade. Of or pertaina. femur or thish, Log tiba Lioo. ${ }^{c}$ tirsins and metatarsus, or foot ex ing to the Digitigrada; having the characters the Digitigrada.
II. $n$. Ono of the Digitigrada.
digitigradism (dij’inti-grā-dizm), n. [< digitigrade $+-i s m$.]. The character of being digitigrade; a walking or the capability of walking on the digits withont putting the whole foot to the ground.
In some Anurous Ratrachia there is a partial digitidigitinerved (dij'j-ti-nėrvd), a. [<L. digitus, finger, + nervus, norve, $+-e d^{2}$.] In bot., having the ribs of the leaf radiating from the top of the petiole.
digitizet (dij' i-tiz), v, t. [< digit $+-i z c$.$] To$ finger; handle.
None but the devil, besides yourself, conld have digitiz'd pen after ao scurrilous a manner

Tom Brown, Works, II. 211.
digitorium (dij-i-tō'ri-um), n.; pl. digitoria (-ï) [NL., < L. digitus, finger: see digit.] A small portable instrument used for giving strength and flexibility to the fingers in piano-playing.

## dignity

It in ahsped like a diminutive piano, and has a keyboard with flve keya resting on atrong netal springs. Also calted digitoxin (dij-i-tok'sin), n. [<NI. Digi(talis) + I. tox $($ icum $)$, poison, $+-\mathrm{in}^{2}$. I A poisouous principle obtained from Digitalis in the form of yellowish crystals soluble in alcohol. In alcoholie zointion it is decomposed by dilute acide, yieiding toxiresin, an uncryatalizable sad extremely poisonous anbdigitule
digitule (dij' i-tūl), n. [ $=\mathrm{F}$. digitule, $\left\langle\mathrm{L}_{\text {. digi- }}\right.$ tulus, a little finger, toe, clav, dim. of digitus, a finger: seo digit.] 1. A little finger or too; a small digit.-2. A minute process of the tarsal claws of somo insects. Digitules are apecialiy notable in the Coccidee or seale-insects, where they tske the form of knobbed or pointed, bristia-like, movable or. gans arising near the base of the tarsal claw.
digitus (dij'i-tus), $n_{0}$; pl. digiti (-tī). [L.: see digit.] 1. In anat., a digit; a finger or toe; specifically, a digit of the fore limb, or a finger, as distinguished from dactylus, a toe. Wilder and Gage. [Rare.]-2. In entom., one of the joints of the tarsus exclusive of the basal joint, which is callod the metatarsus, palma, or planta: used in describing bees. Some writers use the term collectively for sll the joints after the metatarsus. Kirby and Spence. See dactylus (b).
digladiatet (dī-glad'i-āt), v. i. [< L. digladiatus, pp. of digladiari, fight for life or death, contend warmaly, < di- for dis-, apart, + "gladiari, fight with a sword (see gladiator), < gladius, a sword.] To fence; quarrel. Halcs.
digladiation (dī-glad-i-à'shon), n. [<ML. di-gladiatio(n-) in digladiatio lingur, a biting romark, < L. digladiari, pp. digladiatus, contend: see digladiate.] A combat with swords; hence, a contest of any kind; a quarrel; a dispnte; a disputation. [Rare.]
Their fence playes, or digladiations of naked men.
P'uttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 29.
They [sehoolmen] see auch digladiation sbout aubtiltiea and matters of no use.

Breon, Advancement of Learning, i. 46.
Avold ali digladiations, facllity of credit, or auperstltious aimplicity ; asek the consonancy and eoncatenation
B. Joneon, Diseoverica
Diglossa (dï-glos'ạ̈), n. [NL. (Wagler, 1832), <Gr. $\delta$ ' $\gamma \lambda \omega \sigma \sigma o s$ (speaking two languages), hav ing two tongues (a split tongue): see diglot.] 1. A genus of tennirostral oscine passerine birds, orhoney-creepers, of the American family Corebicle or Dacmidide. They have a very acute curved bill

finely scrrate along a part of the cutting edges, and the tongue biftd, whence the name. There are about 12 apeclee, inhabiting the warm parts of eontinental America, sonata, and $D$. lafresmayi, reapectively representling five sections of the gems. $b$. pectoralis is a very rare apecies iron Pera, Intely described.
2. In entom., a genus of brachelytrous Coleoptera or rove-beetles, of the family Staphylinide. Diglossinæ ( ${ }^{1} \overline{\mathrm{i}}$-glo-sínē), n. pl. [NL., < Diglossa + -ince.] A subfamily of Carebida, represented by the genera Diglossa and Diglossopis, having the bill hooked.
diglot, diglott (di'glot), a. [< Gr. diynuttos, $\delta_{i} \lambda^{2} \omega \sigma \sigma o s$, speaking two languages, $\langle\delta i-$, two-, + $\gamma \lambda \omega \bar{\omega} \tau \alpha, \gamma \lambda \bar{\omega} \sigma \sigma a$, tongue, language.] Using, speaking, or written in two languages.
The frst enterprise of this kind fa book containing parallel verstons of tha asme text in several different languages) is the famous Hexapla of Origen ; but here only Hebrew and
Greek were employed,...so that the work was rather diglott than polyglott In the usual anse. Brit, XIX. 417.
diglottic (dī-glot'ik), a. [As diglott + -ic.] Same as diglot.
The conquests of Alexander and of Rome had made men diglotic to an extent which has no parallel in history.
diglyph (di'clif), n. [ $=$ F. diglyphe, < Gr. dirivpos, doubly indented, < di-, two-, doubly, + juíetv, carvo, cut.] In arch., an ornament consisting essentially of two associated euts or channels. Compare triglyph.
dignationt (dig-nä'shon), n. [< L. dignatio(n-), a deeming worthy, also dignity, < dignari, pp. dignatus, deem worthy, < dignus, worthy: see dignity.] Tho act of rendering worthy, or of aseribing worthiness to; the act of conferring dignity or honor.
Therefore ought 1 moat heartlly to refoice of thia dig. nation and tenter kindness of the Lord towards me.
St. Elizabeth . . . was carried into aestasy wondering St. Elizabeth. . Was carried into eestasy, wondering her Lord. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 32 dignet, a. [ME., slso rarely dign, <OF. digne, F . digne $\overline{\overline{\mathrm{T}}} \mathrm{Pr}$. digne $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Ig. digno $=1 \mathrm{t}$. degno, < L. dignus, worthy: see dignity. Cf. condign, and deign, dain I .] 1. Worthy; deserving.

To ben holden digne of reverence.
Chaucer, Gen. 1'roi. to C. T., 1. 14 I.
Ne of his speche daungerous ne digne.
Chaucer, Gen. Proi. to C. T., 1. 517.
I graunte youre request, for ye be full digne to resceyve the ordre of ehiualrie, and ther-fore all youre will shal
be performed. 2. Proud; disdainful.

Thei bene as digne as the devel that droppeth fro heuene.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), 1. 355.
dignelyt, adv. [ME., <digne $\left.+-l y^{2}.\right]$ 1. Worthily; deservingly. Chaucer.

He has don his deuere dignely as he out.
Villiam of Palerne (E. E. T. 8.), 1. 520.
2. Prondly; haughtily; disdainfully. Chaucer. dignificationł (dig/ni-fi-kā'shon), n. [<dignify: see -fy and -ation.] The act of dignifying or honoring; promotion.
Where a nohle and anelent deacent and anch mert meet in any man, it is a double dignification of that person.
. 1 altox, Complete Angler, p. 38
dignified (dig'ni-fid), $p$. a. [Pp. of dignify, v.]

1. Exalted; honored; invested with dignity: as, the dignifice elergy.

Abbots are atyled dignified clerks, as haviug some dig. nity in the chureh.

Aydiffe, Parergon.
2. Marked with dignity; noble; grave or stately: as, dignificd conduct or manner.
To the great astonishment of the Jewa, the manners of eans are rammar, yet dignifica. $=$ Syn. Elevated, majeatie, imposing, august, lofty, grave dignifiedly (dig'ni-fid-li), ado. In a dignified manner

Periwlg on head, and cane in hand,
[Did] sally forth dignifeedly into the square.
Browning, Ring and Book, 1. 111
dignify (dig'ni-fī), $v$. t. ; pret. and pp. dignificd, ppr. dignifying. $\quad[<\mathrm{OF}$. dignifier $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. dignificar $=$ It. degnificare, < ML. dignificare, think worthy, lit. mako worthy, < L. dignus, worthy, + facere, make.] 1. To invest with honor or dignity; exalt in rank or office ; promote.

Too oft, to dignify the magistrates.
B. Jonson, Catline, iii. 1.

They [tyrants] were set up thus to be deluded, rather
then dignified. W. Montague, Devoute Essays, 11 IV. 82. 2. To confer honor upon; make illustrious; give celebrity to; honor.

Your worth will dignify our feast. B. Jonson.
Thou didat dignific our fathers dayes with many revelhthona above all the fore-going ages since thou tookst the flesh.
That luxnry of wanderng thont which one is apt to dignify with the nade of reflection.

Iring, Sketch-Book, p. 158.
3ł. To make worthy of admiration and respect; elevate.
He shinea in the couneil by a natural eloquence; and he would write as well aa he speaks, if, in order to dipnify his style, he did not affect expressiona whieh render it tiff and obscure
ce.-2. To grace, sdorn, emno-
$=$ Syn. 1. To prefer, advsn
dignitary (dig'ni-tạ̀-ri), n.; pl. dignitaries (-riz). $\left[=\mathrm{F}\right.$. dignitaire $=\mathrm{It}$. dignitario, $\left\langle\mathrm{ML}_{\mathrm{i}}\right.$ es if "dignitarius, irreg. < LL. dignita( $t$-)s, dignity, rank, office: see dignity.] One who holds an exalted rank or office; especially, an eeclesiastic who ranks higher than a priest or canon.
Only about one hundred dignitaries and eight parochial prieats resigned their beneflees, or were deprived.
 dignity (dig'ni-ti), n.; pl, dignities (-tiz). $[<$
MiE. dignitee, dignetce, dignete, く OF. dignite,

## dignity

digniteit， F. dignité $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．dignitat $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．digni dad $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．dignidude $=\mathrm{It}$ ．dignità，degnità，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ dignita（ $(t) s$ ，worthiness，merit，dignity，grand－ eur，authority，lank，office，＜dignus，worthy， prob．akin to decus，honor，esteem（whence ult． E．decoratc，decorous，decorum，etc．），and de－ cere，become（whence ult．E．decent，q．v．）． Dignity is a doublet of dainty，q．v．］1．The state of beiug worthy；nobleness or elevation of mind；worthiness：as，dignity of sentiments．

## True dignity abidea with her alone

Who，in the silent hour of inward thought，
Can still respect，can still revere herself，
In lowliness of heart．
2．Elevation；honorable place or elevated rank； degree of excellence，either in estimation or in the order of nature：as，man is superior in dig－ nity to brutes．
And there is a deceucie，that euery speech should be to the appetite and delight or dignitie of the hearer．

Puttenham，Arte of Eng．Poesie，p． 222.
Whatever has a value can be replaced hy something else which is equivalent；whatever，on the other hand，is has a dignity．
3．Elevation and repose of aspect or of deport－ ment；nobility of mien：as，a man of native dignity；＂dignity of attitude，＂J．Caird．

Grace was in all her steps，heaven in her eye，
In every gesture dignity and love．
Milton，P．L．，viii． 489.
Another neehanical method of making great men，and adding dignity to kings and queens，is to aecompany them 4．Height ；importance；rank．

Small halits well pursued betimes
May reach the dignity of crimes．
Mrs．H．More，Florio，i．
Even in treason there is sometimes a dignity．It is ly possibility a bold act，a perilons act．
5．An elevated office，civil or ecelesiastical hereditary rank or title，or official distinction． The lope spared not to threaten Excommunication to Bot Becket to his Dignity． He［Frederic I．of Prussia］succeeded Ingaining the great object of his life，the title of King．In the year 1700 he
assumed this new dignity．Mfacaulay，Frederic the Great．
In vain the Protestant bishops plearled in the Honse of Lords that their position was intolerahle and their dignity a mere mockery

## Stubbs，Medieval and Modern Hist．，p． 322.

6．The rank or title of a nobleman；the right to use a title of honor，originally in virtue of an estate and accompanied by an official func－ tion．
All were surprised to see so many new faces in the most
Addison，Vision of Justice
7．One who holds high rank；a dignitary．
These filthy dreamers ．．．speak evil of dignities．
8．Any lionor conferred；promotion．
For those [honors] of old,

And the late dignities heap＇d up to them，
We rest your hermits．
Shak．，Macloeth，i． 6.
9．In rhet．，avoidance of uuseemly or trivial tropes and figures．－10．In astrol．，a situation in which a planet has an influence more power－ ful than usual．
The lord of the assendent sey they that he is fortunat whan he is in god place fro the assendent as in angle；or frendly aspectys of planetes \＆resceived．

Chaucer，Astrolabe，ii．§ 4
11t．A self－evident truth；an axiom．This word is one of the fantastical learned fabrications with which some of writers ornament the Greek akioua，which means both axiom and dignity in the seense of worth which means both axion and
These sciences［mathematics］，concluding from digni－ isfaction from probable reasons，much less from nore sat peremptory asseverations．Sir T．Browne，Vulg．Err i， 7 Accidental dignity，in astrol．，the situation of a planet nity．Same as cap of maintenance（which see，under maintenance）．－Essential dignity，in astrol．，the situa tion of a planet in a favorable part of the zodiac．＝Syn 2．Station，standing，eminence，loftiness，exaltation，great ness．－3．Majesty，statelincss，gravity．
dignotiont（dig－nō＇shon），$n$ ．［＜L．dignotus，pp． of dignoscere，usually dinoscere，know apart，dis－ tiuguish，＜di－，dis－，apart，＋＊gnoscere，noscere know，＝E．knowI．］Distinguishing mark；sign． That［temperamental］dignotions，and conjecture of nails，we are not averse to concede． digoneutic（dī－gō－n̄̄＇tik），a．［＜Gr．$\delta_{l-, \text { ，two－，}}$ ＋रoveíعcv，beget（ $\langle$ रóvoc，offspring，race，stock）， $+-i e$.$] In entom．，double－brooded；having two$ broods during a single year．

İgoneutism（dī－gọ－nū＇tizm），n．［＜digoneut－ic ＋－sm．］In entom．，the state or quality of be－ ing digoneutic or double－brooded．
Digonopora（dī－gô－nop＇ọ－rạ̈），n．pl．［NL．，neut． pl．of digonoporus：see digonoporous．］À divi－ sion of dendrocolous turbellarian worms，hav－ ing separate genital nores：opposed to Monogo－ nopora．It contains the marine planarians of such gencra as Stylochus，Leptoplana，and Eury－ lepta．
digonoporous（dī－gō－nop＇ō－rus），a．［＜NL．dir gonoporus，＜Gr．di－，two－，＋－yovos（ $\left\langle\sqrt{ }{ }^{*} \gamma \varepsilon v\right.$ ， produce $)+\pi \delta p o s, ~ p a s s a g e] ~ H a v i n g ~ s e p a r a t e$. genital pores，as a planarian；specifically，of or pertaining to the Digonopora：opposed to monogonoporous．
digonous（dig＇ō－nus or dī＇gō－nus），$a$ ．$[\rightleftharpoons \mathrm{F} \cdot d i$－ gone，＜Gr．$\delta_{\ell-}$ ，two－，+ jwila，angle．］In bot． having two angles：as，a digonous stem．
dí grado（dë grä＇dọ̆）．［It．，step by step，lit． from step：di，＜L．de，from；grado，＜L．gra dus，step：see grade．］In music，moving by con－ junct degrees．
digram（dígram），n．$\quad\left[=\mathbf{F}^{\prime}\right.$. digramme,$\left\langle\mathrm{Gr}_{\mathrm{r}}, \delta t-\right.$ two－，$+\gamma \rho \alpha \mu \mu \alpha$ ，a thing written，〈 $\gamma \rho \alpha ́ \phi \varepsilon \omega$, write．］ Same as digraph．
digraph（dī＇graf），n．and $a$ ．［＜Gr．$\delta_{i-}$ ，two－，+ үрáфєiv，write．］I．n．Two letters used to rep resent one sound，as ea in head，th in path．
All improper diphthongs，or，as I have called them，di－ graphs，are changed into the single vowels which the stand for．

T．Sheridan．
There are five elementary consonants represented by $d i$ praphs：$t h$（thin），$t h=d h$（thine，then），sh（she），$z h$（azure） g（sing）．Trans．Amer．Philol．Ass．，VIII
II．a．Consisting of two letters used to rep－ resent one sound：as，digraph signs；digraph consonants．
digraphic（dī－graf＇ik），a．［＜digraph＋－ic．］Of or pertaining to，or of the nature of，a digraph． digress（di－or di－gres＇），v．i．［＜L．digressus， pp．of digredi，go apart，step aside，＜di－for dis－，apart，＋grudi，go，step：see grade．Cf． aggress，congress，egress，ingress，progrcss，re－ gress．］1．To turn aside from the direct or appointed course；deviate or wander away，as from the main road，from the main tenor and purpose in speaking or writing，or from the prin－ cipal line of argument，study，or occupation．
I have digressed，because of the extreme prejudice which both relicion and philosophy have received and may 1 ceive by being commlxed together．

Bacon，Advancement of Learning，ii． 154.
I will a little digress from my maine discourse of Padua and ．．．speak something of him．

Coryat，Cruditica，I． 155.
In the pursuit of an argument there is hardly room to digress into a particular definition，as often as a man varies the sigmiftation of any term．$\quad$ Locke． Let the student of our hiatory digress into whatever 2．To turn aside from the right path；trans－ gress ；offend．［Rare．］

Thy abundant goodness shall excuae
this deadly blot in thy digressing son．
Shak．，Rich．II．，v． 3.
digresst（di－or di－gres＇），$n$ ．［＜I．digressus， $\mathrm{n}_{.}$， a going apart，＜digredi，pp．digressus，go apart： see digress，v．］A digression．

A digress from iny history．Fuller，Ch．Hist．，XT．x． 43. digression（di－or dī－gresh＇on），n．［＜ME．di－ gression $=\mathbf{O F}$ ．digrcssiun， $\mathbf{F}$. digression $=$ Pr． disgressio $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．digresion $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．digressão $=$ It．digressione，＜L．digressio $(n-)$ ，＜digredi， pp ． digressus，go apart：see digress，$v$.$] 1．The act$ of digressing；deviation from a regular or ap－ pointed course；especially，a departure from the main subject under consideration；an ex－ cursion of speech or writing．
But what？Methinks I deserve to be pounded for stray－ ing from poetry to oratory ：but both have such an affin－ sion will make my meanlng receive the fuller understand． ing．$\quad$ Sir P．Sidney，Def．of Poesie（ed．1810），p． 97. Difressions in a book are like foreign troops in a state， own．argue the nation Switt，Tale of a Trb，vii
2．Deviation from the path of virtue；trans－ gression．［Rare．］

Then my digression is so vile，so base，
Shak．，Lucrece，1． 202.
3．In astron．，the angular distance in the eclip－ tic of tho inferior planets Mercury and Vemus from the sun．
digressional（di－or dì－gresh＇on－al），a．［＜di－ gression + －al．］Pertaining to or consisting in digression；departing from the main purpose or subject．

## dijudicate

Miltom has judiciously avoided Fletcher＇s diyressional rnaments．T．Warton，Notes on Milton＇s Juveuile Pueus． In particular，the notion of episodes，or digressional narrirely Aristotelian．with the prequal harrane，was digressive（di－or di－gres＇iv），$a$ ．$[=F$ ．digres－ sif $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．digresivo $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．lt．digressivo，$<\mathrm{LL}$ ． digressivus，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．digressus，pp．of digredi，digress： see digress，v．］Tending to digress；departing from the main subject；partaking of the nature of digression．
The wild diffusion of the sentiments，and the digressive sallies of imagination，would have been compressed and
digressively（di－or di－gres＇iv－li），adv．By way of digression．
digyn（dī＇jin），$n$ ．［＜NL．＊digynus，＜Gr．$\delta \iota-$ ，two－， + yví，woman（mod．bot．pistil）．］A plant having two pistils．
Digynia（dī－jin＇i－ï），n．pl．［NL．，く＊digynus： see digyn，digynous．］The name given by Lin－ næus，in his artificial system，to such plants as have two styles，or a single style deeply cleft into two parts，forming the second order in each of his first thirteen classes．
digynian（di－jin＇i－an），a．［As Digynia + －an．］ Having two pistils．
digynous（dịj’i－nus），a．［＜NL．＊digynus：see digyn．］same as digynian．
dihedral（dī－hē＇dral），a．［Also dicdral；＜di－ hedrom $+-a l$.$] Häving two sides，as a figure；$ having two plane faces，as a crys－ tal．－Dihedral angle，the mutual in－ clination of two intersecting planes，or
the angular space included between the angular space included between
them，as the angles between the two planes ABD and ABC．
dihedron（dī－hē＇dron），n．［＜Gr． $\delta_{\iota-}$ ，two－，$+\varepsilon \dot{\varepsilon} \rho \alpha$, a seat，base； cf．dicסoos，a seat for two per－ sons．］A figure with two sides

diheliost，diheliumt（di－hé＇li－os，－um），$n$ ．［NL．
＜Gr．dia，through，＋j̈入oç，sun．］That chord of the elliptic orbit of a planet which passes through the focus where the sun is and is per－ pendicular to the transverse axis．Also diliely． dihelyt（dī－hē＇li），n．$[=$ F．dilhélie，$\langle$ NL．dihc－ lios，dihelium：see dihelios．］Same as dihelios． dihexagonal（dī－hek－sag＇ $\bar{o}-\mathrm{nal}$ ），a．$[<$ di－2 +
hexagonal．$]$ Twelve－sided：as，a dihexagonal hexagonal．］Twelve－sided：as，a dihexagonal prism or pyramid：also used to describe a dou－ ble six－sided pyramid or quartzoid．
dihexahedraI（dī－hek－sa－hédral），a．［＜di－2＋ hexahedral．］In crystai．，having the form of a hexahedral or six－sided prism with trihedral summits．
dihexahedron（di－hek－sa－hē＇dron），n．；pl．di－ hexaluedrons，dinexahedrä（－drons，－drä）．「く Gr． $\delta_{l-}$ ，two－，$+\hat{\varepsilon} \xi,=$ E．six，$+\hat{\varepsilon} \hat{\delta} \rho a$ ，a seat，base： see di－2 and hexahcdron．］In crystal．，a six－sided prism with trihedral summits．

Dihexahedra of quartz，and various rare minerals are noted in them．Amer．Naturalist，XXII． 247
díhydrite（dī－hi＇drīt），n．［＜Gr．$\delta_{l-,}$ two－，+ $\dot{v} \delta \omega \rho(\dot{v} \delta \rho-)$ ，water，$\left.+-i t c^{2}.\right]$ A phosphate of copper containing two equivalents of water．It is found in small green monoclinie crystals．
dìiamb，díiambus（di－i－amb＇，－am＇bus），$n . ; \mathrm{pl}$
diiambs，dïambi（－ambz＇，－bī）．［＜LL．diiambus，＜ Gr．$\delta \iota i a \mu \beta o \varsigma,\langle\delta \iota-$ two－，$+i a \mu \beta$ os，iambus．］In anc． pros．，two iambi，or an iambic dipody regarded as a single compound foot．The name dieiambus， strictly leelonging to the iambic dipody in its normal

 $\Delta u ̈ \pi<́ \lambda ı a, ~ n e u t . ~ p l ., ~ p r o p . ~ a d j ., ~ く Z \varepsilon i ́ s ~(g e n . ~ \Delta e ́ ́ s, ~$ dat．$\Delta(i)$ ，Zeus，$+\Pi$ По $<\varepsilon i$ ，guardian of the city， an epithet of Zeus，$\langle\pi \delta \kappa \iota c$ ，city．$]$ An ancient Athenian festival celebrated annually，with sacrifice of an ox，on the 14th of Skirophorion （about the end of Jume），on the Acropolis，in honor of Zeus Polieus－that is，Protector of the City．Also called Bouphonia．
dijudicant（（dī－jö＇di－kant），n．［＜L．dijudi－ cann（t－）s，ppr．of dijudicairc，decide：see dijudi－ cate．］One who dijudicates，determines，or dc－ cides．
And if great philosophers doubt of many things which popnlar dijudicants hold as certain in their creeds，I sup－ pose ignorance itself will not say it is because they are dijudicatet（ ${ }^{\text {diǹ－jö＇di－kāt）}) ~ v . \quad[<L . ~ d i j u d i c a t u s, ~}$ np．of dijudicare，decide，determine，distinguish betwcen，＜di－，rlis－，apart，＋judicare，judge：
see judicatc，judge．］I．intrans．To judge；de－ termine．
dijudicate
The Church of Rome，when she commends unto us the
authority of the ollurch din dijutieating of Scrlptures，
scems only to speak of herself．
Hales，Goklen Remalns，p． 260 ．
II．trans．To determino；decido．
That is a lawfill Comeile whith which，while acting as matter bellig dijudicated，holds it to be adhered to．

Quotell lil $P^{\prime}$ usey＇s Eirenlcon，p． 39.
dijudicationt（di－jö－di－kā＇shon），n．［＜L．diju dicatio（ $n-$ ），＜dijullienre，pp．dijudicatus，docido： see dijudicate．］Judicial distinetion．
It cannot be otherwise but that the love of ourselves slouhd strengly incilne ns ho nor most abstracted dijutui
dika－bread（di＇kui－brod），n．［＜dika，native name，＋F．brced1．］A fatty substance resem－ bling chocolate，prepared from the almond－liko kernel of the fruit of the Mangifera Cubonensis， used as food by the natives of the west coast of Africa，from Sierra Leone to the Gaboon． Hatts，Diet，of Chem．
dika－fat（di＇kị－fat），$\mu$ ．Same as dika－bread．
dikamali（dik－a－mal＇i），$\mu$ ．［E．Ind．］The native name of a rosinous gum which exudes from the ends of young shoots of Gardenia lu－ cida，a rubiaceous shrub of India．It has s streng， of acres and cntaneneus disenest and is use inl in the treatment of aores and critaneons diseages．deminder．
dikast，$n$ ．See dicast．
dike（dik），$n$ ．［Also spelled，less corroctly， dyke；＜ME．dike，dyke，dik，die（also assibi－ lated diche，dyche，dich，dyeh，$\rangle$ mod．E．ditch）， ＜AS．dic，m．，f．，a diteh，channel，dike，wall，$=$ OS．dik，m．，a fish－pond，$=$ OFries．dih，m．，a bank，dam，＝D．dific，m．，a bank，dam，$=$ MLG．dik；LG．dich；m．，a pond，usually a bank，dam，$=$ MHG．tich，dieh，m．，a ditch， canal，pond，fish－pond，marsh，G．teich，m．， a pond，fish－pond，tank，Aeich，m．，a bank， dam（this sense and form，with initial al for $t$ ， after LG．and D．）$=$ Icel．（lik；neut．，dihi，m．，a diteh，$=$ Norw．dikc，ueut．，a ditch，a puddle， $=$ Sw．dikc，neut．，a ditch，also a bank，dam， $=$ Dan．digc，neut．，a ditch，also a bank，dam； hence（from L（t．）OF．dicque，digue， F ．digue $=$ Sp．Pg．dique＝It．diga，a bank，dam． The nout．forms havo been compared with Gr． reixos，a wall，rampart，roixos，the wall of a house（for orig．＂Orixos，＂Ooixos，ult．conuected with oryaiven，touch，and Lo．fingerc，form，fi－ gura，a form：soo figure，fictile，etc．）；but the relation is improbable．The orig．senso of the neut，word is＇ditch，＇a channel dug out（ef．dig， ult．from this noun）（cf．also Gr．tipos，n marsh， swamp），ditel being in fact an assibilated form of the same word．The correlative sense of ＇a bank＇or＇a wall＇is not usual in ME．and AS．；it is due in part to the usage of the Low Countries，whore dikes in this sense are con－ spicuous and important．］1．A chamnel for water made by digging；a ditch；a moat．See
ditch．［Obsolete or arehaic．］ ditch．［Obsolete or archaic．］

Al the thinges the ln wer（l）de ben
Twoun henone hill and holle dik．
Genexis and Exodus，1． 281.
Aboute the csstel was a dyke．
Nicharl Cuer de Liom，1．6021．
From one fountaln in a garden there ahould be llttle channels or dykes cut to every bed，and every plant grow－ Ray，Works of
Like a ahoal
of dnrting fish，that on a smmaner morn
Adown the cryatht dybersat Camelot
Come sllppling n＇er thelr shadows on the gand．
Cenyson，Gersint．
2．A small pond or pool．［Prov．Eng．］－ 3. A ridge or bank of earth thrown up in exeavat－ ing a canal or a ditch；specifically，such a ridge or bank thrown up to preveut low lands from being overflowed；a continuous dam confining or restraining the waters of a stream or of the sea：as，the Netherlands are defendod from the sea by dikes．

The Injured natien（the Dutch），drluen to despalr，hat opened ita dikes，and had called in the sea as an ally Dikes，that the hands of the farmers had ralsed with Inbor Shut ent the turbulent tidea．Lonafellow，Evangeline，1．1． 4．A low wall or fence of stone or turf，di－ viding or inclosing fields，ete．A dry dike is such $\Omega$ wall built without mortar．Seo fail－ dike．［North．Eng．and Seotch．］

Ye vo bcen wash＇d in Dunny＇a well，
Sucet Willic amb Fair Amnie（Chilita Ballads，II．137）． The hlest dyke thst we ceme to， Till turn and tak you up．
The Duke of Athol（Chind＇s Bnllsds，IV．日6）．

5．In geol，a fissure in rocks filled with ma－ terial which has found its way into it while moltod，or when brought by some other means into a fluid or semi－fluid condition．Most dikes are， $\ln$ fuct，flled with lava or some
forn of eruptlve rock．A dike dlf． fers from a vein in that the latter has been alowly fllled oy agenclea elther
dientical with or alled In character
 alled 14 character
 has， has，in most casea at least，been raplaly flled，so that it consist essentaily of the same material through from one sfide to the other，and at all depths．A mineral veln or loide，on the other hasa，may diner very greatly in it dike（dik）iret and pp difed ppren． ［＜ME．diken，plyken and pp．diked，ppr．diking． ［＜ME．diken，dyken（also assibilated dichen， mod．F．diteh，$v_{0}$ ），dig，dig out，surround with a ditch，＜AS．dician，also in comp．be－dicinn， ge－dieian，make a ditch，surround with a ditcle or dike（ $=$ OFries．dilia，ditsa，ditsia，dig，make a diteh，also raiso a diko or dam，$=\mathrm{D}$ ．dijken， a ditch，also raise a dike or dam，$=\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{r}}$ dijken，
raise a dike or dam，$=\mathrm{MI} \mathrm{G} . \mathrm{J} \mathrm{G}$ ．diken，$>\mathrm{G}$ ． raise a dike or dam，$=$ MLG．L，G．diken，$\rangle$ G．
deichen，raise a dike or dam），＜die，a ditch，$=$ D．dijk，ete．，a bank，dam：see dike，n．，and ef． ditch，er．，and dig．］I．t intrans．To make a diteh； dig；delve．See dig．

He wolde thresahe and therto dyke sud delve．
Chaucer，Gen．Prol．to C．T．，J． 536.
It were better dike and detve，
And stand upon the right falth，
And crre，as some clerkea do．
Goner，Conl．Amant．，Prul
II．trans．1 f．To dig；dig ont；exeavato．See diy．

Te criede，nuil comaundede alle Crlatync people
T＇o deluc and dike a dcop dlche al abonte Vnite，
To delue and dike a dcop diche al abonte Vite，
That holychurche storl in holynesse as hilt were n pile．
Pier Plownan（C），xxil． 3
diteh or with ditehes．
2 $\downarrow$ ．To inclose with a ditch or with ditehes
With all mycht that he mycht get，
To the toune ane assege set；
And gert dyk tham ．．stamartly
Rarbour，IIS．，xvil．2\％1．
3．To furmish with a dike；inclose，restraiu，or protect by an embaukment：as，to dike a river ： protect by an embaukment：as，to dike a rivel：
to dike a tract of laud．－ 4 ．To surround with a stone wall．
Dike rud park the samin［1andis］gurelic and kell
thame slkkerlie． dike－grave（dik＇grāv＇），n．［＜D．dijhgraaf（＝ ML．G．allkgreve，LG．diehgräre，$>$ G．deichgräfe） an overseor of dikos，〈 dijk，dike，＋graaf，count （steward，reevo）：seo dike，and grecre，gruf， and ef．dike－rece．］In the Low Countries，a superiutendent of dikes．
The chiel Dike－grave here la one of the grcatest ofllcers diker（di＇ker），n．［＜ME．dikere，＜AS．alicere， dician，dig：see dike，$\because$ Cf．ditcher，digger．］ 1．A ditcher．－2．One who builds dikes．
dike－reeve（dik＇rèv），n．［＜dike＋reerc．］An oflicer who superintends the dikes and drains in marshes．Halliucell．Compare dike－grare． dilacerate（di－or di－las＇o－rāt），$t \cdot t$ ．；pret．aud pp．dilacerated，ppr．dilacërating．［＜L．dilace ratus，pp，of dilacerare（ $>\mathrm{It}$ ．dilacerarc $=\mathrm{S}$ 1 Pg．dilacerar $=\mathrm{F}$ ．dilacércr），tear in pieces ＜li－for dis－，apart，＋laeerare，tear：see lacc－ rate．］To tear；rend asunder；separato by foreo；lacerate．［Rare．］
The lnfant，it the accompllshed period，struggling to strsined him before．Sir T．Erome parts Wrr lii
dilaceration（di－or dīlas－e－rā＇shnon），n．$[=F$ ． dilacération $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．dilaceräcion $=\ddot{\mathbf{P g}}$ ．dilacerı säo，＜LLL．dilaceratio（n－），く L．dilacerarc，pp，di－ laceratus，tear in pieces：seo dilacerate．］The act of rending asnnder；a tearing or rendiug； laceration．［Rare．］
All the riddles of Sphinx，therefore，have I wo conditions them；and enplro to those that do． dilambdodont（di－lamb＇dō－dont），a．［＜Gr． $\delta_{1-}$ ，twiee，two－，$+j a \mu \beta \delta a$ ，the letter lambda $(\Lambda),+$ odofis（odovt－）$=$ E．tonth．］Having ob－ long molar teeth with two $V$－shaped ridges； specifically，having the characters of the Di－ lambdodonta：as，a dilambilodont dentition；a dilambdodont mammal．
Dilambdodonta（dī－lamb－dō－don＇tio），u．pl． ［NL．：see dilambdodout．］A group or scries of insectivorous mammals，a division of the order Bestice，having obiong molars whose crowns pre－
sent two $V$－shaped transverso ridges，luke the letter W．Such teeth are charscterlatic of the insectl． vores of northerly or tenperste regions，thins contrasted wila tropini forms of Zatandododmea（whtch sec）．Gill． dilamination（cti－lam－i－máshon），n．［＜cli－2＋ lamination．］In bot．，the congenital develop． ment of a lamins upon the surface of an orgau： a form of deduplication or chorisis．
dilaniateł（dī－lā＇nl－āt），$t$ ．$t$ ．［＜L．dilaniatus， Pp．of clilaniare（ $>\mathrm{It}$ ．dilaniarc），tear in pieces， ＜di－，dis－，apart，＋laniare，tear，rend．］To tear；rend in picces；mangle．
The panther，when he hubts hils prey，hidlog his grin visage，with the sweetness of hls breath allures the other beasts unto hlin，who，being come within hils reach，he reuds snd crielly doth dilanato them．Ford，Llne of Llfe． dilaniation $\dagger\left(\mathrm{di}-1 \mathrm{a}-n i-a{ }_{\mathrm{a}}^{\prime} \operatorname{slon} \mathrm{n}\right)$ ，n．［＜L．as if dilamiatio（n－），く dilaniarc，pp，dilaniatus，tear in pieces：soe dilaniate．］$\Lambda$ tearing in pieces． Cocheram．
dilapidate（di－or di－lap＇i－dāt），$t$ ；pret．and pp． dilapidated，ppr．dilapidating．［Formerly also delapidate；LL．dilapidatus，pp．of dilijidare $(>$ It．dilapidare $=$ Sp．Pg．Nilapidar $=\mathbf{F}$. dilapi－ der），throw away，squander，consume，destroy， lit．scatter like stones，＜L．di－，dis－，apart，＋ lapidare，throw stones at，＜lupis（lapial－），a stone：see lapidute．］I．trans．1．To bring into a ruinous condition；impair or reduco to a state of ruin；especially，to ruin by misuse or neglect．
If the lithop，parson，or vicar，isc．，dilapidates the buildings，or cuta down the thmber of the patrimony of the church．

Blackrione．
2．To waste ；squauler．
Was her morleration seen in dilumidating the revennes
of the clurch？ 3．To give the appearance of dilapidation to． ［Rare．］
You see a very respectahte－louking person in the atrect， nit it ts odda lut，as you pass him，his liat comes off，his thle of profesaionni w dilapidates itself，assuming a trem－ ＂quafche cosn per carlta．＂Lomedl，Fircside Travels，p． 310 ．
II．intrans．To fall into partial or total ruin； fall by decay．

Jarge the domann，but all within combine
To correspond with the dishousirit sign：
And all around dilapidates．Crabler，Thic Borongh． dilapidation（di－or dīlap－i－dā＇shon），$n$ ．［For－ mery also（elapidation：$=\mathrm{F}$ ．dilapidation $=$ sp．dilapidation $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．dilupidação $=\mathrm{It}$ ．dilapi－ duzione，く LJ．dilapidatio（n－），a squandering， wasting，く clilapidarc，pp．dilapidutus，squander， waste：see dilupidute．］1．Gradual ruin or de－ cay；disorllar；especially，impairment or ruin througl misuse or neglect．
Whom shall their［the hishops＇］aneccssors sue for the diln pidafions which they make of that credit ？ Hooker，Fecles．Polity，vil． 24. By keeping instrict neconnt of heomes and expenditures， anan mikht easly jreserve an estate from difapidation． Specifieally－2．In Fug．cccles．law，the pull－ ing down，suffering to go to decay，or ruin of any building or other property in prossession of an incumbent．
dilapidator（di－or di－lap＇i－dn－1ol＇），n．［＝1＇． dilapiatateur $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．dilupidulor $=\mathrm{It}$ ．dilapi－ dilapidation．
It is alleged that nen－resldence and dilapldations for the most part ge hand In hand；that you shall achdons sec a non－resident，but he is also a dilrepidator．
．Wharton，Defence of Pluralities，p．10fi。 dilatability（di－or dī－l̄̄－ta－bil＇i－ti），n．［＝F． dilatabilité $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．dilatabilidad $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．dilatabili－ dade $=\mathrm{It}$ ．dilatabilitd，＜NI。．dilatabilita $(t-) s$ ，＜ dilatabilis：sco dilatable and－bility．］The qual－ ity of being dilatable，or of admitting expan－ sion，either by inherent elastic force or by tho setion of a force exerted from without：op－ posed to contraetibility．

It was purely an accldent dependent on the dilatmbility of the partlcular quality of alcohol employed which made dilatable（di－or di－lā＇tя－bl），$a$ ．［＝F．Pr．Sp． dilatable $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．dilatarel $=\mathrm{It}$ ．Nilatabilc，$\langle\mathrm{NL}$ ． dilatabilis，eapable of expansion，＜ L ．dilntare， expand：see dilatc，$t \cdot$ ，and able．］Capable of expansion；yossessing elasticity；elastic：as， a bladder is dilatable by the force of air；air is dilatable by heat．
dilatableness（di－or dī－lā＇ta－bl－nes），थ．Capa－ city for clilatation；dilatability．Bailey， 1727. dilatancy（di－or dī－lā＇tan－si），n．［＜dilatan（t） ＋cy．］The property of granular masses of expanding in bulk witl change of shape．It is rigtd partloges an they chace thelr relative positions


#### Abstract

dilatancy If evidence of dilatancy were to be ohtained from tan－ ible matter，it was to be sought on the most common－ form，that of hard，separate grains－corn，sand，shot，\＆ec dilatant（di－or dī－lá＇tant），a．and $n .[=F$ dilatant，＜L．dilatan $(t-) s$ ，ppr．of dilatare，di－ late：see dilate，$v$ ．］I．a．Dilating；relating to dilatancy，or to a substance possessing this property． The most striking evidence of dilatancy is obtained tha hact that，since dilatant material cannorenting change of volume all clasige of shape is prevented．


II．$n$ ：1．A substance having the property of ilatancy．－2．In surg．，an instrument used to dilate，as a tent，a bougic，a sonnd，ote．
dilatate（di－or di－lā＇tāt），a．［＝Sp．Pg．dila tado It ．dilatato，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．dilatatus，pp．of dila tare，dilate：see dilate，v．］Dilated；broaden ed or widened out：specifically said，in zoölogy， of an organ or a part which is disproportionate ly broad along a portion of its length．
dilatation（dil－ā－or dī－lã－tā＇shọn），n．［＜ME． dilataeioun，＜OH．（and F．）dilaitation $=$ Pr．di－ latacio $=\mathrm{Sp}$. dilatacion $=\mathrm{Pg}$. dilatação $=\mathrm{It} . d i$ latazione，く LL dilatatio（ $n$－），an extension，く L dilatare，pp．dilatus，expand：see dilate，v．］ 1. The act of expanding；expansion，as by heat； a spreading or enlarging in all directions；the state of being expanded or distended；disten－ sion．
1 conceive the intire idea of a spirit in generall，or at east of all finite created aud subortinate spirits，to con－ sist in these several powers or propertles，viz．：self－pene－
tration self－motion，self－contraction and diatation，and tration，sell－motion，self－contraction and ditatation，anli
indivisibility；
Dr

Dr．IT，Моте，Antabte as His［Spenser＇s］genius is rather for dilatation than com－ Specifically－2．Diffuseness of speech；pro－ lixity；culargement．

## What nedeth gretter dilatacionn

Chaucer，Man of Law＇s Tale，1． 134.
3．An abnormal enlargement of an aperture or a canal of the body，or one made for the pur－ expansion．－4．A dilated part of anything； specifically，in zoöl．，a dilated portion of an or－ gan or a mark．
dílatator（dil＇ā́－or dī＇lā－tā－tor），n．［＝F．dila－ ateur $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg．dilatador $=$＂It．dilatatore，a di－ latator，$\langle\mathrm{LL}$ ．dilatator，one who propagates or
spreads abroad，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．dilatare，pp．dilatus spread spreads abroad，＜L．dilatare，pp．dilatus，spread
abroad，dilate：see dilate，$v$. ．］That which di－ lates；a dilator：in anut．，specifically applied to various muscles，as of the nose or the pupil． In the Reptilia these are replaced by a constrictor and a dilatator nuscle，which are also present in a modiffed Dilatator iridis，the miscle of the fris whose action di－ lates the pupil；the radiating muscular fihers of the iris， tor tubæ the tensor palati nuscle．
dilate（di－or dī－1āt＇），$v_{\text {．}}$ ；pret．and pp．dilated， ppr．dilating．$\quad[=$ F．dilater $=$ Pr．Sp．Pg．dilatar $=$ It．dilatare，＜L．dilatare，spread out，extend， dilate，＜dilatus，pp．，associated with differre， carry apart，spread abroad，scatter，also differ， and intr．differ（＞E．differ and defer ${ }^{2}$ ），〈 dis－， apart，+ ferre $=$ E．bearl．For pp．latus，see tically of defer ${ }^{2}$ and differ：see delay ${ }^{1}$ ，defer ${ }^{2}$ ， differ．］I．trans．1．To expand；distend；spread out；enlarge or extend in all directions：as，air dilates the lungs；to dilate the pupil of the eye．
Induced with a zelous deuotion sud ardent deslre to

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { and ditate the Cluristian faith.: } \\
& \text { 11akluyt' } \text { Iroyages, II., Del. }^{\text {Satan, alarm'd, }} \\
& \text { Collecting all his might, dilated stood, } \\
& \text { Like Teneriff or Atlas, unremoved. } \\
& \text { Milton, P. L., iv. } 986 .
\end{aligned}
$$

Wilton，P．Le，iv． 986.
Chapman abounds in splendid enthusiasms of diction， and now and then dilates our imaginstions with sugges－
tlons of profound poetic depth． 2 t ．To set forth at length；relate at large；re－ late or describe with full particulars；enlarge upon．

To draw from her a prsyer of carnest heart
That I would all my pilgrimage dilate，
Whereot by parcels she liad something heard． Shatc．，othello，1． 3
Dilate the matter to me．
Middleton，More Dissembless Besides Women，v． 1. Syn．To swell，spread out，amplify． end；swell；enlarge．
His heart dilates and glories in hís strength．Addison．

My heart dilated with unutterable happiness．Goldsmith，Vicar，xxil． His nostrils visibly dilate with pride．

Lathrop，Spanish Vistas，p． 149
2．To speak at length；dwell on particulars； cularge；expatiate；descant：used absolutely or with upon or on．
I purpose to speak actively without digressling or dilat ing．Bacon，Advancement of Learning，ii． 106. I leave it among the divines to dilate upon the danger of schism as a spiritual evil．

Suwift，Sentiments of a Ch．of Eng．Man，i．
dilatet（di－or dīl－āt＇），a．［＜L．dilatus，pp．：sce dilate，v．］Broad；extended．

Whom they，out of their bounty，have instructed
With so dilate and sbsolute a power．
nem，Sejanus，i． 2
dilated（di－or dī－lā＇ted），p．a．［Pp．of dilate，$v$ ．］ Expanded；extended；enlarged．Specifleally－（a） Unusually widened，or wider than the rest of the part or organ．Also distended．（b）In her．opened，standing open，as a pair of compasses or thie like．－Dilated an－
tennæ in entom．antenne unusually widened in any tennæ，in entom．，sntennæ unusually widened in any part．－Dilated margin，in entom．，a margin spread out Iaterally more than usual，or beyond the surromaing parts．－Dilated strie or punctures，in entom，those strinctly rounded within．－Dllated tarsi in entom．，those tarsi in which two or more joints are hroad，somewhat heart－shaped，and spongiose or densely hairy beneath，as in Coleoptera．Also called enlarged tarsi．
dilater（di－or dī－lā＇tér），n．One who or that which enlarges or expands．Shelton．
dilation ${ }^{1}$（di－or di－lā＇shon），$n$ ．［A short form of dilatation．］The act of dilating；expansion； dilatation．

At first her eye with slow dilation rolld
Dry flame，she listening．Temyson，Princess，vi．
dilation ${ }^{2} \dagger$（di－or di－lā＇shon），$n . \quad[=F$ ．Pr．dila－ tion $=\mathrm{Sp}$. dilacion $=\mathrm{Pg}$. dilação $=\mathrm{It}$ ．dilazione， ＜L．dilatio（n－），delay，〈differre，pp．dilatus，de－ fer：see（lefer ${ }^{2}$ and dilate，$\left.v.\right]$ Delay．

What construction canst thou make of our wilful dila－ Vons，lut as a stubborn cont dilative（di－or dī－lā＇tiv），a．$\quad[<$ dilate + －ive．$]$ Tending to dilate；causing dilatation．Cole－
rilge．（di－or dī－1ā＇tor），n．［＜NL．dilator，short for dilatator，q．v．；as if＜E．dilate + －or．L． dilator means＇a delayer．＇］1．One who or that which widens or expands；specifically，a mus－ cle that dilates；a dilatator．－2．A surgical in－ strument，of various forms，used for dilating a wound，a canal，or an external opening of the body．
dilatorily（dil＇ā－tō－ri－li），adi．In a dilatory manner；with delay；tardily．
dilatoriness（dil＇ä－tō－ri－nes），n．The quality of being dilatory；slowness in action；delay in proceeding；tardiness；procrastination．
These lamented their dilatoriness and imperfection，or trembled st the resction of his higotry against themselves．
dilatory（dil＇ā－tō－rì），a．$\quad[=$ F．dilatoire $=$ Pr． dilatori $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. It．dilatorio，$\left\langle\mathrm{LL}_{\mathrm{L}}\right.$ ．dilatorius， tending to delay，＜L．dilator，a delayer，＜dif ferre，pp．dilatus，delay：see delay 1 ，dilate，v．］ delay；slow ；tardy；not prompt：as，dilatory measures：a dilatory messenger．

This dilatory sloth，nud tricks of ahonere．
tricks of Rome．
Shak．，Hen．V1
．，ii． 4.
2．Intended to bring about delay，or to gain time and defer decision：as，a dilatory motion． To the Petition of the Lords he made a dilotory Answer．

## Inis dilatory policy．

Baker，Chronicles，p． 70.
Dilatory defense，in lano，a lefense intended to defest of the controversy，as an objection to the jurisdiction or o the present capscity of a party．－Dilatory plea，in aw，a ples which if successtul would defest the pending action without touching the merits of the controversy． $=$ Syn．Tardy，etc．（see slow），loitering，lingering，procras－ tinsting，bsckward，laggaru，behindhand，Inactive，slng gish，dawdling
dildo ${ }^{1} \dagger$（ $\mathrm{dil}^{\prime}$ dō），$n$ ．A term of obscure cant or slang origin，used in old ballads and plays as a mere refrain or nonsense－word ；also used，from its vagueness，as a substitute for various ob－ scene terms，and in various obscene meauings．
He has the prettiest love－songs for maids，，，with such delicate burthens of＂dildos＂and＂fadings．

Shak．，
With a bie dildo dill and a dildo dee．
Burden of an Old Ballad．
dildo ${ }^{2}$（dil＇dō），n．A tall columnar cactus of Jamaica，Cereus Soartzii，woolly at the sum－ mit and bearing pale－red flowers．The dried fibrous partions of the stems were used as torches by the Indians．
dilettante
dilectiont（di－lek＇shon），$\quad$ ．$[=$ F．Pr．dilection
 much，value highly：sce diligent．Cf．predilcc－ tion．］A loving；preference；choice．

## The privilege of his dileccioun

In you conirmed Chapo tree
Ilaiging－Chaucer，Inther of God，1． 122. So free is Christ＇s dilection，that the grand condition of ur fclicity is our belief．
dilemma（di－or dī－lem＇ä），$n . \quad[=\mathrm{F}$. dilemme $=$ Sp．dilema $=$ Pg．It．dilemma $=$ D．G．Dan．Sw． dilemma＜LL dilemma＜G7．סìnuua，a conclu－ sion from two premises，$\left\langle\delta \delta_{--}+\lambda \bar{\eta} \mu \mu a\right.$ ，a propo－ sition，assumption：see lemma．Not＂an ar－ gument in which the adversary is＇caught be－ tween＇（ $\delta \iota \lambda a \mu \beta a ́ v \varepsilon \tau a i) ~ t w o ~ d i f f i c u l t i e s, " ~ n o r ~ d e-~$ rived from $\delta$ iala $\mu$ ßáveб $\theta a t$ ，be caught between．］ 1．A form of argument in which it is shown that whoever maintains a certain proposition must aceent one or two alternative conclu－ aceept ond or these involves the sions，and that each of these involves the de－ nial of the proposition in question．The alterna－ tives sre called the horns of the dilemma，which is also called a horned syllogism．The srgument is also called a dilemma，in a looser sense，when the number of such nd was not noticed by logicians before the revival of learning：consequently there has been some dispnte as to its logical defnition snd analysis．The standsrd example （from Aulus Gellius）is as follows：Every woman is fair or uyly；it is not good to marry a fair wife，because she will llirt ；it is not good to marry an ugly wife，beesuse sh will not be attractive；therefore，it is not good to marry at all．The essential peculiarity of this reasoning is tha of which would leave ordinary syllogism intact．Logi－ of which wour have made the dilemma a matter of form f exnression，saying that the sbove argument，for in tance，is not＇s dilemusas long as the first premise reads as above，but that it becomes one if that premise is put in this form：If it is good to marry，it is good to marry sir wife，or it is good to marry an ugly wife．They have at different times recognized the following forms as di cmmas or as parts of dilemmas，for many logicians hol constructive dilemma：If $\mathbf{A}$ ，then $\mathbf{C} ;$ if $\mathbf{B}$ ，then $\mathbf{C}$ ；but eitlier B or A ；hence，C．（2）Simple destructive dilemma If A is true， B is true；if A is true， C is true； B and C are not both true：hence，A is not true．（3）Complex construc tive dilemma：If A ，then B ；If C ，then D ；but either A or C ；lience，elther 13 or D. ．（4）Complex destructive dilem $m a$ ：If A is true， B is true，if C is true， D is true；but B and D sre not both true；hence， A and C are not both itue．The inportance of the kind of reasoning now calt dilemma was first strongly insisted upon by the Stoics revertheless，in the stoical terminiogy an two premises． pised to s monotemma，as a conclusion rom thwo premises． it is met with in the modern sense．
Dilemma is an argument made of two members，repug． nant oue to snother，wherof which soever thou grantest Blundeville，Logic，v． 27 2．A difficult or doubtful choice；a state of things in which the alternatives appear to be equally bad or undesirable．

> A strong ditemma in a desperate case !

To sct with infany，or quit the place．Suyift． The doctrine of a Messiah offers a dilemma－a choice one purely political． one purely poltical．
$\begin{gathered}\text { dilemmatic（dil－e－or di－le－mat＇ik），a．}[=\mathrm{F} \text { ．} \\ \text { dilemmatique }\end{gathered}=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．dilemmatico；as dilemma $(t-)$ dilemmatique $=$ Pg．dilommatico；as dilemma（ $t$－ fic．Se argu－ ment．－Dilemmatic proposition a hypotheticsl propo－ sition with a disjunctive consequent ：as if $A$ ，then either B or C ；or a categorical proposition with a disjunctlve predicate：as，A is efther Bor C．－Dilemmatic reason－ ing，reasoning depending upon the principle of excluded middle as its chief principle．－Dilemmatic syllogism， proposition
dilemmist（di－or di－lem＇ist），$n, \quad[<$ dilemma + －ist．］A person who bases argument or belief on a dilemma or dilemmas：used specifically in translation of the name of a Buddhist school of philosophy．See the extract．
［The philosophic school］of the Vaibhâshikas，or dilem－ mists，who maintain the necessity of immediate contact Dilephila（di－lef＇i－1ĭ），n．［NL．；also written Deilephila，prop．＂Dilophila；＜Gr．$\delta$ eir $\eta$ ，the af－ ternoon，evening，＋фíos，loving．］A genus of hawk－moths，of the family Sphingida．D．line－ ata is a handsome species，common in the United States， and known as morning－sphinx．See cut under morning－ syhinx．
dilettant（dil－e－tant＇），$u$ ．［See dilettante．］See dilettante．
dilettante（dil－e－tản＇te），$n$ ．and $a$ ．［Also dilet－ $\operatorname{tant} ;=\mathrm{D} . \mathrm{G}$. Dan．Sw．dilettant $=\mathrm{F}$. dilettante， SIt．dilettante，prop．ppr．of dilettare，delight，＜ L ．deleetare，delight：see delight，delectable．］ I．n．Pl．dilettanti（－ti）．An admirer or lover of the fine arts，scicuce，or letters；an amateur； one who pursucs an art or literature desultorily
and for amnsement: often used in a disparag. ing senso for a superfeinl and affected dabbler in literature or art.
The maln characteristic of the ditettante is that aort of impartiality that gprings irom inertia of mind, admirable for observation, incapabio of turning it to practical sccount.
II. a. Relating to dilettantism; having the characteristics of dilottanti.

I heard no lenger
The sio $y$-banded, diletrante,
Delicatc-lisuded priest intone
Tennyson, Maud, नll
dilettanteism, $n$. See dilettantism.
dilettantish, dilettanteish (dil-e-tan' tish, -te-ish), a. [< dilettant, dilettante, + -ishl.] Inclined to or characterized by dilcttantism. George Eliot.
dilettantism, dilettantelsm (dil-o-tan'tizm, -te-izm), n. ' $[=\mathrm{I}$. dilettantisme; as dilettant, dilettonte, $+-i s m$.$] The quality characteristic$ of a dilettante; specifically, in a disparaging sense, desultory or affected pursuit of art, science, or literature.
Ditettantism, hypothesis, apeculntlon, a kind of amateur search for truth ; this is the sorest sin.

Dilettanteiam, wishls the tew gan. Lovell diligencel (dil'i-jons), $n$. [Formerly also diligeney; < MF. diligence, < OH . diligence, F . diligence $=$ Pr. Sp. Pg. diligencia $=$ It. diligenzia, diligenza, < L. diligentia, carefulness, attentivenoss, $\langle$ diligen $(t-) s$, careful, etc.: see diligent.] 1. Constant and earnest effort to accomplish what is undertaken; constancy in the performance of duty or the conduct of business; persistent exertion of body or mind ; industry; assiduity.
If your diligence lot not speenly, I shall be there afore you.

I need not thy office, fellow, walt;
I need not thy officions diligence.
Forl, "lis Plty, iv. 1.
Why shouldst thou then ohtrude thls dilig
In vali, where no acceptance It can find?
2. Care; hoed; caution; heedfulness.

Men may also doon other diligence
Abonte an oyicellar, it for to warme.
I'cilladius, 1 nishondrle (F. E. T. s.), p. 10.
Keep thy heart with all diligence.
l'rov. iv. 23.
3. In law, the attention and caro due from a person in a given situation. The degree of care neeessary to constitute diligence deppends on the refation of the persons concerned to each other and the circum.
4. In Scots law: (a) Tho warrant issued by a court for enforcing the atteudance of witnesses or the production of writings. (b) The process of law by which persons, lands, or effects aro attached on execution, or in security for debt. - Common or ordinary diligence, that degree of diligence which men in getheral exert in respect to their own affalrs; that common prideuce which men of bushess and heads of fanllles usually exhihlt in conducting matters diligence, to use one's beat etforts. [Archaic do one's digence,
I would not haue the master either irome or chide with hin, if the childe have done hix diligence.

Ascham, The Schulemaster, p. 27.
Do thy diligence to come shortly unto me. $2 \mathrm{Tim} . \mathrm{Iv} .9$. =Syn. 1. Industry, Application, etc. (see assidnity), dillgence ${ }^{2}$ (dil'i-jons; $F$. pron. dē-lö-zhons')
$[=\mathrm{D} . \mathrm{G}$. Dan. diligenee $=\mathrm{Sw}$, diligens, $\langle\mathrm{F}$ diligence, a stage-coach ( $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. diligencia $=$ It. diligenza), a particular uso of diligence, expedition, despatch, speed, care: see diligence ${ }^{1}$. Hence by abbr. dilly1.] A public stage-coach: usually with reference to France, but also applicd to such stage-coaches elsowhere.
If it were possible to send me a line hy the diligence to Brighton, how grateinl I should be for such an lidulgence! Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, 1. 40 . diligencył (dil'i-jon-si), n. Same as diligenec ${ }^{1}$. Milton.
diligent (dil'i-jent), a. [<ME. diligent, < OF. diligent, F . diligent $=\mathrm{Pr}$. diligent $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. It. diligente, <L. diligen( $t$-) s, careful, attentivo, diligent prop. loving, esteeming, ppr, of diligere, love, estcem inuch, lit. chonse, select, $\langle d i-$, clis-, apart, + legere, choose: see elect, select.] 1. Constant in study or effort to accomplish what is undertaken; attentive and persistent in doing anything; industrions; assiduous.
Seest thon a man diligent in his lusiness? ho shall stand before kings. lrov. xxll. 29. Chance without merit brought me lu; and diligence enly keeps me so, and will, living as I do ameng so many lazy cannot do anything withent him. Pepys, Dlary, 11. 319.
2. Steadily applied ; prosecuted witly care and constant cffort; careful; painstaking: as, make diligent seareh.

The fulges shall make diligent Inqulsition.
ent. xix. 15
Diligent cultivaiton et elegant Hierature * Prescott. =Syn. Active, seduious, laborions, persevering, indefatidilige, unremteng, untiring, painstaklng.
ligentt, adt. [< diligent, a.] Diligently.
They may the better, aewrer, and more diligenter, exe-
Einglish Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 413.
diligently (dil'i-jont-li), ado. With diligence, or steady application and eare; with industry or assiduity; not carclessly; not negligently.

Being by this Means in the King's Eye, ho se didigently carried himselt that he soon got lato the ki,
Ie shali diligently keep tho commandments of the Lord our God.

Deut. vL. 17.
For all raul's miracles, the Jewa sludied the acripture the diligenterly, to see whether it were as he sald or ro.
diligentness (dil'i-jent-nes), n. Diligence. Bailcy, 1727.
dill ${ }^{1}$ (dil), $n$. [< ME. dille, dylle, $<$ AS. dile $=$ D. dille $=\mathrm{OlIG}$. tilli, MHG. tille (G. alill, after the D. form $)=$ Dan, clild $=$ Sw. dill, dili; origin unknown.] 1. An umbelliferous plant, I'cucedanum (Anethum) graveolens, an erect glancous annual, with finely divided leaves, yellow flowers, and an agrecably aromatic fruit. It ls a nalive of the Mediterranean and Cancssian region, is a weed in many countries, anl la frequently cuitivated in gardeus. It is extenslvely grown in ladla, where the seed, are nuch used for cuinary sat inedicimal purposes. They ylejd a volstile oll having $s$ icmeu-like ofior, and the dis as a velicie for other medicines.

Now dile In places colle is goorle to sowe,
ilit may with everle ayer under the skye.
Palladiu*, Hushondrie (F. E. J'. \$.), p. $8 \%$.
Vervaln and dill
Hinfur witehes of their will.
Ohl Einglish I'rocert
2. The two-seeded tare. Hallicell. [Prov. Eng.]
dill ${ }^{2}$ (dil), $v . t$. [North. E. and Sc.; < ME. dillen, dyllen, var. of dullen, dull, blunt: see dull, r., of which dill $^{2}$ is a doublet.] It. To dull; blunt.-2. To soothe; still; calm.

I half thee lulet baith loud and stlll,
Thir tomwonds twa or thre;
My dule [grlef] In derm bot gitt [unless] thon dill, Donlotless but dreid 131 die.
I know what is lu thia mediclue. It'll aill herefines. dill'${ }^{\text {}} \downarrow$ (dil), n. [Another form of dell². Cf. dilling.] Same as dell ${ }^{2}$.

Who loves not hils dill, let him die at the gallows.
ish "iyngy, Iv. 1
dill $^{4} \downarrow$ (dil), v. t. [ME. dillen, < Icel. dylja $=$ Sw. dëlja $=$ Dan. dläge, conceal, hide.] To conceal; hide.

The ri3t rode thai went to dille
That if with chaunce men on ham hit
Quilk thai sulde liane thal sulde nozt witt.
IIoly Hood (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.
dillsł (dil), $n$. An obsolete dialectal form of
Díllenia (di-lé'ni-hi), n. [NL., named after J.
J. Dillen ( $1687-1747$ ), a professor of botany at

Oxford.] A genus of plants, natural order Dil

leniacere, cousisting of lofty forest-troes, nativos of tropical Asia. They have large leaves and showy white or yellow howers. D. pentagyma is a handsome ciose, is siso s fine tree frequently pianted is ludis for urnament; lts large acid Irmits are used in currles, and lor making jelly, ctc. The leaves of some of the speciew, as in other genera of the order, are very firm and rough, anil are used like sand-japer for polishing woodwork.
Dillenlaceæ (di-lē-ni-ā'sẹ̄-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Dil lenia + -acer.] An order of pelypetatous plants, nearly allied to tho Ranunculucca and Magnoliacea, including 16 genera and about 160 species, trees or shrubs, mostly tropical.
dilleniaceous (di-lō-ni-ā'shins), $a$. Belonging to or characteristic of the natural order Dilloniacer.
dillingt (dil'ing), $n$. [Appar, an assimilation of derling, older form of darling, q. v.] 1. A darling; a favorito.
The youngest and the last, and lesser than the other. brayton, Polyolhion, II. 114.
Sunne, moone, and seaven starres make thee the dilling 2. A child born when the father is very old. Minsheu.
dillisk (dil'isk), $n$. [Cf. dulse.] The Irish namo for tho dulse, Rholymenia pamata.
dills (dilz), $n$. Same as dulse.
dillue (dil'ū), r. t.; pret. and pp. dillucd, ppr. dilluing. [Origin obscure.] In mining, to finish the dressing of (fin-ore) in very fine hair sieves: a process now little used, if at all. [Cornwall, Eng.]
dilluer (dil'ū-èr), n. [Seo clillue.] A fino hair sieve for tin-ore. [Cornwall, Eng.]

The suallest tin which passes through the wire sieve Is put futo another flnely weaved horse-hair sleve, called a Dilluer, iny which and the skill of the werkman it is made
dillweed (dil'wēd), n. [Also written diltceed; <dill', 2, + tceell.] Maywecd.
dilly ${ }^{1}$ (dil'i), n. An abbreviation of diligenec ${ }^{2}$.
So down thy hith, romantic Ashbourn, gildes
The Deriy dilly, enrrying three insiles.
Cannimg. In Loves of the Triangles.
dilly'2 (dil'i), u. Same as claffoclit, clafforlilly.
dilly ${ }^{3}$ (dil'i), n. A small sapotaceous tree, Mimusops Sicberi, specifically called the tcild dilly, found on tho Floridu keys and in tho West Indies. Its wood is very heavy and hard, of a dark-brown color, and susceptiblo of a beautiful polish.
dilly-dally (dil'i-dal'i), t. i. [A varied realuplication of dally. Cf. shilly-slally.] To loiter; delay; trifle. [Colloq.]
What you do, sir, do; don't stansl dilly-dallying.
lichardson, Pamela, 1. 2\%
dilo (dē 10 ), n. $A$ Fijian name for tho Calophyllum Tnopliyllum. Sce Calophyllun.
dilogical (di- or dī-loj'i-kąl), a. [< dilogy + -icai.] Having a donblo meaning; equivocal; ambiguous. [Rare.]
Some of the subtier have dellvered their opinfons fil such spurions, enlgmatical, dilogical terms gs the devil
gave his oracles.
Rev. T. Adam, Works, l. 10. dilogy (dil'ō-jl or di'lö-ji), $u$. [く L. dilagia, < Gr. dioyia, repetition (ci. dinozeiv, repeat), < $\delta t$, sis, twice, + ityecv, speak.] In rhet.: (a) The use of a word or words twice in the samo context; repetition, especially for the sake of emphasis. Unnecessary or ill-judged dilofy results in tautology (which seo). (b) Intentional use of an ambiguous expression; the word or expression so used. Ambiguity in a wider sense is called amphiboly or amphibology.
dilncid̀ (dì- or dī-lū'sid), a. [<'L. dilucidus, clear, bright, $<$ dilucere, be clear, < di-, dis-, apart, + lucere, bo light: see lucid. 1 Clear; lucid.
[Obscurity of laws springs] froman ambinnoua, or not so persplenons and dilucide, description of laws.

dilucidatet (di-or dī-lū'si-dāt), $v, t$. [< MTs. "dilucidatus, pp. of "dilucidare (> It. dilucidare $=$ Sp. Pg. dilweidar = F. dilucider), mako clear. < L. dilucidus, clear: see dilueid. Cf. elwcidate.] To make clear; elucidate.
Dilucidating it with all the light whlch... the profoundest knowledge of the sciences had empowered hlm
to cast upon it. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, 111, xxxvi. dilucidationt (di- or dī-ln̄-si-dā'shon), n. [= F . dilucilation $=\mathrm{Sn}$. dilucidacion $=\mathrm{Pr}$. dilucidacão $=\mathrm{It}$. dilucidazione, $\langle\mathrm{LL}$. dilucidatio $(n-)$, < L. "dilucidare, make clear: see dilucidate.] The act of making clear.
dilucidation
If such dilucidations be necessary to make us value
Writings ．．．written in an European language，and in Writings．written in an European language，and in you think we must losc of the elegancy of the Book of Job
and other sacred composures？Boyle，Works，11． 260, diluciditył（dil－ Cf．lucillity．］The quality of being dilucid or elear．Molland，tr．of Plutarch．
dilucidly $\dagger$（di－－or dī－lū＇sid－li），adv．Clearly； lucidly．
Nothing could be said more dilucidly and fully to this Hole matter：Hammond，Works，II．Jv．192． diluent（dil＇ū－ent），$a$ ．and $n$ ．$\quad[<\mathrm{L} . \operatorname{diluen}(t-) s$ ， ppr，of diluere，dilute：see dilute，v．］I．a．Di－ luting；serving for dilution．

> Every fuid is diluent, as it contains water in it. Arbuthnot. Alim

II．n．1．That which dilutes，or makes more fluid；a fluid that weakens the strength or con－ sistence of another fluid upon mixture．
There is no real diluent but water．

## Arbuthnot，Aliments，r．

2．In med．，a substance which increases the percentage of watcr iu the blood．Diluents consist of water and watery liquors．
dilute（di－or dī－lūt＇），$r \cdot$ ；pret．and pp．diluted， ppr．diluting．［＜L．，dilutus，pp．of diluere（＞It． diluire $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．diluir $=\mathrm{F}$. （liluer），wash away， dissolve，cause to melt，dilute，＜di－，dis－，away． apart，+ luere $=\mathrm{Gr}$ ．Dóvev，wash．Hence also （ $<~ L$ ．diluere）diluent，diluvinm．］I．trans． 1. To render more liquid；make thin or more fluid，as by mixture of a fluid of less with one of greater consistence；attenuate the strength or consistence of：often used figurativcly：as，to dilute a narrative with weak reflections．
The aliment ought to be thin to dilute，demule cent to temper，or acia to subdue．Arbumat，Aments． Hence－2．To weaken，as spirit or an acid，by an admixture of water or other liquid，which renders the spirit or acid less concontrated．－ 3．To make weak or weaker，as color，by mix－ twer：reduce the strength or standard of．
The chamber was dark，lest these colours should be di． luted and weakened by the mixture of any adventitions
II．intrans．To become liquid or more liquid； become thin or reduced in strength：as，vinegar dilutes easily．
dilute（di－or dī－lūt＇），a．［＝It．diluto，＜L．di－ lutus，pp．：see the verb．］1．Thin；attenuated； reduced in strength，as spirit or color．
Dilute scids are almost without action．
Benedikt，Coal－tar Colours（trans．），p． 121.

## 2．Weak；paltry；poor．

They had hut ditute ideas of God＇s nature，and scant diluteness（di－or dī－lūt＇nes），$n$ ．The state of being dilute；thimess．
What that diluteness is which Vossius saith is more proper to F than $\mathrm{Q}, \mathrm{I}$ understand not． Bp．Wilkins，lieal Character，iii． 12. diluter（di－or di－lū＇tere），$n$ ．One who or that which dilutes．
dilution（di－or dīlū＇shon），n．［＝F．dilution （cf．Sp．diluicion $=$ Pg．diluição），$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．as if＊dilu－ tio（n－），＜diluere，pp．dilutus，dilute：see dilute．］ 1．The act of making thin，weak，or more liquid；the thinning or weakening of a fluid by mixture；the state of being diluted：often used figuratively with respect to argument，narra－ tion，or the like．

Opposite to dilution is coagulation or thickening．
2．A diluted substance；the result of diluting． dilutionist（di－or dī－lū＇shon－ist），$n$ ．［＜dilution + －ist．］In homeopathy，one who advocates the medicinal use of drugsin a diluted or attenuated state．－Bigh－dilutionist，a homeopathist who advo－ estes extreme dilution or attenuation of drugs．－Low－ drlutionist，one who takes a less extreme view than the
diluvial（di－or dī－lū＇vi－al），$t$ ．［ $=\mathrm{F} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．dilu－ vial，く LLL．diluvialis，of a flood，く $\overline{\mathrm{L}}$ ．diluvium，a flood：see diluvium．］1．Pertaining to a flood or deluge，especially to the deluge recorded in Genesis．－2．In geol．，related to or consisting of diluvinm．
diluvialist（di－or dī－lū＇vi－ạl－ist），n．［＜diluvial + －ist．］One who eudeavors to explain geologi－ cal phenomena by reference to a general flood or deluge，particularly the Noachian deluge．
diluvian（di－or dī－lū＇vi－au），a．［＝F．diluvien $=$ Sp．Pg．It．diluviano；as diluvium + －an．］Re－ lating to or of the nature of a delnge；diluvial．

Interior Alps，gigantic crew；
Who triumphed o＇er $\begin{gathered}\text { Interior Alps，gigan power } \\ \text { diurdare } \\ \text { Wordeorth，Desu }\end{gathered}$
H＇ordzeorth，Desultory Slanzas．
diluvianism（di－or dī－lū＇vi－an－izm），n．［ $[<d i$ lucian＋－ism．］A geological theory which is largely based on the supposition of the former occurrence of a universal deluge．In the early history of geology the deluge played an important part， and many leading faets were explained by reference to it．
Lingustic philology has been aclually created ly it the scientific movement of the agel out of the crude observa． tions and wild deductions of earlier times，as truly as clicmistry out of alchemy，or geology out of difuvionnism．
diluviatet（di－or dī－lū＇vi－āt），$v$. i．［＜L．diluvi－ um， pp ．of diuviare，overhow，deluge，$\langle$ diluvi－ $v$ ．］To overflow；run，as a flood．
These inundations have so wholly diluviated over all the south．Sir $E$ ．Sandys，State of Religion，sig． $\mathbf{~} 2$（1605）． diluviet，diluvyt，$n$ ．［＜ME．diluvie，deluvie，〈L． diluvium，food，deluge：see diluvium and del－ uge．］Dcluge．

This deluvie of pestilence．
Chaucer，L＇Envoy to Scogan，1．I4 In the dyluung or generall floud，he sauted the marryed howshold of Kine，ye foren virgines peryshing therein． 101.
The diluuye drownel not the worlde in one dsye．
diluvion（di－or di－lū＇vi－ọn），n．［＝F．diluvion， ＜L．diluvio（ $n=$ ），equiv，to dilurium：sce diluvi－ um．］Same as diluvium．
diluvium（di－or dī－lū＇vi－um），n．［＝F．di－ иитінm $=\mathbf{S p} . \mathbf{P g}$. It．diluvio，$\langle$ L．diluvium（also diluxies and diluvio，a flood，deluge（whence ult．E．deluge，q．V．），く diluere，wash away sco dilute．］1．A deluge or an inundation； an overflowing．－2．Coarse detrital material， wherever found：a term introduced into ge－ ology in consequence of a gencral belief in the past occurrence of a universal deluge． Finer materials，usually occupying the lower parts of valleys，and occurring especially along the courses of great 1ivers，were called alluviunn alhich see．In alluvial）there is an obscure recognition of a fundamental fact in geology，namely，that nivers have been gradually diminishing in volume，a condition which necessarily con－ nects itself with diminished erosive power．But the idea of a catastrophic period of diluvial action，preceded and followed by repose，such as lies at the base of the beliel hium has becone alnost obsolete ercept among German reologists．
diluvyt，$n$ ．See diluvie．
dilweed，n．See dillweed．
$\operatorname{dim}(\operatorname{dim}), a$. and $n . \quad[<$ ME．dim，dym，＜AS． $\operatorname{dim}$ ， $\operatorname{dimm}=$ OFries． $\operatorname{dim}^{2}=$ OS．＂dim（found only once，altered to thim，in a verse alliterat－ ing with th）$=$ Icel．dimmr，dim（ct．Sw．dimma， a fog，mist，haze，dimmig，foggy $=$ OHG．tim－ ber，MHG．timber，timmer，dark，dim．Prob．not connected with OHG．demar，MHG．demere， twilight（whence G．dämmern（＞Dan．damre）， be dim，dümmerung（ $>$ Dan．damring），dim－ ness，twilight），L．tenebre for＂temebro，dark－ ness，＝Skt．tamisrā，dark，night；cf．Skt．tamas， gloom，Lith．tamsus，dark，tamsa，darkness， Russ．temnuиi，dim，dark，temno，darkly，Ir．teim， dim．］I．a．；comp．dimmer，superl．dimmest． 1．Faintly luminous ；somewhat obscure from lack of light or luminosity；dark；obscure； shadowy．
Whan ony schalle dye，the Lyghte begynnethe to
chsunge and to wexe dym．Mandeville，Travels，p． 60 ． And storicd windows richly dight， Casting a dim religious light．

Milton，Il Penseroso，1．160． 2．Not clearly seen；indistinct；obscured by some intervening medium imperfectly trans－ parent，as mist or haze；misty；hazy；hence， figuratively，not clearly apprehended；faint； vague：as，a dim prospect；a dim recollection． Vnto me es this mater dym， Bot sum knawing I haue hy him．

Holy Rood（E．E．E．т．S．），p． 93.
I lave most dim apprehensions of the four great mon－
Lamb，old and Ncw Schoolmaster． Din with the mist of years，gray flits the shade of power．
The light about the galtar was the only light in the C．E．Norton，Travel and Study in Italy，p． 6. 3．Dull in luster；lusterless；tarnished．
IIow is the gold become dim／how is the most fine gold 4．Not seeing clearly；having the vision ob－ scured and indistinct，as the eye．

On the stranger＇s dim and dying eye
solt，sweet pictures of his childhood lie
The soft，sweet pictures of his childhood lie．
Fhittier，Bridal of Pennacook，vi． Eyes grown dine
that came not．
With hope of change that came not．
William Morti，Earthly Parndise，II． 263.

5．Not clearly apprehending；dull of appre－ hension．
The understanding is dim．Rogers．
＝Syn．2．Indistinct，ill－deflned，indefinite，shadowy，con－ insed，mysterious，mperiect．
II．$\dagger n$ ．The dark；darkness；night．
Wen the day vp drogh，\＆the dym voidit，
All the troiens cull tit tokyn thaire armys，
Dest tuction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），1． 7133.
$\operatorname{dim}(\operatorname{dim}), v . ;$ pret．and pp．dimmed，ppr．dim－ ming．［रME．dimmen，make dim，become dim， ＜AS．＊dimmian，in comp．$\overline{\text {－dimmian，for－dim－}}$ miau，make dim（＝Icel．dimna，become dim）， ＜dim，a．：sce dim，a．］I．trans．To make dim， faint，or obscure；render less bright，clear，or distinct；becloud；obscure；tarnish；sully：as， to dim the eye；to dine the vision；to dim the prospect；to dim gold．

I hate to see，mine cyes are dimd with teares．
IIee is natures fresh picture newly drawn in Oyle，which time aud nuch handling dimmes and defaces．

Bp．Earte，Micro－cosmographie，A Cmad．
Thus while he spake，each passion dinmid his face，
Tlurce changed with pale ire，envy，and despair．
II．intrans．To become dim，faint，or obscure； fade．

Turning the dimming light into yellow mulk．
L．Wallace，Ben－1Iur，p． 157.
dim．An abbreviation of diminuendo．
dimaris，dimatis（dim＇a－ris，－tis），$n$ ．［An artifi－ cial term．］The mnemonic name of that mood of the fourth figure of syllogism which has affirma－ tive propositions for its premises，one universal， the other particular．The oldest name for this mood scems to have been drimatis，of which dimatis is an im－ provement，and dimaris is now most commonly in use．The prollowlug is an example of this mood：Some commendable actions are recognized by the political economists；but every action recognized by the economists is a senishone； therefore，some selfish actions are commendable．The let－ ters of the word have the following significations：$i, a$, and ithow the quantity and quality of the propositise are transposed in reduction； 8 ，that the conclusion of the re－ duction is to lee simply converted．See $A 1,2(b)$ ，and con－ rersion， 2.
Dimastiga（dī－mas＇ti－gï），n．pl．［NL．，＜Gr． t－，two－，$+\mu a ́ \sigma \tau \iota \xi$（ $\mu a \sigma \tau \iota \gamma-$ ），a whip（Hagellum）．］ A division of the pantostomatous or true flagel－ late jufusorians，containing those which have two flagella：distinguished from Monomastiga and Polymastiga．
dimastigate（dī－mas＇ti－gāt），a．［As Dimastiga + －atel．］Biflagellate；having two flagella； specifically，of or pertaining to tho Dimastiga． dimatis，$n$ ．See dimaris．
dimble $\dagger$（dim＇bl），n．［The equiv．form dingle seems to be a variation of dimble，and dimble a variation（perhaps through association with dimi cf．the epithet gloomy in the quotations） of tho equiv．E．dial．dumble，a wooded dingle． Origin unknown；possibly a dim．of dump ${ }^{3}$ ，a pit，a pool，a deep hole containing water：see dumps．Cf．E．dial．drumble，drumbov，a dingle or ravine，appar．not connected with dumble．］ A dingle；a glen；a retired place．
And Sstyrs，that in shades and gloomy dimbles dwell， Run whooting to the hills to clay their ruder hands．
Drayton，Polyolbion， 11.190

Within a gloomy dimble shee doth dwell，
Down in a pit，o＇ergrown with brakes and briars．
dime（dīm），n．and a．［Also，as a historical term （def．I．，1），disme ；$\langle\mathrm{MF}$. dyme，disme，tithe，$\langle\mathrm{OF}$ ． disme， $\mathbf{F}$ ．dime，tithe，tenth，$=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．desme，deime， ＜L．decimus，tenth，＜deeem $=\mathrm{E}$ ．ten：see deci－ mal．］I．n．1t．A tithe．
Take her［their］landes，ze lordes and let hem［prelates］ lyue by dymes．
The Acte of Parlement for tythynges of trees aboue XX yere growinges，\＆c．．．Persuns viesrs of holl chirche ye said marchauntes enpleden and trauaill in crysten coast for ye dymeas of ye said woede．
$2 \dagger$ ．The number ten．
Every tithe soul，＇monsst many thousand dimes
Ilath been as dear as Helen．


Reverse．
Obverse． ited States
original．） Shak．，T．and C．，${ }^{\text {ji．}}$ 3．A silver coin of the United States，of the value of 10 cents， being the tenth part of a dollar． worth about $4 \frac{7}{8}$ pence English． II．a．Sold for

## dime

1621

## diminish

novel a story printed in a cheap form，and usually and ［U．S．］
Dimecodon（dī－mé＇kō－tlou），n．［NL．，＜Gr．§ $\ell$ ，
 E．toolh．］A notablogenus of Japanese moles， having teeth of two lengtlis（whence the name）， and the anterior incisors broad and spatulate． The dental formula ia： 3 incibors in each upper， 2 in each ower half－jaw， 1 canine， 3 premolars，and 3 molars in cach hait－jaw．The type－species is D．pilirostris，laving the general aspect of Urotrichus talpoides；taii vertebree hai re length of the head and body，aoies and paima entirely acaly，and snout pil
dimension（di－men＇shon），$n \cdot \mathrm{OF}^{3}$ ．dimension F. dimension $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．dimencio $=\mathbf{S p}$ ．dimension $=$ Pg．dimensáo $=\mathrm{It}$ ．dimensione $=\mathrm{D}$ ．dimensie $=$ G．Dan．Sw，dimension，＜L．dimensio（ $n$－），a mea－ suring，extent，dimension，diameter or axis，＜ dimetiri，pp．đimensus，measure off，measure out （cf．ppr．dimetien $(t-) s$ ，as a noun，diameter）， di－for dis－，apart，＋metiri，measure：see mea－ sure．］1．Magnitude measured aleng a diam－ oter；the measure through a body or closed figure along one of its principal axes；length， breadth，or thickness．Thus，a line bas ono dimen alon，length；a piane surface two，length and breadth； and a solld three，length，breadth，and thickness．Th number of dimensions betug equal to the number of prin－ elpal axea，and that to the number of isdependent direc o express tha nimber of ways of spread of a fiemre by sayine that it has two，three or in dimenslons，aithougi he idea of measurement ta quite extraneons to the fact expresaed．The word generally occurg in the plural，re ferring to length，breadth，and thickness．

So doe those akila，whoae quick eyea doe explere
The just dimension both of earth and heaven．
Sir J．Davies，Dancing，at． 85.
nlimitable ocenn，withont bound
Witheut dimension，where length，breadth，and highth， And time，and place，are lost．Milton，P．L．，li． 893

These as a line their long dimension drew
Streaking the ground with sinueus trace
ilton，P．L．，vii． 480
Hence－2．A mode of linear magnitude in volved（generally along with others）in the quantity to which it belongs．（a）In alg．，a vari bie factor，the number of dimensions of an expressien being the number of variable factors in thut term for measnre of length，time，mass，or any kind of＇fuantity egarded as a fundamental factor of the quantity of which it is a dimension，If M，L，T，are the units of mass ength，and thane，the dimensions of a velocity are aatd to be Lil－-1 ，or one dimension of length and ininus one of time ；those of an acceleration are aaid to be LT－ 2 ；these of a momentum， $\mathrm{MLT}^{-1}$ ；these of a force， $\mathrm{MLT}^{2}$ ；those of a quantity of energy，ML ${ }^{2} \mathbf{T}^{-2}$ ；those of the action o！a meving aystem，ure，Mí－17－a ；those of a density，IIL－ thes．
We are jnstified in cousidering the range，the flat pen il，and the astal fore as eine the aecond and one plane in the thind．

Cremona，Projective Geometry（tr．by Lenesderf）
3．Bulk；size；extent or eapacity：commonly in the plural：as，the question is assuming great climensions

## The shapely limb and lubricated joint， <br> Cowper，Retirement

In dimennion，and the ahape of nature，
gractous peraod．
Shak．，T．N．，J． 5
Aly friend a dimensions as neac as possible approximate
Lainb，Machelor＇a Complaint．
4 4 ．That which has extension；matter；espe－ cially，the human body and its organs：so often in tho plural

A spirit I am，indeed：
Shak．，T．N．，v． 1
When myy bastari？wherefore brae？
Then my dimensions are aa well compact，
As homest madam＇a issue？Shak．，Lear，i． 2.
Method of dimensions，a method of treating aome dy． amjeal and other problems，by considering ooly the di－ dimension（di－men＇shou），$v, t$ ．［＜dimension，$n$ ．］ To measure the dimensions of ；proportion． ［Rare．］
1 propoas to break and enliven ft by compartmenta in olours，according to the enciosed sketch，which you bust adjuat and dimension．ilralpole，Letters，1．335． dimensional（di－men＇shon－al），$a$ ．［＜dimension ＋－al．］1．Pertaining to extension in space； having a dimension or dimensions；measurable in one or more directions：used in composition： as，a line is a one－dimensional，a surface a two dimensional，and a solid a three－dimensional ob－ jeet．－2．Relating to dimension：as，a climen－ sional equation．
mensionality（di－men－shon－al＇i－ti），n．［／di－
mension + －rlity．］The number of dimensions of a quantity．
dimensioned（di－men＇sliend），a．［＜dimension $+-c d^{2}$ ．］IIaving dimensions．［Rare．］

A mantle purjule．ting＇d，and radiant veat，
Dimansion＇d e＇pual to his size．Pope，Odyssey，xix．
dimensionless（di－mon＇shon－les），$a$ ．［＜dimen－ sion＋－less．］Without dimensions or bulk．

Thelr prayers
Flew un，ner miss＇d the way：
Dimensionless through heavenly doors．
dimension－lumber（di－men＇shou－lum＂bèr），n． Lumber eut to spocified sizes．
dimenslon－work（di－men＇shon－we̊rk），$\mu$ ．Ma－ sonry consisting of stones whose dimensions are fixed by specification．
dimensityt（di－men＇si－ti），$n$ ．［Irreg．＜L．di－ mensus，pp．of dimetiri（see dimension），after immensity．］Dimension；extent；capacity．
of the smalleat stars is sky
We know not the dinensity．
well，Letters，Jy． 44.
dimensivet（di－men＇siv），a．［＜L．dimensus， pp．（see dimension），+ －ive．］Diametral；per－ taining to the prineipal axes of a body or figure． All bodiea have their measnre and their space，

Sir $J$ ．Dacies，Noace Telpaum，st，s8．
dimensum（di－men＇sum），n．［くML．dimensum （neut．of L．dimensus，pp，of dimetiri，measure out：see dimension），equiv．to L．demensum，a measured allowance，ration（of slaves），neut． of demensus，pp．of demetiri，neasure out，mea－ sure，＜de，down，+ metiri，measure：see med－ sure．］A portion measured out；a dole．

You are to blame to use the poor dumb Christlans So crnelly，defrate＇cm of their dimensm．

Jonson，New Inm，iil． 1
Dimera（dim＇e－rï），n．pl．［NL．，nout．pl．of dimerus：see dimerous． 1 ．A group or coleop－ terous insects．Latreille，1807－2．A division two－jointed，as in the Aplididee and Payllide，or two－jointed，as in the Aphadide and Peylludie，or
plant－lice．The group was formerly a scetion of Ilo－ moptera；it correaponds to the morlem group Phytoph thiria，excepting the Coccidoe or acale－insects，whoae tarsi dimeran（dim＇e－ran）a
ane I a．Pertäning to and （ D Dimera + －an．］I．a．Pertaining to or having the char－ acters of the Dimera

## II．$n$ ．One of the Dimerre．

dimerism（dim＇e－rizm），$n . \quad[<$ dimer－ous＋－ism． An arrangement of floral organs in which there are two of each kind；the quality of being dim－ erous．
dimerli，$n$ ．A corn－measure of Rumania，equal to 24.6 liters，or a little less than 3 United States pecks．
Dimerosomata（ $\left.\lim ^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{g}-\mathrm{rọ}-\mathrm{s} \overline{0}^{\prime} \mathrm{ma}-\mathrm{tai}\right)$ ，u．$\mu$ ． ［NL．，nout．pl．of＂dimerosomatus：see dimero－ somatous．］An ordor of pulmonary arachni－ dans，corresponding to the Arancides of La－ treille，and coutaining the true spiders or Ara－ neida，as distinguished from the I＇olymerosomata or scorpions，otc．：so called from the marked division of the body into two regions，eephalo－ thorax and abdomen．W．E．Teach．
dimerosomatous（dim＂e－rō－som＇átus），a．［＜ NL．＂dimerosomatus，＜Gr．iepepjs，＂，in two parts （see dimerous），＋$\sigma \bar{\omega} \mu\left(\tau_{-}\right)$，body．］Having the body divided into cephalothorax and abdomen， as a spider；specifically，pertaining to or hav ing the characters of the Dimerosomata．
dimerous（dim＇e－rus），a．［＜NL．dimerus，＜Gr． dıцгрis，divided into two parts，＜$\delta \iota-$ ，two－，＋ $\mu \varepsilon \rho o s$, a part．］1．Con－ sisting of or divided inte two parts；bipar－ tite．Specifically－2．In bot．，having two mem－ bers in each whorl：said of flowers．Sometimes written by botamists 2 － merous．－3．In entom．， having two－jointed tarsi； having two－jointed tarsi；
specifically，pertaining to the Dimera．－Dime－ rous thorax，one in which the mesethorax and meta． thorax are closely united，but mont Coleoptera dimetallic（di－me－tal＇ik） a．［＜di－2＋metallic．］ In chem．，containing two atoms of a metallic ele－ ment．

imeter（dim＇e－tér），a．and 17 ．［＜（ir．Siuetpos， consisting of two measures；divisible into two feet or dipodies．
II．n．In pros．，a verse or period cousisting of two feet or tipodies：as，an Ionic dimeter； iambic dimeters．
dimethylaniline（dī－meth－i－lan＇i－lin），n．［＜ $1 i^{2}+$ methyl + amiline．］An oily liruid，$C_{6}$ $\mathrm{II}_{6} \mathrm{~N}\left(\mathrm{CI}_{3}\right)_{2}$ ，obtained by heating aniliue with methyl alcohol and hydrochloric acid．It suldd－ flea at $41^{\circ}$ F．，and forms liguid salts with acids．It in a hase from which certain dyea are prepared．
dimetric（di－mot＇rik），a．［＜Gr．סi－，two－，+ uitpon，a measure，+ －ie．See dimeter．］In crystal．，having the vertical axis longer or short－ or than the two equal lateral axes，as the squaro octahedron．－Dimetric system．See tetrayonal． dimication $\dagger$（dim－i－ku＇shọa），$n$ ．［८ J．dimica－ tio（ $n-$ ），a fight，＜dimicaré，pp．dimicalus，fight， lit．brandish（one＇s weapons against the enemy）， （ di－，dis－（intensive）+ micare，move quickly to and fro，shake，vibrate，flash．］A battle or fight；contest；the act of fighting．Johnsom．
Let ua new be not more sparing of our tears，to waal ff the menvory of these onr unbrotherly dimications．

Bp．Mall，31ystery of Godiliness． dimidiate（di－mid＇i－ảt），v．t．；pret．and pp．di－ midiated，ppr．dimidiating．［＜L．dimiliatus， pp．of（LL．）dimidiare，halve，（dimidius，adj．， half，neut．dimidium，a half（ $>$ ult．demi－，q．v．）， S di－，dis－，apart，+ medius，middle：see middle， medium．］To divide into two equal parts．In her．：（a）To cut in fialves，alsowing only one hall．Thus， ing a chevron，tliese bearings may he ench represented in ing a chevron，these bearings may be ench represented in －that $\mathrm{I}_{\text {s，one half of tho lfou and one baif of the chevron }}$ only ghow＇．＇thia，lowever，is liable to lead to confusion， and is rare．（b）＇＇o cut off a part，as a half or mearly so． from any bearing．Thus，a aword dimidiated wonld show the hilt and half of the blade only，and would appear as if the other halt had been cnt away．
imidiate（di－mid＇i－āt），a．［く L．dimidiatus， pp．：see tho verb．］Divided into two equal parts；halved；hence，half the usual size，or half as large as something else．Specifically－（a）In $\begin{aligned} & \text { bot．und eutom．}\end{aligned}$ having，aa an organ，one part 80 muci maliec than the other as to ajppear to be nto two on one side，as the calyptra of some mosses．（c）In zoïl．and anat．，representing or represented by only one half；one－sifed： pedficully applied to casea of hermapliro ditism in which the organism is male on one side of the louly and
Insecta，like crustaceans，are occasion
 Oren，Anat （d）In her．，reduced or diminished by lant．－Dimidiata elytra，in entom．，clytra which cover but lialf of the ab which traversea lialf of a wing or elytron，or extends lialf－ way ronnd a part，as the aotennac．
dimidiation（di－mid－i－ā＇shon），n．［＜LL．di－ midiatio（n－），＜dimidiare，hälve：see dimidiate， $r$ ．］The aet of halving；division into two equal parts；the state of being halved．
The earlfest gystem of himplement was by dimidialion： that is，by cutting two shields in haif，and plactug together the dexter half of one and the ainlater half of the other， and thus forming a aingie compositient．

C．Boutell，IIeraldiry，p．220．
Dimidiation formula，an expressten for the aine，etc．， of the half of an angle in terms of aimilar functions of the nngle itself．
dimilancet，$n$ ．Same as demi－lanee．
dimin．An abbreviation of diminuendo．
diminish（di－min＇ish），e．［Early mod．E．，with suffix－ish2（after minish），for ME．diminuen，く F．diminuer＝Pr．diminuir，diminuar，demenir $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. diminuir $=\mathrm{It}$ ．dimimuire，$\langle\mathrm{ML}$ ．di－ minuere，a common but incorrect form of L deminuere，make smaller，lessen，diminish，〈 de， from，+ minuere，lessen，make small，＜mimus， ess： 800 minus，minish，minute．L．diminuere （or dimminuere）means＇break intosmall pieces，＇ ＜di－，dis－apart，asunder，＋mintere，make small．］I．trans．1．To lessen；make or scem to make less or smaller by any means；reduce： opposed to increase and augment：as，to dimin－ ish a number by subtraction；to diminish the revenue by reducing the customs．
The passions are fuflamed by aympathy；the fear of punsiment and the sense of shame are diminished ly Concave glassea are called diminishing glasses．

Lomme， tight（trans．）p． 59.
2．To lower in power，importance，or estima－ tion；degrade；belittle；detract from．
I will etiminish them，that they shall wo more rule over

diminution（dim－i－nū＇shon），n．［＜MF．dimi－ nution，diminuzion，＜OF．．diminution，F．diminu－ diminuic．diminutio $=$ Sp．aim $\langle\mathrm{LL}$ ．ML．dimi－ mutio（ $n$－）for T demimutio $(n-$ ），a lessening $\langle d e-$ mimuere，pp．deminutus，lessen：see diminish．］ 1．The act of diminishing，lessening，or redu－ cing；a making smaller；a lowering in amount， value，dignity，estimation，etc．：as，the diminu－ tion of wealth，of importance，of power．
Make me wise by the truth，for my own soul＇s salvation， of me． It is to poor Estcourt I chiefly owe that I an srrived at解 but what argues a depravity of my will．

Steele，Spectstor，No．46s．
Nor thinks it diminution to be rank＇d In military honour next．

Philips．
2．The process of becoming less：as，the ap－ parent diminution of a receding body；the diminution of the velocity of a projectile．
wss so evidently a diminution of the value． Macaulay，Sir J．Mackiniosh．
3．In music，the repetition or imitation of a sub－ ject or theme in notes having one half or one quarter the duration of those first used：a fa－ vorite device in contrapuntal composition．Sce canon，counterpoint，and imitation．－4．In law， an omission in the record of acase sent up from an inferior court to the court of review．－5．In her．，differencing，especially that kind of dif－ ferencing called cadency．－6．In arch．，the gradual decrease in the diameter of the shaft of a column from the base to the capital．＝Syn I and 2．Decresse，reduction，sbridgment，gbstement． diminutival（di－min－ŭ－tí＇val or di－min＇ū－ti－val）， a．［＜diminutive，$n ., 3,+-a l$.$] Of or pertain$ ing to，or of the nature of，a diminutive．
In such words as braggart，I have long been inclined to think that the $t$ is excrescent，snd that the sylisble ar is
s diminutival suffix．T． diminutive（di－min＇ $\bar{u}-t i v), ~ a . ~ a n d ~ n . ~[=F$. diminutif $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathbf{P g}_{\mathrm{g}}$ ．It．dimimutio $(=\mathrm{G}$ ．dimi－ nutiv $=$ Sw．Dan．diminutiv，in grammar），＜ML． diminutivus for LL．deminutivus（in grammar） ＜L．deminutus，pp．of deminuere，make small： see diminish．］1．a．1．Small；little；narrow； contracted：as，a race of dimimutirc men；a di minutive house．

The most diminutive of birds，wiili flght，
Ifer young ones in her nest，sgainst the ow
Shak．，Miscbeth，iv． 2.
2．Having the power of diminishing or lessen－ ing；tending to diminish，decrease，or abridge．
Diminutive of liberty．
Shaftesbury．
3．In gram．，expressing something small or little：as，a diminutive word；the diminutive suffixes＇－kin，＇＇－let，＇＇－ling，＇etc．See II．， 3.

II．$n$ ．It．Anything very smail as to size， importance，value，etc．：as，a dainty diminutive． Ah，how the poor world is pestered with such wster－flies；
diminutives of nature． Most monster－like，be shown
For poor＇st diminutives，for doits．
Shak．，A．and C．，iv． 10.
2t．In old med．，something that diminishes or abates．
Diet，diminutives，alterstives，cordials，correctors，as 3．In gram．，a word formed from another word， usnally an appellative or generic term，to ex－ press a little thing of the kind：as，in Latin， lapillus，a little stone，from lapis，a stone；cel lula，a little cell，from cella，a cell；in French， maisonnette，a little house，from maison，a house； in English，maniRin，a little man，from man； rivulct，which is a double diminutive，being from Latin rivulus，a diminutive of rivus，a river，with the English diminutive termination eet．Man terminations originsily diminutive，or words lasving suci terminations，have lost diminutive force．The principsl suffixes in English recognized as diminutive are－et，－kin， －let，－ling，ock，in，and－y or－ie．See also ell，－elle，－ule， cule，etc
He sfierwsrds proving a dainty and effeminate youih， Was commonly called by the diminutive of his name，Ye Babyisms and dear diminutives
Satter＇d sil over the vocabulary
of such s love．Tennyson，Aylmer＇a Field．
In some langusges，ss Iislian for instance，sdjectival repetition is really sinost like mathemstical multiphica ion，iscreasing a $J$ venu symbolic

Symbolic Logic，p． 56
diminutively（di－min＇ụ－tiv－li），adv．In a di－ minishing inanner；in a manner to lessen；on a small scale．

Magnify the former［pictures］，they are still diminutively onceived ：if a glass could expsnd Cooper＇s piciures th painted for that proportion
alpole，Anecdotes of Painting，
diminutiveness（di－min＇ū－tiv－nes），n．Small－ ness；littleness；want of bulk，dignity，impor－ tance，etc．
While he stood on tiptoes thrumming his basa－viol，the diminutiveness of his figure wss totally eclipsed by the expansion of his insirumelt．
diminutize（di－min＇ü－tīz），v．t．；pret，and po diminutized ppr，diminutizing．IAs diminut－ive $+-i z e$.$] To put（a word）into the form of a$ diminutive；form as a diminutive of another word：as，Certhiola is Certhia diminutized．［Re－ cent．］
dimish，a．See dimmish．
dimissiont（di－mish＇on），n．［＜L．dimissio（n－）， a sending forth，dismission，く dimittere，pp．di－ missus，send away：see dimit，dismiss，and ef． demission，dismission．］Leave to depart．Bar－ row．
The wise nan doth explicate his owne mesning snd ahe weth in what case he doth forbid this manner of dimis－
Cleaver，Proverbs，p． 59 ． dimissorial（dim－i－sō＇ríal），n．［As dimissory + －al．］Same as dimissory letter（which see， under dimissory）．
dimissory（dim＇i－sō－ri），a．［＝F．dimissoire $=$ Sp．dimisorio＝Pg．It．dimissorio，＜LL．dimis－ sorius（only in the phrase dimissoria littera， dimissory letter＇），＜L．dimissus，pp．of dimittere， send away：see dimit，v．］1．Sending away； dismissing to another jurisdiction．－2．Grant－ ing leave to depart．－Dimissory letter．（a）In the sucient church，an episcopsi letter dismissing a clergy－ in which he was shont to tske up his residence．（See com． mendatory．）（b）In the modern church，s letter suthor－ izing the besrer as a candidste for ordination．In the Church of England it is used when a candidste has a title in one diocese and is to be ordained in another．It can be issued only by the bishop，or，under special circum． stances，by the vicar－genersl．In the Romsn Cstholic Church it msy be given by the pope to ordinands from jects，by the superior of a religious order to subordinstes， snd by a vicarcspitular in a vacsnt see．Also called dimis－ sorial and letter dismissory．
Withont the bishop＇s dimissory letters，presbyters inight not go to snother diocess．Jer．Taylor，Works（ed．1835），11． 218. dimit（di－mit＇），v．$\quad$ ．；pret．and pp．dimitted， ppr．dimitting．$[=$ Sp．dinuitir $=$ Pg．dimittir， let go，dismiss，resign，abdicate，＜L．dimittere， send away，dismiss，＜di－，dis－，away，+ mittere， send．Cf．dismiss．］1．To dismiss；permit to go．
Hee greets Gehezi with the ssme word wherewith hee lately wss dimitted by his master．
Bp．IIall，Elishs with Naamsn． 2．To grant；farm；let．
dimit（di－mit＇），$n$ ．［＜dimit，v．］In freema－ sonry，a dimissory letter；written permission to leave a lodge，implyiug good standing in the lodge left，and thus no disability to affiliate with another lodge．
dimity（dim＇i－ti），n．；pl．dimities（－tiz）．［For－ merly also dimitty $;=$ D．diemet，diemit＝Dan． dimiti $(<\mathrm{E})=.\mathbf{S p}$. dimite $=\mathbf{I t}$. dimito，く ML． dimitum $=$ Ar．Pers．dimyātӣ̄，〈Gr．díutos，dim－ ity，lit．two－threaded，$\delta \delta$ ，two－，$+\mu i \tau 0 s$, a thread of the woof；equiv．thus to E．twill．Cf． samite，ult．＜MGr．ह̇そautos，six－th1caded．］A stout cotton fabric ornamented in the loom with raised stripes or faney figures，and usually em－ ployed undyed for bed and bedroom furniture． Patterns are sometimes printed upon it in col－ ors．

One of thy temple suits，and a，put on
Or else thy dimity breeches will be mortsl．
Jasper Mayne，City Match，i． 4.
Dimity binding，a kind of binding or galloon with plsin， straight edgea，and orismented with a raised pattern．
dimly $\left(\mathrm{dim}^{\prime} l \mathrm{i}\right)$, a．［＜ME．＊dimly，＜AS．dimlīc， ＜dim，dim：see dim，a．，and－lyI．］Dim；dim－ ming．

No dimly clund o＇ershsdows thee，

> Nor gloon, nor darksome night.
mly（dim＇li）， AS．＊dimlice，adv．，〈 dimlic，adj．：see dimly，a and $-l y^{2}$ ．］In a dim or obscure manner；with dull or imperfect vision or a faint light；not brightly or clearly．
Doest thon now looke dimly，and with a duil eye vpon To us invisible or dimly seen．Milton，P．L．，v． 157.
The bsru＇s wealth dimly showing through the dark．
dimmish
1623
dimmish（dim＇ish），a．［ ${ }^{2}$ dim + －ishl.$]$ Par－ tially dim；rather dim．Also spelled dimish． My eyes are aomewhat dimmizh grown．

Swift．
dimmyt（dinn＇i），a．［ $\left\langle\operatorname{dim}+-y^{1}\right.$ ．］Somewhat dim；dimmish．
You dimmy clouda，whicil well employ your staining
Thia chear ful Air．
Sir P＇．Sidney，Areadia，Iv，
dimness（dim＇nes），$n$ ．［＜ME．dimnes，〈AS．dim－ nes，$\langle\operatorname{dim}$ ，dim：see dim，a．，and－ness．］The state of being dim or obsenro；want of clear－ ness，brightness，or distinctness；dulluess； vagueness：applied either to the object or to the medium of vision or perception：as，the dinness of a view，of color，or of gold；tho dim－ ness of twilight or of the sky；dimncss of vision， of understanding，memory，ete．
Answeralle to this dimuess of their perception was the whole aystem and body of their religion Decay of Christian Piety．
With euch thick dimness of excited dust
In their impetuons march they fill＇d the air
Until his falling sight
Faints into dimnes Byron，Bride of Abydos，1． 6 Byron，bride of
으Nu．Obscurity，Gloom，etc．
di molto（dē mō＇l＇tō）．［It．，adv，phrase：di， L．de，of；molto，＜L．，multus，much：see mulli－．］ In music，very mucli：as，allegro di molto，very fast．
dimorph（di＇môrf），n．$[=\mathbf{F}$ ．dimorphe $=\mathrm{It}$ ． dimorfo（chiefly adj．），＜NL．dimorphus，＜Gr． diцорфоs，having twe forms，＜$\delta_{i}$ ，two－，＋$\quad$ орфи́， form．］One of the forms assumed by a dimor－ phous substanco：as，calcite is a dimorph．
Dimorpha（di－môr＇fä），n．［NL．，fem．of dimor－ phus：see dimorph．］1．A genus of hymenop－ terous insects．Jurine，1807．－2．A genus of mollusks．Aray，1840．－3．A genus of birds． Hollgson， 1841
dimorphic（dī－môr＇fik），a．［As dimorph＋－ic．］ 1．Existing in two distinct forms；dimorphous． See dimorphous．
A large proportlon of the treea of temperate climates
bear only flowers thus dinorphic．
Nat．list．Reo． 2．Pertaining to dimorphism；exhibiting or characterized by dimorphism，in any scnso of that word．

Dimorphic females among insecta have been observed．
In these cases，as a rule，one of the female forma i more nearly related in form and color to the male， cllnate and seasen，and also affeet the nale．

Claus，Zoology（trans．），1． 155.
dimorphism（di－môr＇fizm），$\quad . \quad\left[=\mathbf{F}_{;}\right.$dimor phisme $=$ It．dimorfismo；as dimorph $+-i s m$.
1．The property of assuming or of existing un－ der two distinet forms．Specifically－2．In crystal．，the property of assuming two distinct crystalline forms not derivable from each oth－ er，as by crystallization．Thns，gulphur assumes one form when crystallizing at a high temperature，and another wholly different when becoming sold at the ordi－ mary temperature．IIence，the same chenical aubatance in one form la the diamoud，in another graphite，ete．

According to the observation of Pasteur，instances of upon the limit of theil reapective syatems．

3．In bot．，the occurrence of two distinct forms


Dimorphism in Plants．
1．Submerged and noating leaves of Cabomda．2．Disk－and ray＊
of flowers or other parts upon the same plant， or upon plants of the same species．

Dinorphism in flowers may affect the perianth only， kinds ot yovp or essential organs；or there may be two rocal rolations as respects these also，but with no recip－ twe kinds essentially allke except lm atamens and pistil， and these reciprocally adapted to each other，which is heterogonous dimorphism，or，when of three kinds，tri－ 4．In zoöl．，difference of form，structure，size， coloration，otc．，between individuals of the same species．Sexnal dimorphion is the rule lin the animal
klngdom；and differences leetween the mafe sml female oner than in the guxual organs，as well as constant differ－ to sex，are instances of dimorphism．

Dinurphism is thus seen to be a speeialized resuit of variation，by which now physlological phenonnena hisve
been developed．
The phenomena of dimerphism and polymorphistr in he same spectes，and the sexual differences whicin have been developed in animaia originally hermaphrodite，taay be quoted aa important evidence of the extensive influence of adaptation．．．The numerous cases of dimorphisn and polymorphism in elther sex of the same speciea should be regarded from the same print of view

Claus，Zoollogy（trana．），I． 154.
5．In philol．，the existence of a word uuder two or moro forms called doublets；thus，clent and dint，fat and vat，chureh and kirh，exhibit dimor phism developed within English，and card and chart，choir，quire，and chorus，reason，ralion， ratio，ete．，exhibit dimorphism arising outside of English．
Where it［bfinreation］is produced by a forefsh word coming into Euglish in different ways，it has been called dimonphisin：ratien，reason．

F．A．March，Anglo－\＆axon Orammar，p．28．
Dimorphodon（dī－môr＇fō－don），\％．［NL．，＜Gr． difopor，of two forms（see dimarph）＋odin Ionio form of odous（odovt－）＝E．tooth．］A ge－ nus of extinct pterosaurian reptiles，or ptero－ dactyls：so called from the fact that their teeth were of two kinds，the anterior long，the pos－ terior mostly vcry short．The tall was long，and the other charaeters mostly as in Rha inphorhynchus；the metacarpua was comparatively thort，and the ends of the toothleas jawa were probably aheathed in hom．
dimorphous（dī－môr＇fus），a．［＜NL．dimorplus，
〈Gr．diцopфos，having two forms：see dimorph．］ Existing in two forms；dimorphic：specifically applied in crystallography to a substance whose crystals oceur in two distinct forms．Thns，eal clum carbonate crystallizes In the rhonbohedral form a alcite，and in the orthorhombic as aragonite．Seedimor

## Boll

Bodles capable of ．．．assuming two forms geometricall ncompatible are said to be dimorphous．

JF．A．Miller，Elem．of Chem．，I．ili．हf
It is not unlikely that the Guinea worm，．．which in to the hermaphrodite state of a similarly dimorphous Ne nuatold．IIuxley，Aıat．Invert．，p． 559 dimple（dim＇pl），＂．［Origin uncertain（not in ME．or AS．）；usually regarded as a nasalized form of＂dipple，a dim．of dip，a depression see dip，n．Cf．OHG．dumphilo，MHG．tumpfet， tümpfel，G．tümpel，dümpfei，a pool．Cf．Norw depil，a pool：see dappile．See dimble and din－ gle．．］1．A natural or transient dent or small hollow in somo soft part of the surface of the human body，most common in youtb，produced especially in the cheek by the act of smiling， and hence regarded in that situation as a sign of joyonsness or good liumor．

Such as hang on Iiebe＇s chee
And love to live in dimple sleek
Iilton，L＇Aliegro，1． 30.
Dimple－that lluk between feature and a smlie．
T．J＂iuthrop，Ceell Dreeme，x
2．A slight depression or indentation on any surface，as on water when slightly agitated．
u dimples atili the waterslipa
hargerll To the Mnse
dimple（dim＇pl），t．；pret．and pp．dimpled，ppr dimpling．［रdimple，n．］I．intrans．To form dimples；sink into depressions or little in－ equalities．

As allallow streams run dimpting all the way
Pope，Prol．to Satires，1． 318.
Gayly we leaped the crag anl a wam the pool，
And awept with dimpling eddiea round the rock．
II．trans．To mark with dimples：produce dimples in：as，a smile dimpled her cheeks． dimpled（dim＇pld），a．$\left[<\right.$ dimple $\left.+-d^{2}.\right]$ Set with dimples；marked by dimples．

On each bide her
Stood pretty dimpled boys，like suiling Cuplds．
hak．，A．and C．，II．2．
The atorm was hush＇d，and dimpled ocean amil＇d．
Dryden，tr．of Gvid＇s Metamorph．，xli． 53. falr as some wonder out of fairy land．
dimplement（dim＇pl－ment），＂．［＜dimple ment．］The state of bëing marked with dim－ ples or gentledepressions．［Rare or poetical．］ Thou slitting alone at the glass，
Wemarking the bloom gone away，
Where the andie in ito dimplesnent was
Mrs．Browning，A False Step．
dimply（dim＇pli），a．［＜dimple $\left.+-y^{1}.\right]$ Full
of dimples or small depressions．

## dinanderie

as the smooth surface of the dimngly flook ＇the sliver－slipper＇d virgin lightly trout．

## 7．Warton，Triumph of tale

dimpsy（dimp＇si），$u$ ．［Origin obscure．］A pre－ serve made from apples and pears cut into small pieces．Imp．Dict．
Dimyaria（dim－i－ä＇ri－ki），n．p］．［NL．，neut．pl． of dimyarius，＜Gr．di－，two－，＋pive，a musele，a mouse,$=E$ ．mouse．$]$ general name for those bivalves whese shells aro closed by twe adduc－ tor museles，distinct and widely removed from each other，as in the mussel or clam．The twi muscular attachments are always visible on the inside of the sheli，constituting the impreasions called ciboria． These musciea are anterior and posterior．The Dimyaria include by far the iargest number of blvalves，such as the dimarian（dimi－＇ri an）$a$ and
myarian（dim－i－â ri－añ），a．and $n$ ．［As Di－ myaria + －an．］
I．a．Double muscled；hav－ ing two mus－ cles：specifi－ cally said，in coneh．，of those bivalve shells which have a pair of adduc－ tor muscles，as the clam：op－ posed to mono－
 myarian．

Right Valve of Clam（Venus mercenaria）
II．$n$ ．A bi－ alve of the or－

## der Dimyaria．

dimyary（dim＇i－ầlㄴi），a．and u．［＜NL．dimy arius，dimyurium：seo dimyarian．］Same as dimyarian．
Dimylus（dim＇i－lus），$n$ ．［NL．，く Gr．di－，two－ ＋pivos，a mill，a millstone，a grinder：see mill1．］A genus of fossi］insectivorous man－ mals，apparently related to the moles，or of the family Talpida，founded upon remains from the Mioceno and later Tertiary periods．Meyer， 1846.
din（din），n．［＜ME．dyn，prop．and usually in two syllables，dyne，dune，dine，dene，く AS．dyue （once dyn），a loud noise（comp．corth－dyne，an earthquake），＝Icel．（lym，a din，$=$ Sw．din，a din，＝Dan．dön，rumble，booming；ef．Skt． dlluni，roaring，a torrent，dhvani，a sound，din． See the verb．］A loud noise of some duration； particularly，a rattling，clattering，or resouant sound，long continued：as，the din of arms．

## My mither blue is fast asluep

Witlie and May Margaret（Chilld＇a Ballads，II．173）． The gueats are met，the feast is set－
May＇al hear the merry dist．
Coleridge，Ancient Mariner．
The din of war resounds throughout more than sevent hnndred years of Roman history，with only two short lnlls
din（din），$\varepsilon$ ．；pret．and pp．dinned，ppr．dinning． ［＜ME．dinnen，dynnen，dunnen，dimien，dynien， dunien，intr．，$\langle$ AS．dymian，make a noise，re－ sound，$=$ OS．dunian，rumble，$=$ Icel．dynja， pour，rattle down，liko hail or rain（ef．duna， thunder），$=$ SW．dåu＝Dan．döne，rumble， boom；ef．Skt．$\sqrt{\text { dheven，roar，sound，buzz．Seo }}$ the noun．］I．trans．1．To striko with eontin－ ued or eonfused noise；vex with noise；harass with clamor or persistent protestations．

To bait thee for his bread，and din your eara
With hungry cries．Ot uay，Venlee Preserved． of Mon． Ears with Notions of the Arts
Steele，Conscious Lovers， 11.1. 2．To press or force with clamor or with per－ sistent repetition：as，to din one＇s complaints into everybody＇s ears．

II．intrans．To make a noise or clamor．
Of Arowes \＆Awblasters the alre wex thacke，
And dynnyt with dyntes，that delte were that tyme．
Destruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），1． 5708.
The gay viol dinning in the dale．
Seward，Sonnets，p． 25.
To be curious，to speculate much，to be dinning always
Dinacrida（dī－nak＇ri－dä），n．［NL．，also Deina－ crida，＜Gr，ঠecvós，terrible，$\ddagger$ óкpis（óкрıঠ－），a locust．］A genus of saltatorial orthopterous insects，of the family Locnstide，containing New Zealand crickets inhabiting decaying trees and holes in old wood．They are of large size and carnivorous habits，and their bite is severe．
dinanderie（dē－non＇dé－ré），n．［F．，＜Dinant，a
city in Belgium，formerly celebrated for its cop－ per ware．］Utensils of copper for the kitehen and other common uses；especially－（a）Me－
 was the generic
name of Arab gold coins．The original weight of the dinar was 65.4 grains troy．The word is slso，incor Dinas brick．A peculiar kind of fire－brick，con sisting almost exclusively of silica，the material for which is obtained from the Dinas rock in the Vale of Neath，Walos．The rock is supposed to be the equivalent of the millstone－grit，and is closely re sated to the ganister rock．See ganzster．
dindin（din＇din），n．［Prob．imitative．］A Hin du musical instrument of the cymbal class． dindle ${ }^{1}$（din＇dl），$v_{\Delta} i_{.}$；pret．and pp．dindled，ppr dindling．［Sc．and prov．Eng．，also dinnle，dinle； ＜ME．dyndelen，tingle（？）．Cf．dandle．］1．To tremble；reel；stagger．－2．To tingle，as the fingers with cold；thrill．
dindle ${ }^{2}$（din＇dl），n．［Origin uncertain；prob． ＜dindle ${ }^{1}$ ．］1．The common corn sow－thistle； also，sow－thistle．－2．Hawkweed．［Local，Eug．， in both senses．］
dindle－dandle（din＇dl－dan＇d1），e．t．［A varied redupl．of dandle．］To dandle or toss about． Judge，whether it be seemly that Christ＇s body should be so dindle－dandled and used as they use it

J．Bradford，Works（Parker Soc．，1853），11． 284
Dindymene（din－di－mēnē），$n$ ．［NL．，〈L．Din dymene，く Gr．$\Delta \iota \nu \delta \nu \mu \dot{p} \eta$ ，a name of Cybele，per－
 mountain in Asia Minor where Cybele was wor－ shiped．］In zoöl．：（a）The typical genus of the family Dindymenida．（b）A geuus of Vermes． Kinball， 1865.
Dindymenidæ（din－di－men＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．， ＜Dindymene＋－idoe．］A family of trilobites： same as Zethida．
dine（din），$v . ;$ pret．and pp．dined，ppr．dining． ［＜ME．dinen，dynen，denen，＜OF．disner，some－ times spelled disgner，digner， $\mathbf{F}$ ．diner $=\mathbf{P r}$ ． disnar，dirnar，dinar $=$ It．disinare，desinare （ML．disnare，after OF．），dine；origin disputed． （1）As coujectured by Diez，Scheler，Littré，and others，く L．（ML．）as if＊dccenare，くdc－inten－ sive + cenare，dine，sup $\langle$ ccna，dinner，supper． （2）More prob．，since OF．disnor was used rather of breakfast than of dinner，it is a contr．of disjuner，desjuner，desjeuner，desjeusuer，F．dé－ jeuner，breakfast，$>$ E．disjune；if this is so，It． disinare，desinare，is of F．origin，the prop．It． form，corresponding to OF．desjuner，being di－ giunare $=$ Pr．dejunur，fast：see disjune，déjeı－ ner．Hence dimer．］I．intrans．To eat the chicf meal of the day；take dinner；in a more gencral sense，to partake of a repast ；eat．
We went all to Mounte Syon to masse；and the same lay we dyned with ye warden and freres there，where we had a right honest dyner．

Sir R．Guylforde，Pylgrymsge，p． 39.
There came a hird ont $a^{\circ}$ a bush，
The $\mathrm{J}^{\prime \prime}$ ater $\mathrm{o}^{*}$ Wearie＇s Well（Child＇s Ballads，I．198）． The hungry judges soon the sentence sign，
And wretches hang thst jurymeu may dine．
jurymeu may dine．
$P$ me，
Serenely full，the epicure wonld ssy，
Fate cannot harm ne，I hsve dined to dsy．
Sylthey Smith，Receipt for Salsd．
To dine out，to take dinner elsewhere than at one＇s own residence．－To dine with Duze Humphrey，to be din－ nerless：\＆phrase said to have originated from the circum－ stance that a part of the public walks in Old St．Psul＇s， his tomb），and that those who could not pay for s dinner st a tavern were accustomed to promenade there，in the hope of meeting an acquaintance sud getting sn invita－ tion to dine．The phrase，however，msy be connected with the report that Duke Humphrey，son of Henry IV．， was starved to death．
II．trans．1．To give a dinner to furnish with the principal meal；entertain at dinner：as，the landlord dined a hundred men．
A tahle msssive enough to have dined Johmuie Arm－ strong sud his merry men．

1 was never 80 effectually deterred from frequenting a man＂s honse hy any kind of Cerberus whstever as by the parade one made abont dining ane．

Thoreau，Walden，p． 155.

2t．To dine upon ；have to eat．
What wol ye dene？Chaucer，Summoner＇s Tale，1． 129.
dine（din），$n$ ．［＜dine，v．Cf．dinner．］1．Dinner． ＂And dinns ye mind，love Gregor，＂she says，
How we we thang sat at dine，
How we chang＇d the rings frae our fiogers，
Fair Annie of Lochroyan（Child＇s Psllads，II．102）．
2．Dinner－time ；midday．
And by there came a harper fine，
That harped to the king at dine．
We tws hse paidl＇t i＇thian Ballsds，II．242） From mornin＇sun the dine

Burns，Auld Lang Syne．
［Obsolete or provincial in both senses．］
dinero（dē－nā́rṑ），n．［Sp．，＜L．denarius，a sil－ ver coin：see denarius．］A Peruvian silver coin，the tenth of a sol，or about one United States dime．
diner－out（di＇nèr－out＇），$n$ ．One who is in the habit of dining from home，and in company； one who accepts many invitations to dinner．
A lihersl landlord，graceful diner－out．Mrs．Browning． Thls is a very tiresome device，ssvouring too much of the professional diner－out．

The Athenoeum，No．3141，p． 15.
dinetical†（di－net＇i－kal），a．［＜Gr．dovntós， whirled around，verbal adj．of deveiv，whirl around；cf．divn，divos，a whirling．］Whirling round；turning on an axis；spinning．
It hsth ．．A dinetical motion and rowls upon its own
A sphericsl igure is most commodious for dinetical mo－ tlon，or revolution upon its own sxis．

Ray，Works of Creation，ii．
dinette（di－net＇），n．［F．，dina．of diner，dinner， ＜diner，dine：see dine，r．］A sort of prelimi－ nary dinner；a luncheon．See extract under dinner－hour．
ding ${ }^{1}$（ding），$v . ;$ pret．and pp．dinged or dung， ppr．dinging．［＜ME．dingen，dyngen（strong verb，pret．dang，dong，pp．dungen），strike， throw，beat；not in AS．，the alleged＊dencgan being unauthenticated；prob．of Scand．origin： Icel．dengja，hammer，$=$ Sw．dänga $=$ Dan． denge，bang，beat（weak verbs）．］I．trans． 1. To strike；beat；throw or dash with violence．
we sanl noght byde，lut dyng tham doune，
Tylle all be dede，with－onten drede．
York Plays，p． 01.
Christe suffered most mekely and paciently his enemies for to dinge out with sharpe scourges the bloude that was bet weue his skyn snd his flesh．

State Trials，W．Thorpe，an． 1407.
Sur．Down with the door．
B．Jonson，Alchemist，v． 3.
Then Willie lifted up his foot，
And dang him down the stair
Sweet Willie and Fair Maisry（Child＇s Baliads，II．337）． Every scute reader，upon the first sight of a pedantick
icence，will be ready with these like words to ding the hicence，will beread distance from him
im．
Milton，Areopagitica，p． 32.
To see his poor auld mither＇s pot
Thus dung in staves．
2．To prove too much for；beat；nomplus． ［Scotch．］

The stresm Wgs strang，the mald was stont，
And laith，laith to be darg，
But，ere she wan the Lowden ban
Her fair colour was wan．
Young Benjie（Child＇s Ballsds，II．301）．
But a＇your doings to rehearse
Wad ding a Lawlaud tongue or Erse．
Burns，Address to the Deil．
3．To beat；thrash．［Scotch．］
As fisir greets［cries］the bairn that is duny sifter noon he that is dung before noon．

Scotch Proverb（Ray，Proverbs， $2 d$ ed．，1678，p．358）． 1＇d just like to ding that msn $o^{\prime}$ s shoemaker－sending me home a pair o boots like thls when well he knew whst
stste my feet were in．W．Black，In Far Lochaber，vii．
Dinged work，embossed work，done by means of blows II intrane surace and depress the other．
II，intrans． 1 †．To strike．
Jason grippede graithly to a grym sworde，
Dange on the deuyll with a derffe wille．
2．To bluster；storm．
He huffs and dinge，because we will not spend the little we have left to get him the title of Lord Strut．Arbuthnot． 3．To descend；fall；come down：used as in the phrase＂It＇s dingin＇on，＂applied to a fall of rain or snow．［Scotch．］

He beadiong topsie turvie dingd downe
Marston，Antonio and Mellida，II．，iv．3．
4．To be defeated or overturned；yield． ［Scotch．］

But facts are chlels that winns ding
Burns，A Dream．

## dingy

ding ${ }^{2}$（ding），$v$ ．［Imitative；cf．ding－dong and ring．］I，intrans．To sound，as a bell；ring， especially with wearisome continuance．
The din of carts，snd the accnrsed dinging of the dnst－
II．trans．To keep repeating；impress by reiteration：with reference to the monotonous striking of a bell．
If I＇m to have any good，let it come of itself ；not keep dinjing it，dinging it Goldsmith，She Stoops to Conquer，ji．
Git
ding ${ }^{3}$（ding），$v$ ．t．Same as dang ${ }^{2}$ ．
ding ${ }^{4}$ t，$n$ ．An obsolete variant of dungl．Com－ pare dingy ${ }^{1}$ ．
ding－dong（ding＇dông），$n$ ．［A reduplication of ding ${ }^{2}$ ，in imitation of the sound of a bell．Cf equiv．Sw．dingdang，dingelidang $=$ Dan．ding－ dang．］1．The sound of a bell，or any simi－ lar sound of repeated strokes．－2．A device in which two bells of different tone are struck alternately，used in striking the quarter－hours on a clock．－To go at or to it ding－dong，to fight in good esrnest．

His courage was flush＇d，he＇d venture a hrush，
And thus they went to it ding－dong．Old Ballad dinged（dingd），$a$ ，or $a d v$ ．［A weak form of danged，pp．of dang ${ }^{2}$ ，which is a compromise with damin．］Darned：a mild form of damned． ［U．S．］
If I ever takes another［thrashing］．．．msy I be dinged，
II．Fatterson，quoted in Trans．Amer．Philol．Ass．，XIV． 47 dinghy，dingey（ding＇gi），n．［＜Beng．dingī，a boat，wherry，passage－boat，ding $\bar{\alpha}$（cerebral d）， a ship，sloop，coasting－vessel．］An East Indian name for a boat varying in size in different lo－ calities．The dinghies of Bombsy are from 12 to 20 feet long， 5 to 7 feet broad，sed ahout 2 feet deep，with 8 raking mast，and are nsiggsted by three or four nine．The din－ ghles of Calcutts sre smsil passage－loosts for the poorer classes，rarely nsed with a sail；they are not painted，but mhip＇s working boat，especislly to the smallest boat of s man－of－war；sund in soine psrts of the United States it is used for a flat－bottomed boat，which is also called \＆dory． Also written dhirgy，dingy，dingee，and dinky．
The Commissioner was fain to set out sleepy and break－ fastless towards the shore in the dingy，accompanied by guns，ammunition，false birds，and the paraphernalis of the fatsl srt．Shore Birds，p． 30 dingily ${ }^{1}$（din＇ji－li），adv．［＜dingy ${ }^{1}+-l y^{2}$ ．］In a dingy manner；soas to give a dingy appearance． A kind of careless peignoir of \＆dark－blue material，
dimly aud dingily plasded with black．
dingily ${ }^{2}+$（ding＇i－li）adv．［＜ ding $1+-l y^{1}$ ）$+-l y^{2}$ ．］Forcibly，as one that dings a thing down；downright．
These be so manifest，so plain，and do confnte so dingily the sentence and saying of Floribell．
${ }^{\text {Philpot，}}$ Works（ed．Parker Soc．），p． 370.
dinginess（din＇ji－nes），$n$ ．The quality of being dingy or tarnished；a shabby or soiled appear－
dingle ${ }^{1}$（ding＇gl），n．［Supposed to be auother form of dimble，q．v．］1．A small，secluded， and embowered valley．

1 know each lane，and every alley greeo，
Dingle，or hushy dell of this wild wood．
Milton，Comns，1． 312.
The stream thenceforward stole along the bottom of the dingle，and made，for that dry land，o pleassunt warlling in
the leaves．R．L．Stevenson，siverado squsters，p． 129 2．The protecting weather－shed built around the entrance to a house．［North．New Eng．］
dingle ${ }^{2}$（ding＇gl），v．i．；pret．and pp．dingled， ppr．dingling．［Sc．，var．of dimic and dindle ${ }^{1}$ ． Cf．Dan．dingle $=$ Sw．dingla，dangle，swing， vibrate．］To shake；vibrate．
Garring the very stane－snd－lime wa＇s dingle wi＇his dingle－dangle（ding＇gl－dang＇gl），adv．［Re－ duplication of dangle．Cf．Dan．dingeldangel， n．，gewgaws，bobs．］Loosely ；in a dangling manner．
Boughs hauging dingle－dangle over the edge of the dell． Wartun，On Milton＇s Juvenile Poems．
Dingley Act．See act．
dingo（ding＇gō），$n$ ．［Native Australian name．］ The Australian dog，Canis dingo，of wolf－like appearance and extremely ficree．The esis are short sud erect，the tail is rather bushy，and the hair is of a reddish－dun color．It is very destructive to flocks，sind
 thrift．］A spendthrift．

Wilt thon，therefore，a drunkard be，
A dingthrift and a knave？
dinowl（din＇ji）Drant，tr．of Horace＇s Satires，i．



Dingo（Corris dingo）．
1．Foul；dirty．［Prov．Eng．］－2．Soiled；tar－ nished；of a dusky color；having a dull－brown－ ish tinge．
Even the Posthoy aud the Postman，which seen to have heen the best conducted and the moat prosperous，were wretchedly printed on seraps of dingy paper，such as would not now bo theught good cnough for street hallada，

> Macaulay, Illst. Eng., xxl.

The snow．iall，too，looked inexpreallhy dreary（I had almoat called it dingy）coming down through an stmo． aphere of clty amoko．

$$
\text { Mawthorme, Blithedale Romance, p. } 18 .
$$

Other men，scorched by aun，and caked with layers of Bulgarian dust，looked diareputally dingy and travel－ solled．Arch．Forbes，Souvenirs of some Coutlinents，p． 86 ．
＝Syn．2．Tarnlahed，rusty，dull．
dingy ${ }^{2}, n$ ．See dinghy．
dinical（din＇i－kal），a．［＜Gr．סivoc，a whirling， ＋－ical．Cf．dinetical．］Pertaining to giddi－ ness：applied to medieines that remove giddi－ ness．Thomas，Med．Diet．
Dinictis（dī－nik＇tis），n．［NL．，\＆Gr．סeєvós，ter－ rible，large，+ iктic，a weasel or marten．］A genus of fossil fcline quadrupeds，having a lower tubercular behind tho sectorial molar． Leidy， 1854.
Dinifera（di－nif＇e－ri̊），n．pl．［NL．，neut．pl．of dinifcrus：see diniferous．］An order of dino－ flagellate infuserians which have a transverse groove，and also usually a longitudinal one．
diniferous（di－nif＇e－rus），$a$ ．＜＜NL．diniferus， ＜Gr．divos，alse dívz，a whirling，$+\phi \in \rho \varepsilon \iota \nu=\mathbf{E}^{\boldsymbol{\prime}}$ ． bear ${ }^{1}$ ．］Pertaining to or having the eharacters of the Dinifera．
dining－room（di＇ning－rom），n，A room in which dinner is oaton，or the principal meals are taken；the room in which all meals are served in a dwelling－house or a liotel，or a room specially set apart for public feasts or onter－ tainments．
dinitro－．［＜di．2＋mitric．］ln chem．，a prefix signifying that the compound of the name of signifying that the compound of the name of
which it forms a part contains two nitro－groups $\left(\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right)$ ．
dinitrocellulose（dü－ní＂trō－sel＇ū－lōs），$n$ ．［く
di－2 + vitric + cellulose $\left.{ }^{2}\right]$ A substance，anal－ di－2＋nitric＋cellulose ${ }^{2}$ ．］A substance，anal－ ogens to guncotton，bnt differing from it in being soluble in alcohol and ether，produced by the action of a mixture of sulphuric and mitrie acids on eotton．Collodion is a solution of this substance in other and alcohol．Also called soluble pyroxylin．
dink（dingk），$v . t$ ．［Origin obseure．］To deck； dress；adorn．［Scoteh．］
lo as you will－for me，I am now too old to dink nyaelt sallant to grace the bower of dames．Scott，Abbat，$x x$ ． dink（dingk），a．［Seo dink，$v$. ．］Neatly dressed； trim；tidy．［Scoteh．］Also denh．

My lady＇s dink，my lady＇s drest，
The flower and fancy o＇the weat，
Burne，My Lady＇s Gown．
The mechanle，in lils leathern apron，elbowed the dink and daluty dame，hls city mistreas．
dinman，dinmont（din＇mau，din＇mont），$n$ ．［Also dilmond，dimment；origin obseure；possibly a corruption of theelremonth，equiv．to yearling．］ A wether between one and two years old，or that has not yet been twice shoru．［North．Eng．and Scoteh．］
dinna（din＇ă）．［Sc．，＜do（Se．also div）＋na $=$ E．no ${ }^{\text {1 }}$ ade．So Sc．canna，wilna or uinna， isna，ete．］Do not．
Ilout lassle，．．．dinna be sae dooms down－hearted as
dinner（din＇ér），n．［＜ME．diner，dyner，＜OF．
clisner，dinner，or 1ather breakfast，F．diner，din－ ner；prop．inf．，OF．elisner，F．diner，dine，used as a noun ：see cline．］1．Tho principal meal of the day，taken at inidday or later，even in the evening．In medieval and moderu Europe the commen

## Dinopis

grsetlee，lown to the midile of the elghteenth century， was to take tha meal about madday，or in more prmalty fimes even as early as or to a．．．．In France，under the ald reghme，the ommer－hour was at 2 or 3 in the aiter
 watponed．The cuatum of dluing at 6 o＇clock or Ister has thee become common，except in the country，where early dimer is atill the general practlec．See extract under dinner－hour．

## They washed togyder and wyped bothe，

Lytell Geste of Robym IIodic（Chlld＇s Ballads，V．c0） Let me not stay a jot for dinner：go，get it ready．
2．An entertainment ；a feast；a dinner－party
Thenne Nychodemus receyucd hym in to hia house and made hym a grete dyner．

Jozeph of Arimathic（E．E．T．S．），p． 29 ．
He that will make the Feste will seye to the Hostellere， Arraye for me，to morwe，a gode oyner， 1 or 80 many tolk
Behold，I have prepared my dinner．Mat，xxll． 4.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { To-morrow, li we live, } \\
& \text { Our ponderoua subire wll give } \\
& \text { A grand polltical dinner } \\
& \text { To half the squirelings near. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Tennyson，Maud，xx
dinner（din＇er），v．i．［＜dinner，n．］To take diuner；dine．［Scoteh．］

Sae far I sprachled in，the brae， I dinner＇d wi＇a lerd．
dinner－hour（din＇èr－our）， dinner is taken ；dinner－time．Soe dinner．
The Court dinner－hour，In the reign of fieorge IIT．，was at the Ilanoverian hour of four o＇clock．Durlag the relgi of George IV．It gradually erept up to alx oclock，and fually became ateady st the Indian hour of seven，and so remalned untll the relgm of Iler Most gracloua Majesty， Then the formal court dimner－holer became eight oclock These innovatons on the national hours of meals did not quence adinette at two oclock was prescriled．This has ever alnce been the Javourlte Court ueal，being in reality a sulstantlal hot repast，which has exploded the old－fash－ loned luncheon of celd vands．

The Quen（Lomden newspaper）
dinnerless（din＇ér－les），a．［＜dimer＋－less．］ Having no dinuer or food；fasting．
Te dine with Dukc Ilumphrey，Importing to be dinner
Then with another humorons ruth remark d
The lusty mowers labourhyg dinmerles．
Geralnt．
dinnerly（din＇ér－li），a．［＜dinner $\left.+-l y{ }^{1}.\right]$ Of or pertaining to dinner．Copley．
dinner－table（din＇er－tā́bl），n．The table at which dinner is eaten
dinner－time（din＇èr－tim），n．The usual time of dining；the diuner－hour．See dinuer．

At dinner－time，
I pray you，have in mind where we must meet．
Ati．What hour la＇t，Lollio？
Lol．Towards belly－heur，sir．
Ali．Dinner time
Yiddleton，Clangeling，1． 2
Ilove on；for it grows towards dinner－fine．
Cutton，In Walton＇a Augler，31．249．
dinner－wagon（din＇er－wag＂on），n．A set of light shelves，as a dumb－waiter，usually mounted on casters and easily movable，for tho service of a dining－room．Compare dumb－icaiter．
dinnery（din＇ér－i），$a_{\text {．}}$［＜dinner $\left.+-y^{1}.\right]$ Sug－ gesting dinner；having the odor of dinner．
I．．．distiked the dinnery atmosphere of the salle à
msnger．
Mrs．Gaskell，Curlous if True．
dinnle（din＇nl），$v, i_{*}$ ；pret．and pp．dimnled，ppr． dinnling．［Sc．：see dindle ${ }^{1}$ ．］1．Same as din－ dlel．－2．To make a great noise．

The dinlin drums alarm cur ears，
Fergusson，Poems，1I． 28.
dinnle（din＇nl），$n$ ．［Se．，くdimnle， $\boldsymbol{v}$.$] A tromu－$ lous motion，especially with reverberation；a vibration；a thrill．［Scoteh．］
Ane aye thinks，at the first dinnle o＇the sentence，they hae heart eneugh to die rather than blde out the sax weeks，but they aye blde tho sax weekz out for a that．

Scott，Ileart of Mild－Lothian，$x \times v$
dino－．［NI＿．，ete．，also sometimes deino－，＜Gr． detvos，terrible，fearful，mighty，\＆deos，fear，ter－ ror．］An element in many seientifie words of Greek origin，meaning＇terrible，mighty，huge．＇ dinobryian（din－ō－bri＇i－an），a．and $n$ ．［＜Dino－ the characters of the Dinobryina．

II．n．A member of the Dinobryina．
Dinobryidx（din－ō－brī＇i－dē），n．pl．［NLs， Dinobryon + －idle．］A family of flagellate in－ fusorians，represented by the genera Dinobryon and Ejpipyxis．
 nobryon＋－ina ${ }^{2}$ ．］1．In Ehrenberg＇s system of classification（1836），a family of loricate un－ appendaged infusorians of ehaugeable form． 2．In Stein＇s system of elassification（1878），a family of flagellate iufusoriaus，represented by the genera Dinobryon and fipipyxis．
Dinobryon（di－nob＇ri－0n），n．［NL．，＜Gr．divos， a whirling，a round area，f $\beta$ pivv，seaweed， trec－moss，lichen．］A genus of collar－bearing monads or flagellate infusorians，type of the family Dinobryide．These animalcules Inhablt freah water．They are blflageliate，with one long and one short flagellum，attached by a posterlor coniractlle llgament within the individual cell mation of zoolds．The up by muccessive terminal gem－ color－bandasnd usually endoplasm containa two latera eye．The beat－knowis specles is $D$ ．sertularia．Also writ ten Dinobryua．Ehrenbery，I83．
Dinoceras（dī－nos＇©－ras），n．［NL．．，＜Gr．סecoós， terrible，mighty，＋кर́pas，horn．］One of the geu－ era of the Dinocerala，giving name to the group： so called from the extraordinary protuberances of the skull，representing three pairs of horn－ cores．The apeclen，as D．mirabile，D．Laficepe，were huge ungulates，with s－toed leet and 3 palrs of herus， 6 molars，

long，treuchant upper canhuex，and no upper lncisors． Thitr remains occur in the early Tertlary deposits of North America．
Dinocerata（di－nō－ser＇a－tif），n．pl．［NL．$L_{0}$, pl． of Dinocera $(t-)$ s．］A group of extinet Eocene perissodactyl mammals．ly some the forma are field to constitute an order；by others they are referred to an order Amblypola（whleh see），or placed in a fannlly Cintatheriide（which see）．The leading genera are Uinta－ dinocerate（dī－nos＇é－＇āt），a．and $n$ ．I．$a$ ．Pcr－ taining to the Dinocerata．

II．$n$ ．One of the Dinocerata．
Dinoflagellata（din－ō－flaj－e－lā＇tä），n．pl．［NT．． neut．pl．of dinofagellatus：see＂dinoflagellate．］ Those flagellate infusorians commonly called Cilioflagellata（which see）．The name was given becanse the structure before regarded as a gtrdle of cllia seemed to be a second thagellum lying in the transverse grouve whalch bearly all these Inflnsorlans jussers in ad－
altion to the longitudnal one．The Dinotagellata are named as class，and divhled into Adinida and Dinifera． Mälsehli．
dinoflagellate（din－ō－flaj＇e－làt），a．［く NL．（li－ noflagellatus，＜Gr．סivos，a whirling，a round area，+ NL．flagellum：see flagellum．］Per－ taining to or liaving the claracters of the Jino－ flagellata；ciliotlagellate，in the usual sense of that word．
dinomic（di－120m＇ik），$a$ ．$[<\mathrm{Gr} . \delta t-1$ wo－，$+20=$ $\mu o ́ s, ~ a ~ d i s t r i c t ~(o r ~ v o \mu и ̆, ~ d i s t r i b u t i o n), ~ く v 仑 \mu \varepsilon \iota v, ~$ distribute．］Belonging to two of the great divisions of the earth：used in relation to the distributiou of plants
Dinomyidæ（dī－11ọ－mī＇i－dẽ），n．pl．［NL．，＜Di－ nomys + －ide．］A family of hystricomorphic rodents of South America，combining charac－ ters of the cavies，agoutis，and chinchillas with the general appearanee of the paca．They have he upper lip cleft，contrary to the rule in this serles of ro－ dents．There la but one genus，pinotay this series of ro－ Dinomys（dínō－mis），\％．［NL．（Peters，1873）， ＜Gr．denós，terrible，mighty，＋$u \overline{\text { ivs }}=$ E．mouse．］ The typical and only genus of the family $D i-$ nomyida＇．D．branicki，the only specles，resembles the pacs；it is about 2 feet loug，with s bushy taill 9 Inches pelage harsh of ant，the ears aud limis short，and the and may white spots on the back and head．It fuhalits Peru．
Dinopidz（dī－nop＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，＜Dinopis ＋－ide．］A family of saltigrade spiders dis－ tinguished by very long and fine extremities． and alt lir the middle with the irunt pair of legs stretched

Dinopis（di－nō＇pis），n．［NL．，＜Gr．devemmós， $\delta \varepsilon \omega \ln \psi(-\omega \pi-)$ ，fieree－eyed（of the Erinyes），＜$\delta \varepsilon t-$ $\nu 6$ ，terrible，fierce，$+\dot{\omega} \psi$ ，eye．］A genus of spiders，typical of the family Dinopida．

Dinornis（dī－nôr＇nis），n．［NL．，less prop．Deinor－ uis，＜Gr．devvós，terrible，mighty，＋ópvıs，bird．


Skeleton of Dinornis The typical and only genus of the extinet family $D i$ nornithide．Numer－ ous specles，as $D$ ．gi－ ganteus，D．elephanto－ pus，etc．，have been described by Owen， differing much in size， the largest must have high，and liad thigh bones stouter than those of a horae．The general figure of these huge flightless birds was like that of the ostrich，but the aize was much greater，and atively and absolute． ly much stouter．See

Dinornithes（di－
nôr＇ni－thēz），n．pl． ［NL．，pl．of Dinor nis（－ornitlu－）．］A general name of the moas and moa－like birds；a superfamily containing the Dinornithide and Palaptcrygida． Also called Immanes．
dinornithic（di－nôr－nith＇ik），a．［＜Dinornis （－ornith－）＋－ic．］Pertaining to or having the characters of the Dinornithide；moa－like．

A large bird，combining dinornithic and struthious char－ Actera．

A．Newton，Encyc．Brit．
Dinornithidæ（dī－nôr－nith＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL． ＜Dinornis（－ornith－）$+-i d 0_{0}$ ］A family of gi－ gantic extinct ratite birds of New Zealand；the moas．They were characterized by an enormous devel－ opment of the legs and pelvis in comparison with the rest of the akeleton，a ratite or flat sternum，and rudimen tary wings．The extinction of the group is quite recent， since portions of the soft parts have been found，and tra－
ditions are current lespecting the living birds；but the period to which they survived is hot exaetly known．See

Dinornithoideæ（di－nôr－ni－thoi＇dē－ē），n．pl． ［NL．，く Dinornis（－ornith－）＋－oidece．］A super－ family of birds：same as Dinornithes or Im－ manes
dinos（dínos），n．；pl．dini（－nī）．［Gr．divos，a whirling，a round area，a round vase or goblet Cf．dinus．］In Gi．antiq．，a large open vase of full curved shape．It may be considered a form of the crater．
dinosaur（dínọ－sâr），n． One of the Dinosauria． Also spelled deinosaur．
Dinosauria（dī－nō－sâ
ri－ä），n．pl．［NL．，less prop．Deinosauria，く Dino－ saurus，q．v．］A group of extinct Mesozoic rep－ tiles，mostly of gigantic or colossal size．They were characterized by distinctly socketed teeth；generally flat or slightly cupped vertebrex， aome of which were opistho－ more vertebre；numerous can． dal vertebre；a structure of the akull in many respects in－ termediate between the croco－ dilian and lacertilian typea limbs．fore limbe ambulatory or saltatory lavicles．and hind limbs usually disnown to have had clavicles；and hind limbs uaually disproportionately de－ veloped，and with the pelvis presenting a series of modifl
cations tending toward the characters of birds，on which account the group is also called Oraithoscelida（which see） The ornithic atrncture of the lega is best seen in the smaller genera，such as Compsognathus；it is exhibited in the preaence of a cnemial crest，the reduction of the distal end of the flbula，the disposition of the distal end of the tibia，and the relations of the astragalus．In some gen－ era there was a bony dermal armor，in some cases devel oping great spines．The Dinoscuria were a polymorphic as wetl as an extensive group，the limits of which are not by them．They ranged in size from that of the huge iguanodon down to about two feet．By aome they are sup posed to have included the remote ancestora of birds； others flnd in them features that recall mammals，espe cially pachyderms．The order is by some divided into Dinosauria proper and Compsognatha（which see）；it is into Saurovoda，Stegosauria，Ornithopoda，Theropoda，and Halloporopoda，Stegosauria，Ornithopoda，Theropoda，and dinosauri
dinosaurian（dī－nọ－sấri－an），a．and $n$ ．［＜$D i$ nosauria＋－an．］I．a．Pertaining to or hav－ ing the characters of the Dinosauria．
II．n．One of the Dinosauria．
Also deinosaurian．
Dinosaurus（dī－nō－sâ＇rus），n．［NL．，〈Gr．¿єıvós， terrible，mighty，$+\sigma a \tilde{v} \rho o \varsigma$, a lizard．］The typi－
cal genus of Dinosauria．Waldheim，1848．Also
Deinosaurus． the genus Dinotherium
dinotheria，$n$ ．Plural of dinotherium， 2.
Dinotheriidæ（dīnō－thē－rīi $i-d \bar{e}), n . p l$ ．［NL． ＜Dinotherium＋－idie．］The familyrepresented by the genus Dinotherium，and commonly re ferred to the order Proboscidea with the ele phants，mastodons，etc．Also Deinotheria Dinotherium（dī－nộ－théri－um），n．［NL．，＜Gr． ঠecvós，terrible，mighty，＋Anpiov，＜anj, a wild beast．］1．A genus of extinet proboscidean quadrupeds of
great size，re－
lated to the ele－
phants，mam－ moths，and mas－ todons．It had（？） incisors in the upper jaw，no canines 2 in premolars and 3 mo－ lars in each half of eacll jaw－all in po－ aition at once，the

nilk molars as usual in diphyodont inammala－and enor mous lower incisors，turned down or away from the mouth the end of the under jaw being modifled to correspond． Asia，the best－known of which is $D$ ．giganteum，from Ep pelsheim near Mainz，estimated to have been abont 18 feet long．$c_{0}$ Pl dinotheria（－ä）Au animal of the genus Dinotheriun；a dinothere．

Also spelled Deinotherium．
dinoxid（di－nok＇sid），$n$ ．An erroneous form of dioxid．
dinsome（din＇sum），a．［＜din＋some．］Full of din or noise；noisy．［Scoteh．］

Block and atuddie ring and reel
Wi＇dinsome clamour．
Burns，Scoteh Drink．
dint（dint），n．［＜ME．dint，dynt，dunt，also dent（whence the other E．form dent ${ }^{1}$ ，q．v．）， AS．dynt，a blow，＝Icel．dyntr，dynta，assimi－ lated dyttr，a dint（as a nickname），＝Sw．dial． clunt，astroke．Perhapsakin to L．tundere，beat， strike，thump：see the verb．］1．A blow；a stroke．

The Duke had dyed of the dynt doutlea anon，
But the souerayn hym－seluon was aurly enarmyt．
Destruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），1． 1237.

## That mortal dint，


2．A mark made by a blow or by pressure on a surface：now dent．－3．Force；power：now chicfly in the phrase by dint of：as，by dint of argument．
Strong were our sires，and as they fouglat they writ
Conquering with force of arm and dint of wit．
Dryden，On＂The Double Dealcr．
And now by dint of fingers and of eyes，
A lesson in her tongue．Byron，Don Juan．
Painfully struggling into being，like the other states of the Peninsula，by dint of flerce，unintermitted warfare
dint（dint），v．t．［＜ME．dynten，dunten，strike， beat（not in AS．），＝Icel．dynta，dint，$=\mathrm{SW}$ ． dial．dunta，strike，shake；from the noun See leutl，v．］To make a mark or depression on or in by a blow or stroke：now usually dent．

His wounds worker，that with lovely dart
Dinting lis brest had bred his reatlesse paine．
Spenser，F．Q．，V1．x． 31
dintless（dint＇les），a．［＜dint＋－less．］With－ out a dint or dent．

Lichen and mosses，
cy of the earth，veiling witheek creatures the first mer rocks．$\quad$ Ruskin，Modern Painters，$V$
dinumeration $\dagger\left(\mathrm{d} \overline{\mathrm{i}}-\mathrm{n} \overline{\mathrm{u}}-\mathrm{me}-1 \bar{a}^{\prime}\right.$ shon），n．［＜L． dinumeratio（ $n-$ ），a counting over，$\langle$ dinumerare， pp．dinumeratus，count over，くdi－for dis－，apart ＋numerare，count：see number，numerate．］ 1 ． The act of numbering singly．Johnson．－2．In rhet．，same as aparithmesis．
nuluo（dē nwō＇vọ）．［It．，＜L．de novo，q．v．］ In music，anew；again：a direction to repeat dinus（di＇nus），n．［NL．，＜Gi．divos，a whirling vertigo．］In pathol．，vertigo；dizziness．
 óßonbs，olool．］A silver coin of ancient Greece， of the value of two obols．See obol．
dioc．An abbreviation of diocese and diocesan．
diocesan（di＇ō－sē－sạn or dī－os＇e－sạu），a．and $n$ ． ［ $<$ ME．dyocesan（n．），＜OF．dioeesain，F．dio－ césain $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．It．diocesano，$\langle\mathrm{ML}$ ．diœcesanus，
pertaining to a diocese，＜LLL．dioecesis，a diocese： see diocese．］I．a．Pertaining to a diocese．
The diocesan jurisdiction was helpless without the king＇s assistance．
Diocesan courts，the consistorial or consistory courts in the Church of England．
II．n．1．A bishop as related to his own dio－ ccse；one in possession of a diocese and having the ecclesiastical jurisdictiou over it．
1 have heard it has been advised by a diocesan to his interior clergy，that they ahoud read some of the moast 2t．One of the clergy or people in a diocese；a diocesener．
Faithful lovers who $\ldots$ are content to rank themselves humble diocesans of old Bishop Valentine． Lamb $^{\text {Latentine＇s Day．}}$
diocese（di＇ō－sēs），$n$ ．［Formerly less prop．dio－ coss；＜ME．diocise，〈 OF．diocise，diocese，F．dio－ cèse $=$ Pr．diocezi，diocesa $=$ Sp．diócesi，diócesis $=$ Pg．diocese，diecese $=\mathrm{It}$. diocesi $=\mathrm{D}$ ．diocese $=$ G．diöcese，＜L．diocesis，a governors＇s juris－ diction，a district，LL．and ML．a bishop＇s jurisdiction，diocese，く Gr．סєoiкクоця，honsekeep－ ing，administration，a province，a diocese， бtookiv，keep house，conduct，govern，く diá， through，＋oikeiv，inhabit，dwell，¿okos，a dwell－ ing，a house，$=L_{\text {．vicus，a village（ }>\text { ult．E．}}$ wick，a town），＝Skt．veça，a house．］1．A district or division of a country；a province： now obsolete except when used with refer－ ence to Norway，an episcopal diocese（stift）of which，as a geographical division of the coun－ try，is sometimes regarded as a province， though it has no provincial civil administration．
Wild boars are no rarity in thia diocess，which the Moors hunt and kill in a manly pastime．

L．Addizon，West Barbary，ii．
2．Under the Roman empire after Diocletian and Constantine，a subdivision of a prefecture， comprising a number of provinces ；hence，a cor－ responding extent of territory as an ecclesiasti－ cal division，including a number of provinces or eparchies，each province again containing a number of parœeiæ，which themselves finally came to be called dioceses in the following（mod－ ern）sense．－3．The district，with its popula－ tion，falling under the pastoral care of a bishop． The local compass of his［a bishop＇a］anthority we term
Iooker，Eecles．Polity，vii． 8 ． Meletius of Antioch and the several religious persons famous for severe un－ dertakings．Jer．Taylor，Worka（ed．1835），1． 108.
The boundaries of the kingdom or principality became the bolndaries of the bishop＇s diocese，and，as kingdons ries of the dioceses became in Britain，as in Gaul，the best guide to the earlier geography of the conntry． diocesenert（dī－ọ－sē＇se－nér），u．［＜diocese + －en－er；the term．appar．after that of parish－ ion－er，ME．parissh－en．］One who belongs to a diocese．
They say this unity in the bishop or the rector doth not create any privity between the parishioners or dioceseners， more than if there were several bishops，or aeveral par－
sons．
Bacon，works．
diocesst，$\%$ ．An obsolete form of diocese．
diock（dī＇ok），$n$ ．A name of the crimson－beaked weaver－bird，Quelea sanquinirostris，of Africa． dioctahedral（di－ok－ta－hē＇dral），a．［＜$d i-2+$ octaliedral．］In crystäl．，having the form of an octahedral prism with tetrahedral summits．
Dioctes（dīok＇tëz），n．［NL．，＜Gr．סєбктทs equiv．to ঠєюктйр，a pursuer，＜$\delta \iota \omega \kappa \varepsilon ข$ ，pursue．］ 1．In entom．，a genus of adephagous beetles， of the family Carabide．－2．In ornith，a ge－ nus of tyrant flycatchers，of the family Tyran－ nidse．The type is D．pyrrholoma of Mexico． Reichenbach， 1850.
 diodos，a passage through，＜día，through，+ ódos， way；so called because many of the species grow by the waysides．］A genus of decumbent herbs， natural order Rubiacere，natives of the warmer regions of America and Africa．The apecies are rather pretty trailing ahrubs，with small white flowers The two North American apectes，$D$ ．virginica and $D$ ． teres，are called
Diodon（ ${ }^{1}{ }^{\prime}$＇ō－
don），$n$ ．［NL．，
＜Gr．$\delta_{\text {－}}$ ，two－，

+ ódóv，Ionic form of bidoís （ảdovt－）
tootle．$\overline{=} \mathrm{F}$. ichth．：（a）A genus of globo－


Sca－porcupine（Diodon hystrix）．

## Diodon

ashes，of the suborder Crymnodontes and order Plectofnatio．The faws are tiphed with ivory－IIk namel instend of teeth；this beak is undivided in eac Jaw，so that there appears to ne R tooth Ahove and ancther
helow，whence the name．D．hystrix，of the East Indlan and Sonth Amertcan coasto，is sn example．Like the by swallowing slr，and the skin is beset with suliny pro－ yses：benco it ts knowe as porcupine－fith（b）［harei］ pine，sea－hedgethog，und prickly globe．fikh．（b）［l．c．］ A speeies of the genns Diorlon．－2．In ormith．，a genus of twe－toothed falcons of South Ameriea aame as Bidens，Diplodon，or Marpagus．Lesson， 1831．－3．In mammal．，a genus of cetaceans： same as Ziphius．－4．In herpel．，same as Ano－ don， 2.
Diodoninæ（dī＂ổ－dộ－ni＇nē），n．pl．［NL．，irreg． Diodon， $1,+$－ine．］A subfamily of gymno－ dont fishes：same as Diodontida．
diodont（di＇o－dont），a aud $n$ ．I．a．Having two lonticle．
II．n．A fish of the fumily Diorlontide．
Diodontidæ（dī－ō－don＇ti－dē），n．pl．［NL．，く Dio－ don（ $t-$ ）$, 1,+$－idur．］A family of gymnodont ploe－ tognath fishes，named frem the genua Diodon， ineluding all the kuown Diodontoilca．The body is covered with long gines often capable of erection，the belly a mflatable，and the dorail and anal fins are smanl，poste． rlor，and opposite．The gipectea are mostly mhanitants of ward far intu the temperate zones．they are georuly known as porcupine－fisters and globe ifshes
 don（t－）， $1,+$－ince．］A subfamily of gymnodont fishes，typified by the genus Diodon；the Dio－ clontide considered as a subfamily of Tetrao－ rlonlide．
diodontoid（dī－ō－don＇toid），a．and n．I．a．Per－ taining to or having tho eharacters of the Dio lontider or Diodontoidca．
II．$n$ ．A diodont．
 Diodon（t－），1，＋ooidca．］In Gill＇s system of classifieation，a superfamily of gymnodont plectognath fishes．The technical characters are： elvis；a nermaliy developed candal region：the inter paxiilary and dentary benes coosssified feto single suture ess arches，the aupramaxillary portiens extending later－ ally hehind；the ethmokl retracted backward under the rontal ；and the postrontals retracted finward to the sides of the supraocelpital and behind the frontals．
Diœcia（di－ē＇shiä），n．pl．［NL．，neut．pl．of dixe－ cious：soe diacious．］The twenty－second class of plants in the artificial systom of Linnmus． It comprehenda anch genera as lave male or atamen－bear－ ng flowera on one plant，and female or pistil－bearing flowera on ancther，as willows．
diocian，diecian（di－ō＇ehenn），a．［As dioci－ous ＋－an．］Same as diocious．
diœciopolygamous（dī－éshiō－pộ－lig＇ In bot．，pelygamous with a tondeney to dio－ cioueness，or to the provalence of flowers of one sex upon individual plants．
diocious，diecious（di－ē＇shus），$a . \quad\left[\left\langle N L_{\text {．dio－}}\right.\right.$ eious，＜Gr．dt－，two－，＋olkos，house．］1．In bot．， unisexual，the male and female flowers being borneon sep－
 borneonsep－ arate plants，
as in the wil－ low，priekly ash，and hemp．－ 2 ． flowers un－ like on dif－ ferent plants of the same speeies：used
only with morlifying prefixes，as androdia－
cious，when the flowers on some plants are all male and on others all hernaphrodite（a hypo－ thetical case），and gynodicrious，when they are in like manner female and hermaphrodite．－3． In zoöl．，sexually distinet ；haviug the two sexes in different individuals：opposed to monocious． Alse diacian，dioic，dioicous．
diœciously，dieciously（dī－éshus－li），adv．In a diocious manuer；with a tendency to dio－ cionsuess．
The reprodnctive organs are distributed monowelonsly diacciousty．Sachz，Botany（trans．），p． 309.
diœciousness，diecionsness（di－éshus－nes），n． The state or quality of being diœcious．Also diæcism，diccism．
Diociousness－gelfaterility－the propotency of pollee from mother individual over a plant a own pollen． Darwin，Different Forms of Flowers，p．25s．

1627
In many of the plants of this division［1Pteridophytal there is a strong tendency toward diuciousivess in the prothailia，and in the higher geoern it becomea the in－
Bescey，Botany，p． 862
diœecism（di－é＇sizm），n．$\quad[\langle\operatorname{dicce}(i o u s)+-i s n]$.
Same as diccionsness．
Diogenes－crab（dī－oj＇0－11ēz－krab），n．［So ealled from its choosing a shell for its residence；with allusion to the famous Cynie philosopher Diogc－ nes，who，according to the tradition，ehose to live in a tub．The name，Gr．$\Delta$ colemps，is prop． an adj．，$\Delta$ royevís，Zeus－born，$\langle$ Zeic（ $\Delta 10-$ ），Zeus （soe deity），＋－ycuns，－born：see－gen．］A West Indian hermit－erab of the genus Ccnobita and family Pagurile．
Diogenes－cup（dī－oj＇0－nēz－kup），n．The cup－ like eavity formed by the palm of the hand， when the fiugers are slightly bent，the little and third fingers being drawn over foward the thumb．
Diogenic（dī－ō－jon＇ik），a．［＜Dingenes（see Dio－ genes－crab）＋－ic．］Of，pertaining to，or re－ sembling Diogenes，a celebrated Greek phi－ losopher of the Cynie sehool，whe flourished in losopher of the Cynie sehool，whe fourished
We omit the serles of Socratle，or rather Dioyenic utter－ auces，not unhappy in their way，wherely the monster， ＂＂persuaded fito silence，＂seema soon after to have with．
dioic，dioicous（di＇oik，dī－oi＇kus），a．［＜Gr．dt－ two－，＋oikos，a house；same as diecc－i－ous，but two－，＋oikos，a house；8ame as chec－－－ous，but
imitating the Gr，spelling．］Same as diocious． Diomedea（dir ${ }^{\prime}$－mệ－dé＇$h$ ），n．［NL．，$\langle$ Diomedes， Gr．$\Delta o \mu \dot{\eta} \delta \eta \zeta$ ，a famous licro at the siege of Troy， lit．Zeus－counsoled，＜Zeir（ $\Delta \omega-$ ），Zous，$+\mu \bar{j} \delta o s$, pl．$\mu$ ind $a$ ，counsels．］The typical genus of the subfamily Diomedeine，containing most of the albatrosses．D．cxulens and ID．brachyura are characteristic examples．Seo eut under albatross．
Diomedeinæ（dī－ē－mō－dē－ī＇nē），\％．$\mu$ l．［NL．， Diomedea + －ine．＇．A subfamily of birds，of the family lrocellaride，including the albatrosses． They are characterized by haviug the hind toe ridmentary
and the noatrils disconnected Irom each other，ene on esch and the noatrils disconnected Irom each other，ene on esch
side of the base of the npper mandible．Diomedea is the slde of the base of the apper mandible，Dionaedea so the
typieal genus，and others，as $P$ Phobetria，are recognized lyy typleal genus，and others，as I＇hasbetria，are recognized ly Domaturals．see abatrozs．
Dionæa（dīō－néf），M．NL．，fem．of L．Dioncrus， ＜Gr．Atwraios，pertaining to Dione，fem．Diw vain，Aphrodite，〈 $\Delta$ cúvn，Dione，the mother of Aphrodite by Zeus，later applied to Aphrodito herself，＜Zeis（ $\Delta \omega-$ ），Zeus：sce Zcus，deity．］ 1. A genue of plants，natural order Droseracece． Only one apeelea la known，D．muscipula（Venus＇fify－trap），
a native of the sandy savannas of the Carolinas and Flor－


Venus＇s Fly－trap（Dimant musrifsla ）．
（Frota Gray＂s＂Genera of the Plants of the United States．＂）
ida．It lias a rosette of root－leaves，from which risea a niked scape hearing a corynab of rather large white fowers The leavea have a dilated letiole and a slightly stalked 2 －fobed lamina er appendage with three very delicato bairs sull a fringe of atont marginal bristles ou each lobe．The or other ingect the lobea of the leaf sumleniy close on the insect and capture it．This Is followed by the coplons se cretion of an achl licquil fur the digestion of the prey，and by its absorpition．This may be repented several timea by the same leal．
2．In entom．，a genus of dipterous iusects．Des－ toidy，1830．Also Dionea．

## Diophantine

dionym（di＇ō－nim），$n$ ．［＜Gr．didvepor，with two
 onym．］A name consisting of two terms；a binoruial name in zoölogy，ss llomo sapiens． Coucs．
dionymal（dī－on＇i－mal），a，［As dionym + al．$]$ Of or pertaining to a dionym；binomial ；bj－ nominal．
The hiromal（or dionymal）system．
J．A．Allen，The Auk，I． 352
Dionysia（dī－ō－nis＇j－ă），n．p］．［L．，＜Gr．Doovola （se．iepá，offerings），neut．pl．of Aloviouos，pertain－ ing to Dionysus：see Dionysus．］In classical antiq．，the orgiastio and dramatie festivals celo－ brated periodically in various parts of Greece， in honer of Dionysus or Bacchus．The most im－ portant of these lestlvals，in the historic period，were sonnally：the Kural er Lesser Dionysia，the lenaia，the Anthesteria，and the Dioaysia in the City，or Greater Dio－ nysia．The Leaser Dionyaia were a vintage－featlval，cele－ urated throngh the rural demes in the bointh of Poseideon Deceniber），with noiversal merritnent snil freelom from restraint，extended even to slaves．Playa were performed during this festival，and from tis characteristle songa and erved at Athens in the second half of March，with a grand procession，set chorus of boys，and the production in conmetition at the expense of the state，in the Dionyslac theater，in henor of the god，of the cemedies and tragettens of whel thoso aurviving constitnte our unost precious treasurea of anclent Ilterature．See Bacehus，Lemaia， Anthesteria，choragic，and chorayu．

## Dionysiac（dī－0．－nis＇i－ak），a．［＜L．Dionysia－

 cus，＜Gr．－ Dionysia，Dionysus．］In Gr．mytlı，of or per－ taining to the festivals called Dionysia，in hon－ or of Dionysus or Bacehus，the god of wiue； Bacehic．It（the Bacche］is a magnificent piay，aione smong ex tant Greek trayedies in pleturescue splendour，and in that anstained ylow of Dionywiac enthasiasm to which the keen frony lends the strength of contrast．

Eiseyc．Brit．，VIII．6is
Dionysiac amphora or vase．Saue as Bacthic am－ phora
Dionysian（dī－0－nis＇i－an），＜［＜Gr．Anviowos， pertaining to Dionysus（as a proper name，L． Dionysius），＜$\Delta$ írvaos，Diouysus：see Dionysus．］ 1．Same as Dionysiac．
The Dionysinn routs and processions．
C．O．Juller，Manull of Archeol．（trans．）， 8900 ．
2．Pertaining to or characteristic of Dionysius the Elder or Dionysius the Younger，tyrants of Syracuse（about 405－343 B．c．），both notorious for eruelty，but especially the former．
Ile ．．［Francial lived a life of republican ampllethy， of respect．

Hity the slightest want
Encyc．Bril．IX．©ss．
3．Pertaining to the abbot Dionysius Exiguns， who，in the sixth century，introduced the pres－ ent vulgar reckoning of the ycars．－Dtonysian period，a periol of 532 Jullan years，at the end of whilch luli moons fall on the same days ef the year．It was in－ Dionysius＇s ear．Sco ear¹． Dionysus（dī－ō－nì bus），n．［I．，also written Di－ onysos，＜Gr．Atovvoos，the earlier name of Bac－ chus：gee Bacchus．］In Gr．myth．，the youth－ ful and beautiful god of wine and the drama． Also called Bacchus．See Bacchus．
Dioōn（di－é＇on）， 2 ．［NL．，＜Gr．$\delta \ell-$, two－，$+\dot{\omega} \delta \nu=$ L．ovum，an egg．］A eyeadaceons genus of plants， of which there are only two species，natives of tropical Mexico．The stem is very short and stout， with a crown of large，rigid，and spine－tipped planate
leaver The lemale cone sion the alze of a child hent， each scale bearing two seeds as large as cheatnuts．The Dioonites（dī－ō－ō－nītōz），n．［NI＿．，く Dioön + －ites．］The generic name of a fossil plant be－ longing to the cycads，ocenrring in numerous localities in the Triassic and Jurassic of Europe． The genus Diönites，as inatitnted by Bornemaim，consistaz phyl
Diophantine（dī－ō－fan＇tin），a．［＜LL．Diophan－ tus，Gr．$\Delta$ tópavros，\＆proper name，+ －ine ${ }^{1}$ ．］Of or pertaining to Diophantus of Alexandria，a celebrated Greek arithmetician，who fleurished in the fourth ceutury，－Dtophantine analysis， indeterminate analysis：a method of solvng Diephan－ equations，the solutions belng rational numbera．The method consista in introducing an equation involving an indeterminate coefticient，in mich a way that the square of one of the unknowns may be eliminated．It therefore de－ Thends upon the ingennity and experience of the calculator． The following is an example：Required to separate a given andare nomber，N2，into the anm of two syuares．Let $x^{2}$ $a x-N$ ，where $a$ is indeterminate．Then，the anm of the $a x-\Sigma$ ，where $a$ is indeterminate．Then，the shum or this equal to $\mathrm{S}^{2}$ ，we hare $\left(1+a^{2}\right) x=2 a \mathrm{~N}^{2}$ ，or $x=2 \pi \mathrm{~S}^{2} /\left(1+a^{2}\right)$ ， wheb is rationel．

## diophthalmus

diophthalmus（di－of－thal＇mus），u．［NL．，くGr． lus， 3 ．
diophysite，diophysitism．See diphysite，etc． Dioplotherium（di－op－lō－thé＇ri－um），n．［NL．， by p onime by animals for defenso or attack，+ onpiov，
$\theta \eta \mathrm{p}$, a wild beast．］A genus of fossil sirenians from South Carolina，characterized by the pres－ ence of two incisors，whence the name．
diopside（dī－op＇sid or－sīd），$n$ ．［＜Gr．diow $\iota$ ，a view through（ $\langle\delta i ́ a$, through，$+\delta\langle\psi \iota s$ ，a view），+ －ide ${ }^{2}$ ．］A variety or subspecies of pyroxene， containing as bases chiefly calcium and mag－ nesium，with more or less iron．It occurs In pris－ matic crystals，of a vltreous luster，and of a pals－green or a greenish－or yellowish－white color．Fine speciment Also called alalite snd vnussite
Diopsis（di－op＇sis），$n$ ． ö $\psi \stackrel{\varsigma}{5}$ ，view．Cf．diopside．］1．In cutom．，a ge－ nus of dipterous in－ sects，of the family Muscida，or flies．It is charscterized by the immense prolongation of the sides of the head， which thus appears as If
it were furnished with lowere furnished with long horus knobbed at species are from tropical spegions of the old world． 2．A genus of tur－ bellarian worms．

dioptase（dī－op＇tās），
r．dioptase，〈 Gr．dıá，through，＋òтreoia，
 Emerald copper ore；silicate of copper，a trans－ lucent mineral，occurring erystallized in six－ sided prisms．
diopter（dī－op＇têr），n．［Also，as L．，dioptra，〈Gr． deórtoa，a leveling instrument consisting of a plank turuing through a semicircle on a stand， and provided with sights at the two ends and a water－level，〈 $\delta \dot{\text { é }}$ ，through，$+\dot{o} \pi \tau-, V^{* i \pi}$ ，iu б $\psi \varepsilon \sigma \theta a l$ ，see，óттько́s，optic，etc．：see optic．］ 1. An ancient form of theodolite．－2．The ali－ dade or index arm of a graduated circle．－ 3 ． An instrument used in craniometry for obtain－ ing projections of the skull．－4．A dioptric． dioptra，n．Plural of dioptron．
dioptrate（dī－op＇trāt），a．［＜Gr．drá，through， $+\dot{0} \pi \tau-, V^{*}{ }^{\circ} \pi$ in ö $\psi \varepsilon \circ \theta a t$ ，see（see diopter），+ －ate ${ }^{1}$ ．］In entom．，divided by a transverse par－ tition，as the compound eyes of certain aquatic beetles；divided by a transverse line，as the mark．
 pertaining to the use of the diopter，$\langle\delta \iota \sigma \pi \tau \rho a$ ， diopter：see diopter．］I．a．1．Affording a me－ dium for the sight；assisting vision in the view of distant objects．
View the asperities of the moon throngh a dioptrick glass，and venture at the proportion of her hills by their
sladows．Dr．H．More，Anfidote against Athelgm， 11.12 ． 2．Pertaining to dioptrics，or the science of re－ fracted light．
These dioptric images，when formed by lenses free from Spherical and Chromatic aberration，sre geometrically correct pletures．$\quad 1 V . B$ ．Carpenter，M1lcroan，\＆ 157.
Dioptric system，in lighthouses，a mode of lighting ln which the illumiuation is produced hy a central lamp，the rays from which sre trans－ mitted throngh a combi－ bation of lenses surround－ Ing it．Also called the re－
fracting symen．
II．n．A unit of re－ fractive power of a lens（or inverse focal length），equal to unity divided by a meter． The numerical measure of the power of a lens ex－ pressed in dioptrics is the Sectioo of Fresnel＇s Dioptric Light．ratio of one meter to the the latter being measured positlvely in ths direction away convex lers with a focal length of half a meter would have a power of 2 dioptrice，and a concave Jena with a focal length of 250 millimeters would have a power of -4 dioptrica．
Owing principally to differencea in the length of the inch in varions countries，thia method［the inch being used place to $s$ universal system，in which the unit Is the re－ fractive power of a lens whose focal length Is one metre． This unit is called a dioptric（ukually written＂D＂）．

Encyc．Brit．，XXII． 373.
dioptrical（di－op＇tri－kal），a．Same as dioptric． dioptrically（dî－op＇tri－kal－i），adv．By refrac－ tion．

And now that it has been shown that these images are And now that it has been shown the result of munerons ＂diffraction－spectra，＂it is impossible to entertain the
dioptrics（di－op＇triks），n．［Pl．of dioptric（seo －ies）after Gr．rà siotroúa the science of di－ optrics．］That part of optics which treats of the refraction of light passing through differ－ ent media，as air，water，or glass，and especial－ ly through lenses．The term is now not much used by sclentitic writers，the phenomena to which it refers being treated under the general head of refraction（which see）．See also lens，light，and optics．Also called anaclas－ dioptron（dī－op＇tron），n．；pl．dioptra（－trä̈）．［＜ Gr．diontpov：see diopter．］A surgical speculum． dioptry（di－op＇tri），n．A dioptric．
diorama（di－0̆－rä＇mä̈），n．［＜Gr．as if＊$\delta ı o ́ \rho a \mu a$, ＜ঠlopāv，see throügh，＜dıá，through，＋óāv， see．Cf．panorama．］1．A spectacular paint－ ing，or a connected series of paintings，iu－ tended for exhibition to spectators in a dark－ ened room，in a manner to produce by optical illusions an appearance of reality．The paintings are so executed and arranged that a variety of effects may he induced by varying the direction，intensity，and color of the light；one of the most notable of these effects coming from light transmitted througlı the picture itself，which
is painted in transparent coloring on a thin fabric．Dif－ is painted in transparent coloring on a thin tabric．Dif－
ferent scenes may be painted on the two faces of the fab－ ric，and a change from one to the other nasy he made by altering the source of the illumination．A daylight scens may be thus changed with wonderful realism to one by moonlight，or a desert place may become all at once peo－ pled by a busy crowd．The diorama was devised in 1822 by Daguerre（the cluef inventor or
ton．
2 ．building in which dioramic paintings are 2．A buildi
dioramic（dī－ö－ram＇ik），a．［＜diorama＋－ic．］ Pertaining to or of the nature of a diorama． diorism（di＇ō－rizm），n．［＜Gr．dıopı $\sigma$ ós，divi－ sion，distinction，＜$\delta \iota \rho i \zeta \varepsilon \iota v$ ，divide，distinguish， draw a boundary through，＜dia，throngh，+ ói－ $\zeta \varepsilon \iota v$ ，draw a boundary，＜ópos，a boundary：sce horizon．］1．Distinction；definition．［Rare．］
To eat things sacriffced to idols is one mode of idolatry ； but，by a prophetical diorism，it signifles idolatry in gen－
eral．Dr．$H$. ．Fore，Epistles to the Seven Clurches，p． 72. 2．In math．，a statement of the conditions un－ der which the problem to which it belongs is soluble．
dioristic，dioristical（di－ō－ris＇tik，－ti－kal），a．
 guish：see diorism．］Distinguishing；defining． Smait．［Rare．］
dioristically（di－ō－ris＇ti－kal－i），$a d x$ ．So as to distinguish；by definition．：［Rare．］
Ye are not so pure and clean as ye ought to be，and iree from the lusts of the flesh；which vice is here noted by Nicolaitism dioristically，as idolatry in general before by eating things sacriflced to idols．

Dr．H．More，Epistles to the Seven Churchea，p． 72.
diorite（di＇ō－1n̄t），$n$ ．［So called because formed of distinct portions；jrreg．＜Gr．$\delta \iota o \rho(i \zeta \varepsilon \iota v)$ ，sep－ arate，distinguish（see diorism）$+-i t e^{2}$ ．］The name given hy Haüy to a rock included among those varieties which had before that time been generally designated by the name green－ stone．Diorlte consists essentially of a crystalline－gramm－ lar aggregate of a triclinic feldspar and hornhlende，in very varying proportions，with which are fequently as－ This rock has usually a thoroughly crystalline structure． Many of the rocks called by the nane of diorite are，in all probability，altered basalts；aome，however may have re－ sulted from the alteration of andesites，and even of gab－ bros．In the case of diorite，the alteration has proceeded firther than it has in the diabasea and melaphyres．See dioritic（ $\mathrm{a} \overline{-}-\overline{0}$
taining diortho to or of the nature of diorite．
Owous，a making straight，as the setting of limb，amendment，correction，＜doo $\theta o$ üv，make straight，＜$\ell \iota$ ，through，＋ópөoviv，make straight， ＜opoos，straight．］1．In surg．，the reduction of a fracture or dislocation，or the restoration of crooked or distorted limbs to their proper shape．－2．A recension or critical edition of a literary work．
diorthotic（dī－ôr－thot＇ik），a．［＜Gr．סєopOcreкós， corrective，＜dóp日w sis．］1．Relating to the emendation or correc－ tion of texts ；corrective．
No sooner had Scaliger placed himself by common con－ sent at the head of textual criticism，than he took leave
for ever of diorthotic criticism．
Quarlerly Ree．
2．In surg．，relating to diorthosis．
Dioscorea（di－os－kō＇rę̣－äd），n．［NL．，in honol＇of Dioscorides，a famous Greek physician and bot－ anist．］A large genus of twining plauts，the type of the natural order Dioscorectcce．＇there are about 150 specles，belonging chiefly to the warner rc－

## Diospyros

gions of America and Asia．They have fleshy tuberous roots，containing a large amount of starch，and several
specles ars extensively cultivated for food in many tropl－


Chinese or Japanese Yam（Dioscorea Bataias）．
x．Female flowers nd fruit．2．Male fowers．（From．Le Maout and
Decaisne＇s＂Tralté général de Botanique．＂）
cal and subtropical regions．The principal species thus cultivated，commonly known as yams，are $D$ ．sativa，$D$ ． aculeata，D．alata，
Datatas．See vam．
Dioscoreaceæ（dī－os－k $\bar{o}-1$ èe $-\bar{a} ' s e \bar{e}-\bar{e}), n, p l$ ．［NL．， ＜Dioscorea + －acea．］A natural order of en－ dogenous plants distinguished by their ribhed， reticulately veined leaves，tuberous roots or knotted rootstocks，twining stems，and incon－ spicuous diocious flowers．It includes 8 genera and about 160 species，and is represented in the United States ly a single species，Dioscorea villosa．
dioscoreaceous（dī－os－kō－rẹ̄－à＇shius），a．Be－ longing to or having the characters of the Dios－ coreacce．
dioscorein（dī－os－kō＇rē̄－in），\％．$\quad[<$ Dioscorea + $-i n^{2}$ ．］A precipitate formcd by adding water to the tinctiue of the roots of Dioscorea villosa， used medicinally by eclectic physicians．
Dioscuri（dī－os－kū’̀̄̄），n．pl．［＜Gr．$\Delta$ ко́окоvpor， later and Ionic form of $\Delta t \sigma \sigma \kappa о \rho o t, ~ p l$ ．（rarely in sing．$\Delta$ tóккороs），＜$\Delta$ tós，gen．of Zeís，Zens，＋ ко́роя，Ionic койроя，a son，a boy，lad．］In Gr． myth．，the twin sons of Zeus and Leda，Castor and Polydcuces or Pollux，warrior gods，and tutelary protectors of sailors．At a compara－ tively late date the Dioscuri were partly con－ fuscd with the Cabiri．
To the Dioscuri，who alwayg retained very nuch of their Meine nature，belongs a perfectly unblemished youthfn beanty，an equaly slender and powerful shape，snd，as an hat，or at least hair lying but projecting in thick curls around the foreh ead and tem ples．C．O．Müller，Manual of Archæol．（trans．），है 414
Dioscurian（dī－os－kū＇ri－an），a．［＜Dioscuri＋ Diosma（di－os＇m\％．．），n．［NL．，くGr．dios，divine， ＋ó oun，odor．］A genus of heath－like ruta－ ceous plants，of about a dozen species，natives of South Africa．The toliage is resinous－dotted，and they all diffuse a strong and generally disagreeable odor． Several specios are occasionally cultivated in greenhouses for their white or pinkish flowerg．
diosmose（ $\mathrm{di}-0 s^{\prime} \mathrm{mo} \bar{s}$ ），$n$ ．
［＜NL．diosmosis， q．V．］Same as diosmosis．
diosmosis（dī os－mō＇sis），n．［NL．，＜Gr，$\delta t a ́$, through，＋$\dot{\omega} \mu \dot{\sigma} \varsigma$ ，a thrusting，pushing，く $\omega \theta \varepsilon i v$ ， push：see osmosc．］In physics，the transuda－ tion of a fluid through a membrane；＂transfusion through imperceptible openings．The way in which the maternal and fetal clrculi－ tions mingle in the placents is an example of diosnosis．See diosmotic（dī－os－mot＇ik）， a．［＜diosmosis（－mot－） $+-i c$ ．］Pertaining to di－ osmosis；osmotic．
Diospyros（dī－os＇pi－ros）， n．［NL．，＜L．diospyros （Pliny），＜Gr．sióтvpos，a certaín plant，i．e．，$\Delta$ ós $\pi v$－ pós，lit．Zous＇s wheat：$\Delta t$ ós， gen．of Zeís，Zeus（see Z／eus，eleity）；пvpóc，wheat．］ A large genus of trees and

shrubs，of the natural Flower and Fruit of Persimmon order Ebenuecr，natives ing for the most part to Asia and Mauritius．

## Diospyros

the 150 apecies，oniy two we Ameriean，of whieh one is the common persimmon of the rulted states，$D$ ．ir giniana，sombetimes cniled date－pumb．Tho wood is hard mi heavy，and many specieanking，ete．Joony in the heari．wood of geveral apeeles，the best nid moat coatiy， ith the blackest and finest crain，being olstained from D，retieulate of Mamitins and 1 ）．Fibenus of Ceyton．D warita of Ceylon yiclds catammeder－wood，ant D．Kterzi he marbte－wood of the Audaman isiantia．D．Kaki，the Chinese or Japniese peraimmon，is cultivated for fta iruit whitch resembites the plum in appearance and flavor，and has been jntroduced into sonthern binrope and the C nited totca itile is used as a remedy for diarrhea．The fruite of mosi of the gipecies are excessively astringent when im mature，owing to the smonnt of tannic acid which they
diothelism（di－oth＇e－lizm），$n$ ．［Trreg．for＂di－ thelism，＜1，Gr．סi日e $\lambda$ hs，with two volitions（くGr． di－，two－，＋$\theta \varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon \iota v$ ，will），＋－ism．］In theol．，tho doetrino that Christ during his earthly lifo pos－ sossed two wills，a human and a divino：op－ posed to monothelism．Also dyothelism．［Rare．］ diothelite（di－oth＇e－lit），n．［Irreg．for＂dithe－ lite；as diothel－ism＋－ite ${ }^{2}$ ．］One who holds to tho doctrine of diothelism．Also dyothelite． dioxia（dī－ok－sī＇it），$n_{i}\left[<\right.$ Gr．$\delta 10 \xi \varepsilon \epsilon \omega \bar{v}$ i．$\theta ., \delta_{\ell}$
 diapason，diapentc，ete．）：o $\xi \varepsilon t \omega \bar{y}$ ，gen．pl of ǒgia， forn．of o＇s，sharp．］In Gr．music，tho interval of a fifth：later eallod diapente（whiell see）．
dioxíd（dīok＇sid），$n$ ．$[<d i-2+$ oxid．$]$ An oxid consisting of one atom of a metal and two atoms of oxygen．Also written，orroneously， dinoxid．－Carbon dioxid．Same as carbonic acid（which aee，under cervonic）．
dioxy－$[<d i-2+\operatorname{oxy}(g e n)$.$] \quad A chemical pre－$ fix signifying that the compound to which it is prefixed contains either two oxygen atoms or two oxygon atorns additional to anothor eom－ pound．Thus，suceinie acid bas the formula $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}_{4}$ ，and dioxy－sueeinio aeid has the for－ mula $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}_{6}$ ．
dip（dip），$v$ ．；pret．and pp．dipped or dipt，ppr． dipping．（Early mod．E．also dippe，dyppe（also dial．dib：seo dib1）；＜MLE．dippen，dyppen，＜ AS．dyppan，dippan（pret．dypte，pp．dypped） （＝Dan．dyppe），dip，plunge，immerse，a see－ ondary form，orig．＂dupian（equiv．to 0 N orth． đëpan，baptize，$=0 \mathrm{~S}$ ．döpian $=\mathrm{D}$ ．doopen $=$ LG．döpen $=$ OHG．toufen，MHG．toufen，G． taufen $=\mathrm{Sw}$, döpa $=$ Dan．däbe $=$ Goth．daup－ jan，all in sense of＇baptize，＇the oriz．and lit． sense＇dip＇being found only in OIIG．，MHG．， and Goth．），a eausativo verb，（ deop，Goth． diups，ote．，deep：see deep．Related words are dop，dopper，dlap，dab1，ete．，and perhaps dim－ ple．］I．trans．1．To plungo or innmerso tem－ porarily in water or other liquid，or into some－ thing eontaining it；lower into and then raise from water or other liquid：as，to clip a person in baptism；to dip a boat＇s oars；to dip one＇s hauds into water．

The priest alnill dip his finger in the blood．Lev．iv． 6. The bason then being brought up to the hishop，he often dipped a lnrxe lettiee into it，and several times sprinkied 2．To lower and raiso as if in temporary im－ mersion；hence，to perform by a downward and an upward movement：as，to slip a fliag in salu－ tation；the faleon dipped his wings for flight； to dip a conrtesy． 3 ．To raiso or tako up by a dipping action；lift by bailing or seooping： as，to dip water out of a boat；to dip out soup with a ladlo；to dip up sand with a bueket．－ 4．To immerse or subinerge partly ；plange or sink to some extent into water；hence，to plunge，as a person，into anything that in－ volves activity or effort，as difmeulties or en－ tanglements；engago；entangle．
Ife was a little dipt in the rebellion of the commons． Dryder，Falles．

## In the green waves did the Jow hank dip

Its fresh aul green grass－covered daisied lip．
＇illian Womis Farthly Paradise，I， 405.
$5 \nmid$ ．To engage as a pledge：generally used for tho first mortgage．Latham．

Put out the prineipal in tristy hanis，
nd never dip thy lands．
Dryden，tr，of P＇ersius＇s Satirea．
6．To plungo into；begin to sink into or be im－ mersed in．［Raro．］
lut ere be［the sword Excalibur］dipt the surface，rose an Clothed in white amite，mystie，wonderfut，
And cnught him by the hilt．Tennyson，Morte d＇Arthur．
7†．To affeet as if by immersion；moisten；wet． A cold shuldering dew
Dips me nll o＇er，as witen the wrath of Jove
Speaks thunder．

We saw two hoatn overset and the galinntm forced to he pulied on shore by the lieels．．．Among others 1 sin the Dipping the axle．Sec axle．－To dip snuff，to take rubbing ft upon the teeth and grima．［Southern U．S．］
Sans Upehinch smoked hia pipe，and Peggy dipped muff， but Dyer decifned joining them in uaing tolnacco． The Century，XXI． $580 .^{2}$

## To dip the lag．sec fag2．

 liquid and quiekly emergeUnharmed the water－fowl may dip
In the Volsinian mere．
Mfacaulay，IIoratine，vif．
2．To plunge one＇s finger or hand，or a dipper， larle，or tho liko，jnto anything；mako a tran－ sitory plunge or ontranco；henee，to engage or interest one＇s self tomporarily or to a slight extent：with in or into：as，to dip into specu－ lation．

That diu tho can call him his friend，
Shak．，T．of A．，13i． 2 Suppose
I dipped among the worat and Staiua chose？
Dryden，$t r$ ．of l＇ersiusis Salirea， 31.38
Wedipt in all
That treats of whatsoever is $\qquad$
A blasphemy so like these Moliniste＇，
I must auspect you dip into their

3．To incline downward；sink，as if below the horizon：as，the magnetie needle dips：specifi－ cally，in geol．，said of strata which are not hori－ zontal．

The aun＇s rim dipr，the atara sush out
Coleridge，Ancient Mariner，ili．
Where the steep upland dipe into the marah．
it Voder tho Hillow．
$\operatorname{dip}(\operatorname{dip}), n . \quad\left[\left\langle d i p, v^{*}\right]\right.$ 1．The aet of dipping； immersion for a short time in water or other liquid；a plunge；a bath：as，the dip of tho oars；a dip in the sea．

The dip of the wild fowi，the sustling of trees． H＂hittier，Bridal of Pennacook， 1
2．That which is dipper；specifieally，a candle made by dipping a wick repeatedly in melted tallow．

And holda np his dip of sixteen to the ponnd
Barham，lngoldaby Legends，1．ob
It is a aolitary purser＇s dip，as they are termed at sea， 3．The aet of dipping up，as with a ladle or dipper：as，to take a dip from the bowl．－4． Inclination downward；a sloping；a direction below a horizontal line；depression．

Ev＇n to the last dip of the vanishing aail
She whteh＇d lt．Tennyson，Enoeh Arden．
Specifically－（a）In geol．，the angle whieh a atratum of

rock makes with a horizontal plane．The dip is the con plement of the hade or underliy．Sce these words．
If a stratum or bed of rock，instead of being quite level， be ineljned to one aide，it is asid to dip：the point of the compass to which it is inclined is sajd to be the point of dip and the diegree of deviation irom a level or horizon－ tsl line is called the amount of dip．

Lyell，Mannal of Geol．，v
（b）In mining：（1）A heading driven to the dip in mines in Which the heds of coal have a steep ineisnation．Alao calied dip－head．（2）Rarely，a heading driven to the rise．（North． stafferdshire，Eng．（c）In teleg．，the datance frow point in a wire midny betiont line foinine the points on heso supports to whielt the wire is attached．（d）A cor reetion to be applied to the altitude of heavenly bodies obaerved at aea，varying according to the height of the ob－ erver＇a eyc．
5．Any liquid into，which something is to be dipped．

The bronzing dip may be prepared by dissolving in 1 gal．hot water lib．each perchloride of iron and perchlo Hcle of copper． the deaired colour．Workahop Receipts，if ser．，1． 244. Specifieally－（n）Drawn butter，or milk thickened with dings．［Local，U．S．］

6．A piekpocket．［Thievea＇klang．］Dip of the horizon，the anguiar amount by which the horizon lhe cye．It dia due to the
convexity of the earth，and convexity of the earth，and the refraction of light．The figure gives an exaggerated reprenentation of the plie． nomenon，on the lett without reiraction and on the right with it．－Dip of the nee－ dle，the angle which the molaed on its center of grav． polaed on its center of grav－
ty，and aymmetrictily lormert in both fts arme， makes with the plane of the horizon．It js otherwise

above the the stan vertically Is an are of of great clicle havo
tigh lacenter at $C$ ，the center of
the eath ：the onjule $H E D$ is the termed the inclination of the needle．In the United Statea the dip of the noedle variea from 350 to 700 ；at the magnetic polealt is 900 ，and on the point of the compass toward wisich a itratum of rock in porinet．
dipaschal（dī－pas＇kal），a．［＜Gr．st－，two－，+ $\pi \dot{\alpha} \sigma \chi a$, passover：sëo paschal．］Including two passovers．Carpenter．
dip－bucket（dip ${ }^{\prime}$ buk＂et），n．Abueket eontrived to turn and sink，or pour out readily，used on shipboard and in wells．
dipchick（dip＇chik），n．$\left[<\right.$ dip + chick $^{1}$ ；equiv． to dabchick，q．v．］Same as dabchich．Carcw． dip－circle（dip＇ser kl），n．A form of dipping－ compass（which see）．
One of the snow－houaes（bnilt not far from the observi． tory）was designed lor the dip－circle，nnd the other for the
deelinometer．
C．F．IIall，Polar Expedition，p． 218.
Dipeltidæ（dī－pel＇ti－dē），n．pl．［NL．，＜Dipel－ tis＋－idae．］A family of xiphosurons merosto－ matous crustaceans，bepresented by the genus Dipeltis，of Carboniferous age，having a dis－ coidal elliptical body with a smooth abdomen differentiated from the eephalic shield．
Dipeltis（di－pel＇tis），n．［NL．，＜Gr．$\delta t-$ ，two－， ＋$\pi(\lambda \tau \eta$ ，a shield．］The typieal genus of Di－ peltida．D．diplodisens is an example．
dipenthemimeres（dī－pen－th $\overline{0}-\mathrm{mim}^{\prime} 0$－rēz），$n$ ．
 penthemimeres：see penthemimeres．］In anc． pros．，a verse consisting of two penthemimeres， or groups of five half－feet（two and a half feet） each：as，for example，a line composed of a daetylic pentameter and an iambic monome－ ter hypereatalectic，ニーレー～ーノービーい。 dipetalous（di－pet＇a－lus），$a$ ．［＜Gr．Ne－，two－，＋ $\pi$ rтciov，a leaf（mod．a petal），＋－ous．］In bot．， having two petals．
di petto（dē pet＇tọ̀）．［It．：di，＜L．de，from； petto，＜L．pectus，breast：see pectoral．］In metto，wic，with the natural voice，as opposed to music，
falsetto．
dip－head（dip＇hed），n．Same as rlip， 4 （b）（1）．
It frequently happena that the dip－head level intersects the cuttera in its progresa at a very obligue angle．
diphenic（di－fen＇ik），a．［ $\left\langle d i-2+p h e n i c_{0}\right]$ Üsed in tho phrase diphenie acid，an oxidation pro－ duct（ $\mathrm{C}_{14} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{O}_{4}$ ）of phenanthrene，one of the constituents of eoal－tar．
diphenylamine（dif－e－nil＇s－min），,$\quad[<d i=2+$ phenyl＋amine．］$\Lambda$ erystalline substanee， $\left(\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right)_{2} \mathrm{NH}$ ，having an agreesble odor and weakly basic properties，prepared by the dry distillation of rosaniline blue，or by heating aniline hydrochlorid and aniline together．It is used in the preparation of various dje－stuifs，and as a reagent in mierochemical aualysis for tife detection of mi－ nute quantities of nitrates and uitrites，which yield with it a dark－blue color．－Diphenylamine－blue．Same as
diphrelatic（dif－rē－lat＇ik），a．［＜Gr．ঠィфрŋ入árns， a chariot－driver，＜di申pos，a chariot－board，the chariot itself，so ealled becanso it accommo－ dated two（the driver and his master），for $0 \delta-$ $\phi$ óos，bearing two，$\langle\delta$ t－two－，＋－фopos，＜фf pecv $=$ E．bear 1．］Of or pertaining to chariot－driving． diphtheria（dif－or dip－thō＇ri－ặ），n．［NL．（so ealled with reference to the leathery nature of the membrane formed），〈Gr．$\delta t \phi \theta$ हpa，a prepared hide，skin，piece of leather，perhaps＜deфecv， soften，knead till soft，akin to L．depsere，knead， make supple，tan leather．］An infections dis－ ease，characterized by the formation over the affected and infiamed parts of a firm whitish or grayish pellicle，or false membrane（which is remored with diffienlty and leaves a raw sur－ face），and by general prostration．It ia not infre－ quently foliowed by nore or less extended paralysis．The air－passares of coblitie mene，although it may mppear on other mucons surfacea unt in womms．The disease is very fre－ quently fatal，and its ravages are extended by filth．Also diphtheritis．

## diphtheria

Diphtheria is not an hereditary disease；but a special aptitude to receive and develop the poison evidently per ains to certain maividuas and Quain，Med．Dict．，p． 375. diphtheritic（dif－or dip－thệ－rit＇ik），a．［＜diph－ theritis $+-i c$.$] Of the nature of，pertaining or$ relating to，or affected by diphtheria：as，diph－ theritic laryngitis；a diphtheritic membrane；a dinhtheritic patient．
diphtheritically（dif－or dip－thệ－rit＇i－kạl－i）， $a d v$ ．In the manner of diphtheria ；with regard to diphtheria．
Do the violent reactions of the tonsils of these persons to westher changes involve likelihood of rendering them diphtheritically infectious？Sanitarian，XVII． 202.
diphtheritis（dif－or dip－thē－rī＇tis），n．［NL．， diphtheria）+ itis．］Same as diphtheria diphtheria），+ －iths．］Same as didherold（dif＇－or dip＇thệ－roid），$a$ ．［＜diph－ theria + －oid．］Resembling diphtheria．

The vesiculo－papuies broke，leaving excoriated surfaces of a diphtheroid character，from which there exuded sn exceedingly sbundant，foul－smelling discharge．
diphthong（dif＇－or dip＇thông），$n$ ．［Formerly also dipthong $;=\mathrm{F}$ ．diphthonguc $\leftrightharpoons$ Pr．diptonge $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．diptongo $=$ Pg．diph thongo，ditongo $=$ It． dittongo $=\mathrm{D}$. diphthongus $=\mathrm{G}$ ．diphthong $=$
Dan．Sw．diftong，$\langle\mathrm{LL}$ ．diphthongus， Gr ． ros，also di申Өoryov，a diphthong，fem．and neut． respectively of di $\phi \theta 0 \gamma \gamma o s$ ，with two sounds，$\left\langle\delta_{t-}\right.$ ， two－，＋$\phi \theta \delta \gamma \gamma o s$, voice，sound，〈 $\phi \theta \varepsilon \gamma \gamma \varepsilon \sigma \theta a t$ ，utter a sound．］A coalition or union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable．In uttering a proper diphthong both vowels are pronounced；the sound is no red sorming one syllable，as ln foy noise，bound，out． An＂improper＂diphthong is not a diphthong at all，being An improper a collocation of two or more vowels in the same syllabie，of which only one is sounded，as ea in breach，eo in people，ai in rain，eau in beau．（See digraph．）In Greek grammar，a proper diphthong is aphtiong diphthowe oi which is short；sn improper diphthong，a diphthong the $a t$ ，$\epsilon t$ ，oi，av whe ov；the improper， $\bar{\alpha} \iota, \eta, \ldots \iota$ ，commonly
 An improper diphthong not usualy distinguished as such is $\bar{\alpha} v$ ，as in $v \bar{u} \hat{u} s$ ，Epic $\nu \eta \bar{\eta}$ s．Some include vs in this class， and some limit the term to $a, n$ ，$\varphi$ ．
Whether there were any true diphthongs in Old－Eng． lish，snd if not，when they were introduced，is a question which cannot now be answered．
diphthongal（dif－or dip－thông＇cal），$a$ ．［ $\langle$ dip thong $+-a l$ ．］Belonging to a diphthong；con－ sisting of two vowel－sounds pronounced in one syllable．
To the joint operation ．of these two causes，uni－ versal reading and climatic iufluences，we must ascribe our habitof dwelling upon vowel and diphthongal sounds．

左
diphthongally（dif－or dip－thông＇gall－i），$a d v$ ．In a diphthongal manner．
diphthongation（dif－or dip－thông－gà＇shon），$n$ ． $[=$ F．diphthongaison；as＊diphthongate，equiv to diphthongize，〈diphthong +- ate $^{2}$ ：see－ation．］ In philol．，the formation of a diphthong；the conversion of a simple vowel into a diphthong by adding another vowel：as，Greek $\phi a i v-\varepsilon \iota v$ ； from root＊$\phi a v$ ；French rien，from Latin rem； Italian fuoco，from Latin focus，and the like．
diphthongic（dif－or dip－thông＇ik），a．［＜diph－ thong $+-i c$ ．］Pertaining to or of the nature of a diphthong
diphthongization（dif＂－or dip／＂thông－i－zā＇－ shon），n．［＜diphthongize＋－ation．］Same as diphthongation．Also spelled diphthongisation．
The diphthongization of さinto ie．
Encyc．Brit．
diphthongize（ dif $^{\prime}$－or dip＇thông－iz），$v$. ；pret． and pp．cliphthongized，ppr．cliphthongizing．［く diphthong + －ize．］1．trans．To change，as a rowel，into a diphthong：thus the $u$ of many Anglo－Saxon words has been diphthongized into ow in modern English，as in the word now．

A tendency to diphthongise vowels in general．
Amer．Jour．Phülol．，V． 515.
II．intrans．To unite in forming a diphthong． This second（J）may diphthongize with any preceding
Jowel．Hadley，Essays，p． 251 ．
Also spelled diphthongise．
diphycerc（dif＇i－serk），a．［Irreg．＜Gr．סıфús， of double nature or form（see Iliphyes），$+\kappa \in \rho-$ kos，tail．］Same as diphycercal．
diphycercal（dif－i－ser＇kal），a．［＜diphycere＋ －al．］．In ichth．，having the tail symmetrical，or consisting of equal upper and lower halves，with respect to the bones which support it，the end of the spinal column or the notochord not be－ ing bent upward as is usually the case in fishes． See homocercal，hypural，heterocercal．


Whatever the condition of the extrente end of the spine if is fish，it occasionally retains the same direction as the trunk part，but is iar morcigeneraily bent up．．．．In the former case，the extremity of the spine divas the candal fin－rays into two neariy equal moieties，an upper and cower，and the fish is said to he diphycercat．

Iuxtey，Anat．Vert．，p． 21.
diphycercy（dif＇i－sèr－si），n．［As diphycerc＋
Dip the state of being diphycercal．
iphydæ，Diphydes（dif 1 －dē，－dēz），n．pl． ［1．］Same as Diphyide．
Diphyes（dif＇i－ēz），n．［NL．（Cuvier，1817），
Gr．diфvうs，of double nature or form，＜$\delta i-$ ，two ＋фиev，produce，＜фveotat，grow．］The typical genus of the family Diphyida．D．acuminata，a diœcious form，is an exsmple；it has a fuid rescrvoir or somatocyst in the upper nectocaly
diphyid（dif＇i－id），$n$ ．One of the Diphyida．
Each group of Individuals［in the Calycophora］consists of s small nutritive polyp，a tentacle with naked kidney－ shaped groups of nematocysts，and gonophores．To thes is usually added a funnel or umbrella－shaped hydrophyl lium．These groups of individuals may in some．aphyyi

Claus 7oölogy（trans．）1． 249.
Diphyidæ（di－fī i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，く Diphyes＋ －ide．］A family of siphonophorous oceanic hydrozoans，of the order Calycophora，having a

the Diphyes appendiculata：ar，hydranths and hydrophyllia on
 nectocalyx，Ly which it is attached to the hydrosoma ；$f$ ，point of at－
tachment of he hydronoma in the hydroecium of the proximal necto－ tachment of he hydrosoma in the hydrcecium of the proximal necto－
calyx．$B$ ．Distal nectocalyx，with a bristle，$a$ ，through the canal tra－
versed

pair of large swimming－bells or nectocalyces opposite each other on the upper part of the stem．It is represented by the genera Diphyes and Abyla． （See exras． Mnder diphyzzoöid．
Diphylla（di－fil＇ä），n．［NI．，＜Gr．$\delta=$ ，two－，＋ $\phi v \lambda \lambda o v=$ L．folium，leaf．］A genus of true blood－sucking or vampire bats of the warmer parts of America，composing with Desmodus the group Desmodontes of the family Phyllo－ stomatide，differing from Desmodus in having one molar in each jaw，and a calcar．See Des－ modus．Spix， 1823.
Diphyllidæ（dī－fil＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，＜Gr．$\ell t-$ ，+ －da．］ A family of cestoid flatworms，or tapeworms． They have a circlet of hooklets on the neck snd two pe－ dhe name．It is represented by the genus Echinobothrium

Diphyllidea（dif－i－lid＇ē－ä）n．nl［NT as Di phyll－idar＋－id－ea．］Adivision of the Cestoidea， or cestoid worms，including those tapeworms which when adult have parts or organs of the head in pairs，as two suckers and two rostellar eminences：they have also a collar of hooklets on the neck．
Diphyllidia（dif－i－lid＇i－ä），u．［NT．；cf．Diphyl－ lidea．］A genus of nudibranchiate gastropods： a synonym of Pleurophyllidia（which see）．
diphyllidiid（dif－i－lid＇i－id），n．A gastropod of
Diphyllidiidæ（dī－fil－i－di’i－dē），n．pl．［NL．， ＜Diphyllidia + －ide．］A family of nudibran－ chiate gastropods，typified by the genus Diphyl－ lidia：synonymous with Pleurophyllidiida．

diplanetism
genus of phytophagous tetramerous beetles，of the family chrysomelida．－2．A genus of lamel－ licorn beetles，of the family Scarabreider．
Diphyllodes（dī－fillódēzz），n．［NL．（Lesson，
 A genus of P＇aradiscide，containing the mag－ nificent bird of paradise，D．speciosa or magni－ fica：so called from the bundle of long，silky， yellow plumes on the nape．Another species， D．wilsoni，is sometimes placed in this genus． diphyllous（di－fil＇us），$a_{0}$［＜Gr．$\delta \iota-$ ，two－，+ $\phi v i \lambda o v=$ L．folium，a leai，+ －ous．］Having two leaves：said of a calyx formed of two sepals，etc．
 phyodon（ $t$－）$s,<\mathrm{Gr}$ ．dipuns，of double form，two－ fold（see Diphycs），＋ódovs（ódovt－）＝E．tooth．］ I．a．Having two sets of teeth，as a mammal； growing in two sets，as teeth：applied both to the system of dentition and to the animals which have such a system：opposed to mo－ nophyodont and polyphyodont．See $\Pi$ ．
In the Marsupialia the diphyodont condition is in a ru－ dimentary stage，for it is conimed to one tooth only on either side of the jaw．

Gegenbaur，Comp．Anat．（trans．），p． 552.
II．n．A mammal which has two sets of teeth．Most mammals have a definite set of milk－teeth which are deciduous，and are displaced and replaced by ${ }^{3}$ permanent set．The latter，as a rule，differ both numeri－ caly and otherwise from the former，particulary in the dentition of true molars，which are lacking in the mik them molars proper；in the adult there are 32 an in hem moiars proper，in the sdu helow on each side．
diphyozoöid（ $\mathrm{dif}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{j}-\overline{0}-z \overline{z o}^{\prime}$ oid），$n$ ．Same as di－ phyzoöid．
diphysite（diffi－sit），n．［＜Gr．$\delta \iota-$, two－，$+\phi v \sigma e s$, nature + －ite ${ }^{2} .7$ One who held the doctrine of diphysitism．Also improperly diophysite．
diphysitism（dif＇i－si－tizm），n．［＜diphysite + －ism．］In theol．，the doctrine of two distinct natures in Christ，a divine and a human，as opposed to monophysitism．According to the usual view，these two natures coexist in one person，whereas the Nestorians affirm the existence of a distinct person for inh nature．Also im．
diphyzoöid（dif－i－zō＇oid），$n_{+}$［＜Gr．反uфuŋns，of double form（see Diphyes），+ zoöid．］A repro－ ductive zoöid of the oceanic hydrozoans of the order Cu－ lycophora，de－ tached and free－swimming by means of yx，represent－ ing the conl－ plex distal set of appen－ dages．Also di－ phyozoöd．
The distal set of appendages lin the calycopho－
rans）is the old． est，and，as they at－ elopment each et becomes de－ tached，as a free． swimming com－ plex Diphyzoöid． In this condition they grow and al－ ter their form and ize so mnch that they were formerly recarded as distinct cenera of what were termed monogastric Diphydæ．
． 131.
Dipina（di－pī＇uä），n．pl．Same as Dipodidx．
diplacanthid（dip－la－kan＇thid），$a$ ．Having bi－ serial adambulacral spines，as a starfish；spe－ cifically，pertaining to or having the characters of the Diplacanthida．F．J．Bell．
Diplacanthida（dip－la－kan＇thi－dị̈），n．pl．［NL．， as Dinlacanthus＋－ida．］Those echinoids which have biserial adambulacral spines．$F$ ． J．Bell．
Diplacanthus（dip－la－kan＇thus），n．［NL．，＜Gr． ঠıт ${ }^{\text {óos，}}$ double（see diploč），＋áкवvfla，a spine．］ A genus of fossil fishes of the Old Red Sand－ stone，having a heterocercal tail，very small scales，and two dorsal fins，each with a strong spine，whence the name．Agassin．
diplanetic（dī－pla－net＇ik），a．［＜Gr．$\delta_{t-\text { ，two－，}}$ twice，＋$\pi \lambda a v p \tau \iota \kappa$ s，disposed to wander，$\langle\pi \lambda a$－ $\nu \eta r o s$, wandering：see planet．］In cryptogamic bot．，having two periods of activity separated by one of rest，as the zoöspores of certain gen－ era of Saprolegmica． diplanetism（di－plan＇${ }^{\prime}$－tizm），$n . \quad[<$ diplanet－ic
$+-i s m$ ．$]$
In cryptogamic bot．，the property of


A．B．Diphyzőid（Spheroides），lateral
and front views．C．Diphyzobid of Abyla Cuboides）：a，e，gonophore，or reproductive organ；$\delta_{\text {，}}$ hydranth；$c_{\text {，phyllocyst，with its }}$ process，$d$ ．$D$ ．Free Gonophore，its manu－ proces，$d$ ．$D$ ．Free Gonophore，its manu－
briun，$a$ ，containing ova．（All enlarged．） bric

$\qquad$

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

$\qquad$


## diplanetism

being twiee active，with an intervening periorl of rest．It occurs In the zoobspores of certsin gonera of Srom the aice，il which the zoospres esape withont cilia formiug a cell．watll，After aome hours of a chat the proto plasm of esch afrorg escapes from its cell－wali，actuire in，and enters lioon a period of active movement
diplantidian（ılip－lan－tid＇i－an），a．［＜Gr．$\delta \iota \pi \lambda .6$ s， Sombie，+ avti，against，+ eidos，form，image．］ Showing two images，one reversed and the other direet：applied to a telescope proposed in 1778 by Jeaurat，to bo used in taking tran－ sits，the eoineidence of the two images serving in place of a transit over an illuminated wire． The difticulties of the execution of gncli an inatrument are Diplarthra（dip－lär＇thrỉ），n，pl．［NL．，neut．pl． of diplarthrus：see diplierthrous．］Diplarthrous mammals；those hoofed quadrupeds which ex－ hibit or are eharaeterized by diplarthrism． They are the artfodactyls and the perigsodnctyls，or the Ungulata in a proper restricted acisse，collectively distin nushed from the axeopan（which see）．
diplarthrism（dip－liir＇thrizm），n．［＜diplar－ thr－aus $+-i s m$ ．］The quality or condition of be ing diplarthrous；the alteruation of the several bolles of one jow of earpals or tarsals with those of the other row respectively，instead of that linear arrangement of the respective bones of botli rows which constitutes taxeopody（which see）：so ealled beanse each bone of one row interloeks with two bones of the other row．

Diplarthrism appoars in that foot before it does in the fore foot， 88 in the l＇roboscilin．

## ．D．Cope，Anser．Nat．，XXI． 988

diplarthrous（dip－lär＇thrus），a．［＜NL．diplar
 Doubly artienlated，as a bone of ono row of ear pal or tarsal bones with two bones of the other low；characterized by or exhibiting diplar－ thrism；not taxeopodons：as，a diplarthrous car－ pus or tarsus；a diplarthrous ungulato mammal．

The conversion of a taxeopod into a diplarthrous magu 5．D．Cope，Amer Nat，XXI，956
diplasiasmus（dī－plā－si－as＇mus），n．［NL．，く Gr． ditiaciaf $\mu 6$ s，a doubling，as of a lettor or word，
 viplasic．］1．A figure of orthography，consist ing in writing a lettor double which is usually written single，as，in Greek roocós for rooós． 2．In rhet．，repetition of a word or name for the sake of emphasis：as，＂O Jerusulem．Jeru sulem，thou that killest the prophets，＂Mat． xxiii．37．Also ealled epizenxis．
diplasic（dī－plas＇ik），a．［＜Gr．dıлスaoros，double， ＜$\delta i-$ ，two－，$+-\pi$ aaolos，fold，connected with $-\pi \lambda$ oos，and ult．with E．full ，－fold．］Double； twofold；specifieally，in anc．pros．，constitut ing tho proportion of two to one：as，the di－ plasic ratio（of thesis and arsis）；charactor－ ized by such a proportion of thesis and arsis as，diplasic rhythm；a diplasic foot；the diplasic class（of feet）．The diplasic class of feet comprises those feet in which the thesis or metrically accented part （called by many the arsis）has double the length of the thesis）．The diplasic feet are（1）the trisemtc feet（equal
 and（2）the hexasenile feet（equal to \＆$\smile$ ， と $-\succ$ ），the Ionic a najore，the Ionic a minore，Molos． aus，and cheriamb．
The diplasic ratlo answers to our common time． diplasion（di－plā＇si－on），n．［＜Gr．\＆iniáotov， nent．of $\delta \pi$ ádoros，donble：see diplasic．］1．In anc．Gr．music，a triplo rlythm in which there was an alternation of tones whose durations were as two and one respeetively．-2 ．In me－ dieval music，the interval of an octave．See diapason．－3t．A form of pianoforte with two keyboards，used in tho eighteenth century．
Diplax（di＇plaks），n．［N1．，＜Gr．dinhaF，two fold，$\langle\delta t-$ two－，$+-\pi i . a s,-f o l d ; ~ c f$. liplasic．］
1．In cntom．，a genus of dragon－flies，of the family Libellulidle．－2．A genus of rotifers or wheel－animaleules． $\mathcal{P} . \overline{\text { w }}$ ．Gossc．
diple（díplē），$n$ ．［ $\left\langle\mathrm{Gr} . \mathrm{j}^{\prime} / \pi \lambda \bar{\eta}\right.$, a critical mark （as in def．），prop．fem．of $\delta \iota \pi \lambda_{0 \ddot{ } s, ~ c o n t r . ~ f o r m ~ o f ~}^{\text {f }}$ dıTibos，double：soe eliploë．］In palcory．，a eriti－ cal mark like a $\mathcal{I}$ or $\Lambda$ laid on its side $(\underset{y}{c},>)$ ， used as a mark of a paragraph，the change from one speaker to another in a drama，dif ferent readings，rejection of a reading，otc． diplegia（dī－plōji－i．），n．［NL．，＜Gr．s $\iota$, ，two－， ＋$\pi \lambda \eta 7{ }^{\prime}$, a stroke．］In prthol．，paralysis of eor－ responding parts on the two sides of the body． as of the two arms or of the two sides of the face．
diplegic（dī－plej＇ik），a．［＜tliplcgia＋－ic．］Per－ taining to or of the nature of diplegia．－Diplegle

1631
contracttons，contractions which，when the anole of a he large cathoule is appeed hetween the shonlder．hadea have in some casea been scen in the manclea of the arn on the alde eppoalte that to which the anotie is applied． ipleidoscope（di－plīdō－skōp），$n$ ．［Irreg．＜Gr ঠıт view．］An instrument for indicating the pas sage of the sun or a star over the meridian by the coincidence of two images of tho object， the one formed hy single and the other by louble reflection．It consists of an equitateral hollow iriam，two of whoso aldes are allvered on the inside sn as to be mirrors，while the titird is formed of glass．Tha prism is aljuated so that one of the silverch sides shali be exactiy In the plane of the meridian，and the transparent sine the meridian，the imarec produced by that portion of the rays reflected directly fron the glass surface，and that pro． diced by the rays transmitted tiurough the glass to the silvered alde，reflected from it to the other，and thence through the giass，are not colncilent，but gradualiy ap－ proach as the sun or star approsches the merdaian，until liey exactly colncide at the instant the center of the ols． ect is on the nerifian；then an eyo atationed at the alve of the priam and looking toward the transparent alde smes
Dipleura（dì－plö＇rii），n．pl．［NL．，nent．pl．of
＂dinleurus，＜Gr．di－，two－，$+\pi \lambda c v p a$, side．Cf． ＂diplevrus，＜Gr．di－，two－，$+\pi \lambda c v \rho a ́$ ，side．Cf． alipleuric．］In morphol．，those organic forms which are dipleural：distinguished from Tetra－ pleura．
llaeckel agsin divides theae，according to the number of antlineres，into Tetrapleura and Dipleura．
bincye．Bril．，Xソ1．s4
dipleural（di－pló＇ral），a．［As dipleur－ic＋－al．］ In morphol．，zygopleural with only two anti－ meres；dipleuric．Hacckel．
dipleuric（dī－plö＇rik），a．［＜Gr．סt－，two－，＋ गi．cupa，side，$f$－ic．］Boing right and left，as sides；having right and left sides；being sym－ metrically bilateral，or exhibiting bilateral sym－ metry．
Dipleurobranchia（dī－plö－rū－brang＇ki－ai），n．pl．
 tropods，having foliaceous branchim situated in a fold on each side，and no shell，and con－ taining the families I＇hyllidiida and Meurophyl－ lidiider，which are thus contrasted with Mfono－ plewrobranchia．Tho group is also called IH－ ferobranchiata or IIIpobranchiuta．
dipleurobranchiate（dī－plö－rō－brang＇ki－ūt），a． ［ Diplcurobramehia + －atel．］Pertaining to or having the characters of the Dijlcurobranchia． diplex（dī＇pleks），a．［＜Gr．$\delta t$ ，two－，＋L．－pler， as in duplex；a distimetive var．of duplex．］ two messages in the same direction and at the same time over a single telegraph－line．
The terms contraplex and diplex are here applied as partlentar simnltaneous doulie tmonamission to which we parthentar simin fancous con in ected．Thus，for instance，two messages may be aent over a single wire in the same or in opposite directjons，and when we do not care to particnlarize either， we simply allute to them under the more common generic name of duplex transmission，whieh inchudes both．© hen，
fowever，we wish to speak of elther method by litself，we nowe the term diplex for similitaneous transmission in the same direction，and eentraplex for that in opposite direc tions．G．B．Prescott，Flect．Invent．，D．StB
diplobacteria（dip＇lō－bak－tē＇ri－ă），u．pl．［NL．，〈Gr．$\delta \iota \pi \dot{\text { Gos，}}$ double，+ NL．Ducteria，pl．of bactcrium，q．v．］Bacter
cells or adhere in pairs．
These dipho－bacterin may assume a curved or sansage diploblastic（dip－lọ－blas＇tik），a．［ $\langle$ Gr．S $\varepsilon \pi$ ióos， double，＋$\beta$ aacros，germ，＋－ic．In biol．，hay ing two germinal layers，ondoblastic and ecto－ blastic，or a two－layered blastoderm：correlated with monoblastic and triploblastic．

A third layer，the mesolinast or mesoderm，ox curs ；hence chese are known as triplohiastic animals，in contradistinc called diploblastic．Stand．Niat．Jlizt．，I．xl．
diplocardiac（dip－lō－kiir＇di－ak），a．［＜Gr，di＝ $\pi$ ibos，double，+ inpdia $=$ E．heart：see curdiac．］ Having the heart donble－that is，with com－ pletely separated right and left halves，and con－ sequently distinet pulmonary and systemic cir－ culation of the blood，as all birds and mammals． diplococcus（dip－lō－kok＇ns），n．；pl．aplococci （－sī）．［NL．，＜Gr．$\delta_{\iota \pi \lambda о б о, ~ d o u b l o, ~}^{\text {＋ко́коя，} \Omega}$ berry．］In biol．，a coupled sphernle；a cell or sinilar organism resulting from the process of conjugation of two or more cells．
Coupled sphernles are called diphococci．
Ziegler，l＇athol．Anat．（trans．），1．\＄18ī．
Diploconidæ（dip－lō－kon＇i－dē），n．pl．［NI．，＜ Diploconus + －idee．］A family of acantharians
with a shell having in its axis a pair of strong

## diploic

spicules running in opposite directions，and shaped like an hour－glass or a double cone．
Diploconus（dip－lō－kô＇nus），n．［NL．，＜Gr．\＆ь－ Thbos，clouble，＋кünor，cone．］Agenus of mono－ cyttarian radiolarians，giving name to the fam－ ily Jiploconide．I／acckel， 1860.
diplodal（din＇lọ－lăl）， ，［＜Gr．\＆$\pi \lambda$ hos，donble， ＋obós，way，＋＂al．］In zoül．，having both prosodal and aphodal eanals，or canals of en－ trance and exit，well developed，as a sponge． Tho genus Choulrosia is an example．

This，which from the marked preaence of both prosodal the Rhagon caual aysten，necura but rarely
solan，Encyc．brit，XXII．4t5．
Diplodocidæ（dip－1ō－dos＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，く liplodochs + －idle．］A family of sauropod dino－ sanrs，formed for the reception of the genus Diplorlacus．
Diplodocus（di－plod＇ọ－kus），n．［NL．，く Gr．di－ тरíos，double，+ סokís，a bearing－beam，main beam，any beam or bar．］A genus of sauropod dinosaurs，based on remains from the Upper Jurassic of Colorado．It is characterized ly a weak dentition conflies to the fore part of the Jawa，and the

Diplodontia（dip－lo－don＇shiii），$n, p$ ． ．［NL．．。 $<G r$ ． dirisions，double，+ ideírs（idovit－）＝E．t tooth．］In Blyth＇s edition of Cuvier，an order of placental Mammalia，eonsisting of the I＇achydermata，her－ bivorous C＇ctacea，Rorlentiv，and Rrminamtic of Cuvier；one of two orders constituting Blyth＇s phytophagous type of mammals．［Not in use．］

 duplus，＞ult．E．double，q．v．），＜$\delta=$ two，+ $-\pi / 200 s$, akin to L．plus，more，and E．fulli．］＇ 1. In anat．，the licht spongy substance or open cancellated or reticulated structure of bone be－

showing the Diploe filling the space between the inner and outer walls
tween the liard dense inner and outer tables of the cranial bones．－ 2 ．In bot．，the parenehyma of a leaf，lying between the two epidermal sur－ faces．Also called mevlitullium．［Raro．］ diploëtic（dip－lö॰et＇ik），a．［＜liploé＋（improp．） －etic．］Same as diploic．
Diplogangliata（dip－lō－gang－gli－ā＇tå），n．pl． ［NL．，〈Gr．ঠızióos，double，＋yégर خeov，ganglion， ＋ate ${ }^{2}$ ．］In Grant＇s elassification，a division of animals，partially synonymous with the Ar－ ticulata of Cuvier，or the modern Arthropoda． diplogangliate（dip－lō－gang＇gli－āt），$a$ ．Of or pertaining to tho Diploganglinta．
diplogenesis（dip－lō－jen＇e－sis），n．［NL．，\＆Gr． sirioos，double，＋jevects，generation．］In tera－ tol．，the duplication of parts normally single，or the production of a double monster．
diplogenic（dip－lō－jen＇ik），a．［＜Gr．סisioos，dou－
 stanees；partaking of the nature of two bodies． Díploglossata（dip＂lö－glo－sā＇tả），n．pl．［NL．， Gr．ঠim $\lambda 60$ ，double，,$+ \lambda \bar{\omega} \sigma a$, tongue，+ ata ${ }^{2}$ ．］ A group of saltatorial orthopterous insects，es－ tablished for the reeeption of the genus Hemime－ गus．De Saussure．
diplograph（dip＇lṑ－gruf），n．［＜Gr．ঠiлi．6os，dou－ ble，+ rpiфeıv，write．］A Swiss writing－appa－
ratus for the ase of the blind，consisting of let－ ratus for the nse of the blind，consisting of let tered disks with mechanism to rotate them and to bring any letter desired in position to imprint it on a sheet of paper placed in the maehine． It ispractically aclumsy form of the type－writer． E．II．Kinight．
Diplograpsus（dip－lō－grap＇sus），$n$ ．［NL．，＜Gr． dimibos，doublo，＋＂grapsus，standing for grap－ tolite．］A genns of Palcozoic graptolites，of the family Graptolithide，having the cells ar－ ranged back to back on each side of the axis， like the vanes of a feather．They oceur in the Cambrian and Silurian strata．Also Diplograp－ tus．M＇Coy，I847．
diploic（di－plöjk），a．［＜diploë + －ic．］Of or per－
taining to the diploë：as，dinloic tissue；dinfoic
diploic
structure．Also diploëtic．－Diploic veins，veins ramitylng in ihe diploë．They are eo thin walls，adherent to the lhard tib－ ae，so that they do not eollapse when eut or torn，but remain patu－ lous，
rhage．
diploid（dip＇loid），n．［＜Gr raos，double，＋عidos，torm．］ In crystal．，a solid belonging to the isometric system，with 24 trapezoidal planes．It is
 the parallel－hemihedral form of the hexocta－ hedron．Also called dyakis－dodecalicdron．
diploidion（dip－lọ－id＇i－on），＂．；pl．diploĭdia
 $\delta \iota \pi \hat{o} i s\left(\delta \iota \pi \lambda_{0 i} \delta_{-}\right)$，a garment in two thicknesses or folds：sce diploïs．］In anc．Gr．costume：（a） A particular form of the female chiton or tunic，in which the garment is donble from the shoulders to the waist，the outer fold hanging loose，like a sort of sleeveless mantle． （b）More rarely，a separate garment so disposed over the chiton as to give the whole ar－ rangement the appearance of a single piece．
11 er ［Demeter＇s］eliton is of a thick materin，forming deep folds，and having over her breast a diploidion， massea． diploïs（dip＇lộ－is），n．［Gr．\＆z Thois，a garment in two thick nesses or folds，$\langle\delta \pi / 20$ ós，don－
］In anc．Gir．costume，same as ble：see diploë．］ din a sleeveless talaric chiton with A woman clothed in a sleeveless talarie chiton with
B．I：Hecud，Historia Numorum， 1 l .17 in ． Diplolepariæ（dip＂lō－le－pā＇ri－ē），n．pl．［NL．， irreg．＜Diplolepis，〈Gr．dimióos，double，＋дє sects，+ －ariere．］In Latreille＇s system of classi fication，the same as crallicole，or the gall－flies， of the moderu family Cymipide．
diploma（di－plō＇mï），$n . ~[=\mathrm{F}$. diplôme $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． Pg．It．diploma $=\mathbf{D}$ ．तiploma $=$ G．Dan．Sw． diplom，〈 I．diploma，く Gr．díthwha（t－），a paper folded double，a letter of recommendation or introduction，later a letter of license or privi－ lege granted by a person in anthority，（ortioun double，$\left\langle\delta_{i} \pi \lambda\right.$ tos，double：see diploë．$]$ 1．Origi nally，a letter or other composition written on paper or parchment and folded．Hence－2． Any letter，literary muniment，or pnblic docu－ ment．See diplomatics．－3．In modern use，a letter or writing，usually under seal and signed by competent authority，conferring some honor， privilege，or power，as that given by a college in evidence of a degree，or authorizing a phy－ sician to practise his profession，and the like．
The granting of diplomas lyy universities or other learned bodies proceeds on the supposition that the puhlie require some assistance to their judgment in the choice of pro－ fessional services，and that such an official serutiny into the
qualifleations of practitioners is a useful seenrity against qualifleations of practitioners is a usefu seenrity against Sir G．C．Levis，Authority in Matters of Opinion，ix． 17 ．
diploma（di－plō＇mï⺝），v．t．［＜diploma，n．］To furnish with a diploma；certify by a diploma． ［Rare．］

Doggeries never so diplomaed，bepuffed，gas－lighted，
diplomacy（di－plō＇ma－si），n．；pl．diplomacies （－siz）．$[=$ D．diplomatie $=$ G．diplomatie $=\mathrm{Dan}$ ． Sw．diplomati，く F．diplomatie（ $t$ pron．s）＝Sp． Pg．diplomacia＝It．diplomazio，＜I．as if＊diplo－ matia，diplomacy，＜diploma（t－），a diploma：see diploma．］1．The science of the forms，ceremo－ nies，and methods to be observed in conducting the actual intercourse of one state with ano－ ther，through authorized agents，on the basis of international law；the art of conducting such intercourse，as in negotiating and drafting treaties，representing the interests of a state or its subjects at a foreign court，etc．

As diplomacy was in its beginnings，so it lasied for a lie abroad for the good of his country．

## le abroad for the good of his country．

2．The act or practice of nepotiation utercourse as between independent official diplomatic procedure in general；the transac－ tion of international business：as，the history of European diplomacy．［Rare in the plural，］

Rlchard［1．］，by a piece of rough diplomacy，prevailed on Guy of Lusignai to surrender his claim to the shadowy erown of Jerusatem，andedjaval and Modern Hist．，p． 162.
tubbs，M
A victory of the North over the South，and the extraor－ dinary clemency and good sense with whieh that victory was used，had more to dour all the elo titence of Mr．Gladstone aud all the diplomacies of Mr Disraeli．Fortnightly Rev．，N．S．，XXX1． 161
Hence－3．Dexterity or skill in managing ne－ gotiations of any kind；artful management with the view of securing advantages；diplomatic tact．－4．A diplomatic body；the whole body of ministers at a foreign court．［Rare．］
The foreign ministers were ordered to attend at this in－ esture of the directory；for so they call the managers of a sort of envoys，were quite awe－struek with＂the pride， pomp，and eircomstance＂of this majestic senate

## 5．Same as diplomatics．［Rare．］

These［forms of aneient Auglo－Saxon letters］would proll ally give ground for a near ghess to one expert in Anglo
diplomat（dip＇lō－mat），n．［Also written diplo－ mate $\cdot=\mathrm{D}$ ．diplomatat $=$ G．Dan．Sw．diplomat， $<\mathrm{F}$ ．diplomate $=\mathrm{P}$ ．diplomata，＜NL，as if＊cit pIomata，one provided with letters of anthority， ＜L．dipioma（t－），diploma：see diploma．］One who is employed or skilled in diplomacy；a diplomatist．
Cnless the diplomats of Europe are strangely misin formed，general political differences have not come，and
diplomate（dip＇lō－māt），r． 1. ；pret and pp． diplomated，ppr．diplonating．［＜diploma＋ －atc 2．］To invest with a title or privilege by a diploma；diploma．［Rare．］
lie was diplomated doctor of divinity in 1660.
．Houd，A thenre Oxon．
diplomatial（dip－lō－ma＇shial），a．［＜diplomacy （ F ．diplomatic）＋－al．］Same as diplomatic． Imp．Dict．［Rare．］
diplomatic（dip－lom－mat＇ik），（t．and n．$[=1$ diplomatique $=$ Sp．diplonatico $=1$＇g．It．diplo－
matico（cf．D．G．diplomatisch $=\mathrm{J}$ an．Sw．di－ plomatish），＜L．as if＊diplomaticus，＜diplo－ ma（t－），diploma：see diploma．］I．a．1．Per－ taining to diplonas or diplomatics．

Diphomatic science，the knowledge of which will enable us to form a proper judgment of the age and anthenticity of manuscripts，chords，records，and other nonmments ot
antiquity． 2．Pertaining to or of the nature of diplomacy concerned with the management of interna－ tional relations：as，a diplomatic agent．

The diplomatic activity of Henry II．throughont lis reign was enormous；all nations of Europe came by（יll－ voys to his conrt，and his ministers
one end of Europe to another．
Stubbs，Medieval and Modern Hist．，p．12\％．
Several of our earlier and best Seeretaries of State had had the heneft of personal experience in the diphomatic service abroat．f．Schuyler，American Diplomacy，p． 8.
3．Skilled in the art of diplomacy；artful in negotiation or intercourse of any kind；politic in conduct．－Diplomatic corps or body，the entire body of diplomatists aecredited to and resident at a court or eapital，including the an legsadion，the military and na
val attachés，ete． voy to a foreion court ：a diplomat
diplomatical（dip－lọ－mat＇i－kal），$a$ ．Same as aploma
diplomatically（dip－lọ－mat＇i－kal－i），adv．1．Ac cording to the rules or art of diplomacy．

## iite courteous

clarimg war men are
2．Artfully；with or by good management．－ 3．With reference to diplomatics；from the point of view of diplomatics．
The indietion－number in n .16 is diplomatically uneer－ ain，and 80 of no independent value．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { At value. } \\
& \text { Aour. Philol., VI. } 192 .
\end{aligned}
$$

diplomatics（dip－lọ－mat＇iks），n．［Pl．of diplo－ matic：sce－ics．］Tho science of diplomas，or of ancient writings，literary and pnblic docu－ ments，letters，decrees，charters，codicils，etc．， which has for its object to decipher such in struments，or to ascertain their authenticity their date，signatures，ete．
diplomatism（di－plō＇ma－tizm），n．［＜L．diplo $m a(t-)+-i s m$ ．］Diplomaticaction or practice something characteristic of diplomacy．［Rare．］
diplomatist（di－plo＇ma－tist），$n$ ．［＜L．diploma（ $t$ ） $+-i s t ;=\mathrm{F}$ ．diplomatiste．］A person officially employed in international intercourse，as an

## Diplopriontinæ

ambassador or a minister；in general，one versed in the art of diplomacy；a diplomat．
The talents and accomplishments of a diplomatist are wldely different from those which qualify a politician to lead the Honse of Commons in aritated times Macaulay，Hist．Eng．，ii．
diplomatize（di－plōma－tīz），v．；pret．and pp． diplonatized，ppr，diplomatizing．［＜L．diplo－ ma（t－）＋izc．］I．intrans．To practise diplo－ macy；use diplomatic art or skill．
Not beiug a scheming or a diplomatising man himself， he did not look upon others as if they were always driving at something．Max Müller，Biogray．Essayz，p． 13 g．
II．trans．1．To actuate or effect by diplo－ macy．［Rare．］
Louis Napoleon had not long been menaeed out of Mex－ ico，and diplomatised out of Luxemburg，when，from his lie suddenly found inimself in possession of Rome．
2．To confer a diploma upon．Thackeray．
Also spelled diplomatise．
diplomatology（di－plō－ma－tol＇ọ－ji），$\omega_{0}$ ，［＜Gr．
 speak：see－ology．］The study or science of diplomatics．［Rare．］
Certain it is that many of the young docents whose spe－ cialty is semitie philology，or Hebrew arehwology，or chure histury，or diplomatology，have no deep interest trines．
Diplomorpha（dip－lọ－môr＇fặ），n．pl．［NL．， Gr．$\delta \iota \pi i$ óos，double，$+\mu$ ор $\phi \ddot{\eta}$ ，form．］A group of hydrozoans：a synonym of Calyptoblastea． Diploneura（dip－lọ－nū＇rặ̣），n．pl．［NL．，くGr． dı $\lambda 60$ ，double，＋veĩpov，nerve，sinew．］In Grant＇s system of classification，a group of an－ nelids or worms．
Diplophysa（dip－lō－fi＇siại），n．［NL．，＜Gr．$\delta t$ bos，double，＋¢iva，ä bellows．］1．A sup－ posed genus of oceanic hydroids，of the order Calycophora，being detached diphyzoöids of Spheronectes，as 1）．inermis from Spheronectes gracilis．Gegenbaur，1853．［Not in use．］－2． A genus of fishes．
 onble，$+\dot{\omega} \psi(\dot{\omega} \pi-)$ ，eye．］In pathol．，the mor－ bid condition of vision in which a single object appears double．Also cliplopy．
diplopic（di－plop＇ik），a．［＜diplopia + －ic．$]$ Seeing double；affected with diplopia；caused by diplopia，as a donble visnal image．
diploplacula（dip－lō－plak＇
 placula，q．v．］In ombryol．，a placula composed of two layers of cells resulting from transverse fission following vertical fission．
In this way the primitive differentiation of the placula into two layers is establisled in what we have designated the diploplacula．

Ifyatt，l＇roc．Prit．Soc．Nat．11ist．，1884，XXIII． 88. diploplacular（dip－lọ̃－plak＇n̄̀－lärr），a．［く diplo－ placula $+-a r^{3}$ ．］Two－layered，as a germ；per－ taining to or laving the character of a diplo－ placula．
diploplaculaite（dip－lộ－plak＇ū－lāt），a．［＜diplo－ placula＋－ate1．］same as diploplacular．Fyatt． Diplopnoi（di－plop＇nō－i），n．pl．［NL．，＜Gr．סt－ $\pi$ Roos，double，+
Same as Dipnoi．
diplopod（dip＇lō－pod），a and n．I．a．Double－ footed：an epithet applied to the chilognathous Myriapoda or Diplopoda，which have two pairs of limbs on each segment of the body．
It［a new form of Gregarinidel was found in the diges－ five tube of Glomeris，one of the diphod myriopods，and Smithronion Report，1883，Zoölogy．
II．n．One of the Diplopoda or Chilognatha． Diplopoda（di－plop $\left.{ }^{\prime} \bar{o}-\mathrm{d} \dot{\mathrm{ai}}\right), n_{j}$ pl．［NL．，〈 Gr． di $\pi \lambda \dot{0}$ ，double，$+\pi$ ov́s（ $(\pi o \delta-)=$ E．foot．］The
millepeds as an order of myriapods；the Chilog－ natha（which see）：so called from the doubling in number of the legs，most of the segments of the body having two pairs ：contrasted with Chilopoda．
diplopodous（di－plop＇ō－dus），a．［As diplopod ＋ons．$]$ Diplopod；chilognathous．
Diploprion（di－plop＇ri－on），$n$ ．［NL．，＜Gr．$\delta_{l}-$ $\pi / .00$ ，double，$+\pi p i \omega v$ ，a saw．］A genus of ser－ ranoid fishes with serrature to the preoperen－ lum as well as to the suboperculum，typical of the subfamily Diplopriontince．
Diplopriontinæ（di－plop＂ri－on－tí nē），n．pl． ［NL．，＜Diploprion（t－）＋－ime．］A subfamily of Scrranide，represented by the genus Diploprion， with distinct spinous and soft dorsals and two anal spines．The only known species，Diploprion bi fasciatus，ranges from the Japasese to the Indian sea．

## Diploptera

Diploptera（di－plop＇teriii），n．pl．［NL．neut． reille＇s classification，the third family of acu－ leate hymenopterous insects，having tho foro wings lougitudinally folded when at rest．It contains the truo wapps，sud corresponds to the modern
lamily Veapidee（which see）．See also wasp．Also Diplop－
Diplopterí（di－plop＇te－rì），n．pl．［NL．，pl．of Diplopterus，q．v．］Iii Bleeker＇s ichtlyological system（1859），an order of fishes restricted to the family Diplopteroldci．
Diplopteridæ（dip－lop－ter＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，＜ sopterygian fishes，typifiod by the genus Diplop－ terus．They had an elongated form，rhomboldal seales， heteroiliphyyercal tall，two short dorsals，amooth head－ hones，and a medtan as well as paired juguar plates， the best－known geners arc Diplonterus and Oateolepis．
Díplopteroidei（di－plop－te－roi＇dẹ－ī），n．p ［NL．，$<$ Diplopterus＋－oidei．］An extinct fam－ ily of fishes，typified by the genus Diplopterus， and including also Dipterus，Ostcolepis，Trip－ terus，Glyptopomus，and Staganolepis．Also called Diptcroidei．
diplopterous（di－plop＇te－rus），a．［＜NL．di－ plopterus，＜Gr．dı $\pi \hbar b o s,{ }^{\prime}$ double，＋$\pi \tau \varepsilon \rho \delta \nu$ ，a wing．］In entom．，having the fore wings folded， as a wasp；specifically，of or pertaining to the Diploptera．
Diplopterus（di－plop＇te－rus），n．［NL．，＜Gr．
 ehth．，a genus of fossil fishes of the Old Red Sandstone，typical of the family Diplopteride： so called from the two dorsal fins．Agassiz， 1835. －2．In ornith．，a genus of American ground－ cuckoos，of the subfamily Saurotherince，some－ times giving name to a subfamily Diplopterince． D． 22 cevius is an exsmple．D，phasianellus represents a different section of the name genus．Boie， 182
Diplopteryga（dip－lop－ter＇i－gid），n．pl．［NL．，く Gr．Jim $\lambda 6$ os，double，$+\pi \tau$
fin．］Same as Diploptera．
Which Kirby，becanse the termination ptera denotea the names of orders of insects，changed Into Diplopteryga．
diplopy（dip＇lō－pi），$n$ ．Same as diplopia．
 cates，typical of the family Diplosomide．
Diplosomidæ（dip－lọ－so＇mi－dê），n．pl．［NL．， Diptosoma + －ida．］A family of composite tu－ nicates，typified by the genus Diplosoma．The colony forms a thin incrusting layer；the zootde have two ace js large and has lour rows of sticmata A few smsll sac js large and has lour rows of stigmata．A few 8msll
ahallow－water apecios are known．
dipiosphenal（dip－lọ－sfē＇nạl），a．［＜diplosphene + －al．］Same as hyposphönal．［Rare．］
These vertebre show the diplosphenal articulation seen In Megalosaurus．

O．C．Marsh，Amicr．Jour．Scl．，No．160，p． 334.
diplosphene（dip＇lō－sfēn），m．［＜Gr，$\delta i \pi \lambda o \alpha^{\prime}$ ，dou－ ble，＋oф́nv，a wedge．］Samo as hyposphenc． Marsh．［Rare．］
diplospondylic（dip＂lō－spon－dil＇ik），a．［＜Gr．
 bra（here in sense of＇centrum＇or＇body of a vertebra＇），＋－ic．］In zoöl．，having two centra， as a vertcbral segment；having twice as many centra as arches，as a vertebral column，in con－ sequence of the presence of an intcreentrum be－ tween any two consecutivo centra；embolom－ erous：applied to the vertebre of fishes and batrachians，when only every alternate cen－ trum bears a neural or a hemal arch．
diplospondylism（dip－lō－spon＇di－lizm）， diplospondyl－ic $+-i s m$.$] In zool．，the state or$ quality of being diplospondylic；that forma－ tion of a vertebral column in which，in conse－ quence of the development of interceutra be－ tween centra proper，there appear to be twice as many bodies as arches of vertebre，or in which every alternate vertebral body supports no arches；embolomerism．
diplostemonous（dip－lō－stè＇mō－nus），a．［＜Gr． $\delta_{i \pi} \lambda \sigma o s$, double，＋orńucv，the warp，a thread （mod，a stamen），＋－ous．］In bot．，having twice as many stamens as petals．
We say［the flower is］diplostemenous if the stamens are dounse
stonecrop．
diplostemony（dip－lö－stē＇mọ－ni），n．［As di－ plostcmon－ous $+-y$. ］In bot．，the condition of a fower in which there are twice as many sta－ mens as petals or sepals．Of the two whorls of ata－ mens，the finer may be antipetalous and the onter antiaep－ alous，or the reverse．The first case is normal or direct dipiostemony ；the latter Is called obdiplostemony．

103

Diplostomidea（dip ${ }^{A}$ lō－stọ－mid＇ē－ă），n．pl．［NL． ＜Gr．ঠerióos，double，＋oróra，opening，＋－idca．］ A group of dipneunonous or pheumonophorous holothurians，represented by the genus fhopalo－ dina（which sec）：same as Decacrenidia．Sem－ per．
Diplostomidea，established by Semper to contaln the singular lihopalodina lageniforinis，is characterized by a nearly splierical body with the mouth and anuas
clogo together，and ten smbulacra．Semper regards it as the type of a Huth class of echturdernis．

Stand．Nat．IIist，I． 183.
diplostomidean（dip＂lọ̆－stộ－mid＇ē－an），a．［＜ Diplostomidca + an．］Of or pertaining to the Diplostomider．
diplosyntheme（dip－lọ－sin＇thēm），n．［＜Gr． $\delta i \pi \lambda \sigma o s$, double，$+\sigma i v \theta j \mu a$ ，agreement，connec tion，〈 бovт AÓval，put together：see synthesis．］ Same as disyn thene．
diplotegia（dip－lō－té＇ji－ ［NL．，＜Gr．$\delta \iota \pi \lambda \dot{0}$ os，doüble $+\tau \ell \gamma$ s，roof．］In bot．，a dry fruit invested with an adnate calyx， usually dehiscent；an inferior capsule．
Diplozoön（dip－lō－zō＇on），n．［NL．，＜Gr．\＆imibos， double，＋ら户ov，on animal．］A genus of mono－ of fisher．$D$ paradoxum is an erample double two individuala being fused together to form an $X$ ． ghaped double organjam，the posterior ende of which have two large nuckera divided into four pits．The solitary young are known as diporpere ；they have a ventral aucker
and a dorsal papila，by which the Junction of two indl－ and a dorsal papilia，by which the Junction of two inds－
viduals js effected，the sucker of one recejving the dorsal viduals is effected，the sucker of one recejyng the dorsal
papllia of the other．The nexually matured double anil－ mais lay egge at fixed periods，usually in the spring．The egga are furnished with very fong colled threads，The having two eyespots and lateral and poaterior cllia．Sce diporpac．Also written Diplozoum
dip－net（dip＇net），n．A net with a long handle or pole，usually a circular rim made of metal， and a conical bag，used to catch fish by dipping it into the water；a scoop－net．
Dipneumona（dip－nū＇mộ－nïi），n．pl．［NL．，neut．
pl．of dipneumonus：see dipneumonous．］1．A the mudfishes of the genera Lepidosiren and Protopterus，as distinguished from Monopneu－ mona（Ceratodus）．They have the lungs paired，a slenter thg rays only on one side．See cuta under Lepidosiren and Protopterus： Pneumonophora，having two ramose branchim opposed to Apneumona．It contains the bran－ chiate holothurians，excepting Rhopalodina． Dipneumoneæ（dip－nū－mō＇nē̄－ē），n．pl．［NL．，
as Dipncumones +- cca．］Same as Dipneumo－ nes， 2 ．
Dipneumones（dip－nū＇mō－nēz），n．pl．［NL．，く lungs．］1．In Haeckel＇s classification，a division of the Dipneusta，or Dipnoi，containing those dipnoans which aro double－lunged，namely， Protopterus and Lepidosiren：distinguished from Monopncumones．－2．In entom．，a division of Arancida or true spiders，having but two lungs，six spinnerets，and scattered ocelli： distinguished from Tetrapneumones．Most spi－ ders belong to this division．Also Dipneumonere． dipneumonous（dip－nū＇mō－nus），a．［＜NL． dipneumonus，＜Gr．$\delta<-$ ，two－，$+\pi \nu \varepsilon \varepsilon^{\prime} \mu \omega v$ ，lung．］ In zoöl．：（a）Having two lungs，as a spider； specifically，pertaining to or having the charac－ ters of the Dipneumones．（b）Having two lungs， as a lung－fish；specifically，having the charac ters of tho Dipneumona．（c）Having a pair of respiratory organs，as a holothurian；pertain－ ing to such branchiate Holothurioidea．
Dipneusta（dip－nūs＇tä），n．pl．［NLL．，＜Gr．\＆t－， Dipnoi．
dipneustal（dip－nūs＇tal），a．［＜Dipneusta + －al．］ Same as dipnoan．
Dipneusti（dip－nūs＇tī），n．pl．［NL．；cf．Di－ Dipnoa（dip＇nọ－ Dipnoi．
dipnoan（dip＇nō－an），$a$ ．and n．［＜Dipnoi＋ acters of the Dipnoi．Also dipneustal．

II．n．One of the Dipnoi；a lung－fish．
Dipnoi（dip＇nō－i），n．pl．［NL．，pl．of dipnous， doubly breathing：see dipnoöus．］A subclass of fishes，by somo considered to be a peculiar class of vertebrates intermediate between fishes and batrachians，and by others an order of fishes（by some ranked as a suborder of ganoid fishes）， containing the lung－fishes of the genera Lepi－ dosiren and Protoptcrus（Dipneumona）and Ce－
ratodus（Monopneumona），and many extinct rel－ atives．They have both lranchlal and pulmonary reb piration，whence the name；no diatinct suapensortum la developed，but the lower jaw artlculater directly with descending processea of the craniun；there fo a median peivic element；and the limba are multlarticulate．The skelcton is partially onscous，with persintericle ： muscular conve arteriosus nad apiral intestinal yalye； the gllia are free，with a narrow openiug and rudimen－ tary gill－cover；and the air－bladder is nearly or quite double，and developed jnto functional Jungs perinsuentiy communicating with the esophagus．The fooly is covered with cycloid scales．The living Dipmon are aivisible into two groups，Dipneumona with paired lungs，and Mono－ preumona，with a ningle lung of two aymmetrical haivea． Someold extinct relationa are referred to anotherorder（or
suborder）called Ctenodipterini，by others endowed with auborder）calted Ctenodipterini，by others endowed with
the rank of a family only．See barramunda，Ceratodidee， Che rank of a famiy only．See barramunda，Ceratodider， Sirencidea．Also called Diplopnoi，Dimeusta，Dipmeuati， Dipnoa．
It in a remarkablo circumatance，that while the Dipnoi present in so many respects a tranaition between the piscine and the amphibian types of atructure，the apinal column and the limbs mhoutd be not only piacine，but more nearly related to those of the most ancient Crossop－ terygian Ganoids than to thoae of any other fivhen．

II uxley，Anat．ert．，p． 148.
dipnoid（dip＇noid），a．and $n$ ．I．a．Pertaining to or having the characters of the Dipnoi．
Among the ganods there is a divergence from the dip－ II．n．A fish of the subelass Dipnoi；a lung－ fish．
Among the Dipnoids we nee an adr－bladder having as
Day（ 1880 ）．
lung－like function．
dipnoōus（dip＇nọ̄－us），a．［＜NL．dipnous（see Dipnoi），＜Gr．סi，doubly，+ －тvoos，breathing， （ $\pi v e i v$, breathe．］1．Having both gills and lungs，as the Itipnoi；specifically，pertaining to the Dipnoi．

Dipnoous and Oateoglossold typees．
Encyc．Brit．，XII． 673.
Dipodat（dip＇ô－dậ），n．plo ［NL．，く Gr．ditovs
（dıтоঠ－），two－footed，biped：sce dipode，Dipus．］ A division of the animal kingdom made for man alone．
Dipodæ（dip＇ō－dē），n．pl．［NL．］A contracted form of Dipodida．
dipode（di＇pōd），a．and n．［＜Gr．дiтоvৎ（ $\delta \varepsilon \pi o \delta-)$ （ $=$ L．bipes：see bipel），two－footed，$\langle\delta \iota-$ ，two－，+ $\pi$ oís $(\pi$ od－$)=\mathrm{L}$. pes $($ ped－$)=\mathrm{E}$. foot．］I．a．Hav－ ing only two fect；walking on two feet；biped．
II．I．A lizard of the genus Bipes，having the fore limbs rudimentary，and therefore ap－ pearing as if biped．
dipodic（d̄̄1－pod＇ik），a．［＜dipody $+-i e_{\text {．}] \text { In }}$ pros．：（a）Constituting a dipody：as，adipodic measure：a dipodic colon．（b）Determined or measure；a dipodic colon．（b）Determined or measurement．
Dipodidæ（dī－pod＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，く Dipus （Dipod－）+ －ide．］A family of saltatorial myo－ morphic rodents；the jerboas．They have a grace－ ful form；the fore limiss and anterior portlons of the lody smail in comparison with the great hind quarters；
long hind limbs with from three to five digits，fitted for long hind limbs with from three to fife digits，fitted for leaphng；a long tali，usually hairy or tufted i a gknll with the brain－case ahort and Jroad；the Infraorbital foramen very large，rounded ；the zygonata slender，decurved；and the mastold portion of the suditory bulls highly devel－
oped．The fanily as here deftied hucludes three well－ oped．The fanilly as here defthed includes three well－ marked types，Dipodince，Pedetinu，min zapminn；the last two are often made types of distinct families，in those of Diperizue．Also called Dipodina，Diperlee，Di－ pina．See first ent under deer－mouse．
Dipodina（dip－0－di＇n＠̣），n．pl．［NL．，く Dipus Dipod－）＋－ina2．］same as Dinodide．
Dipodinæ（dip－ō－di＇nē），n．pl．［NL．，（Dipus（Di－ pod－）＋－ince．］The typical subfamily of Dipo－ didat the jerboas proper．The cervical vertebroo are more or leas ankylosed，the metatarsus is greaty elongated；the metatarsal bonea are often fused into a slonsl dipits：the tall is thityly have onythree ine． often tulted；and the grinding teeth are rooted．There are three genera，Dipus，Alactaga，and Platycercomys． See Dipus，jerbon．
Dipodomyinæ（dī－pod＂ọ̀－mi－ī＇nē），n．pl．［NL．， torial myoms + －ina．］A subfamily of salta－ rodents，of the family sac－ comyide．The technical characters are：external cheek－ cisors；the mastold and tympantc region of the aknil enormously Inflated；the hind limbe elongated，jerboi． like，fitted for leaplng，with the inner digit rudimeatary and elevated，and soles densely hairy，like a rabbit：；the second，third，and foarth cervical vertebre ankylosed；the pelage sort，and the tail long and hairy．The subfamily is pecniar to America，where it repreaents to some extent ity that of the pocketmice．The animals are also known as kanparoorats or kangaroo－mice．There is but one ge－ nus，Dipodomys．
Dipodomys（dī－pod＇ō－mis），n．［NL．，＜Gr．di－ $\pi$ ous（ $\delta, \pi 0 \delta-$ ），two－footed（sco dipode），$+\mu \nu \bar{s}=$

## Dipodomys

E. mouse.] The typical and only genus of the subfamily Dipodomyince. D. phillipsi inhabits the Pacific coast region of the United States and Mexico. It is about four inchea long, with the tail half aa long again it has brown or gray npper parts and snowy under parts,


Kangaroo-rat (Dipodomys phillipsi).
a white atripe along each aide of the tail, and another over the hips. A closely related apecies or variety, D. ordi, inhabits the interior Rocky Bountain reglon. They are known as kangaroo-rats, from the ahape of the body and limbs and their great power of leaping.
dipody (dip' 0 -di), n.; pl. dipodies (-diz). [<LL. dipodia (Atilius Fortunatianus, Marianus Vic torinus, etc.), くGr. detodia, a dipody, two-footedness, < $\delta \iota \pi \delta \eta \zeta$, two-footed, < $\delta \iota$, two-, $+\pi 0$ $(\pi o \delta-)=\mathrm{E}$. foot. $] \quad$ In $p r o s .$, a group of two like feet; a double feot; especially, a pair of feet constituting a single measure. A dipody is marked as a unit by making the ictus of one of the two feet stronge than that of the other. In anclent prosody fambi and trodipodies. Sometimes the word syzyoy is used as equiva lent to dipody.
One trochaic or fambic dipody for theais, and one for ris
dipolar (dī-pō'lărr), a. [<di-2 + polar.] 1. Hav ing two poles; differentiated in respect to a pair of opposite directions, but not with respect to the difference between these directions: as, polarized light is dipolar.
When a dipolar quantity is turned end for end it remain the same as before. Tensions and pressures in solid bodies, extenalons, compressions and diatortions, and moa of the optical, electrical, and magnetic properties of crya tallized bodiea are dipolar quantities.
lerk Maxwell, Elect. and Mag., § 381 Along the axis of a crystal of quartz there is dipolar aymmetry; along the lines of force in a transparent dia magnetic there ia dipolar asymmetry Tait, Light, 8298
2. Pertaining to two poles.

Dipolia, n. pl. See Diipolia.
diporpà (dī-pôr'pä̀), n.; pl. diporpae (-pē). [NL. Gr. $\delta t$-, two-, + $\pi 0 \rho \pi \eta$, a buckle, clasp.] A sup posed geuus of trematode worms, being a stage in the development of inembers of the genus Diplozoön (which see), before two individuals are united by a kind of conjugation to form the double animal.

The Diporpoe, when they leave the egg, are ciliated and provided with two eye-spots, with a amali ventral sucker and a dorsal paptila. Aiter a time the Diporpoe approach, other, and the coadapted parts of their bodies coalesce

Dippel's oll. See oil.
dipper (dip'èr), $n$. [< ME. dippere (only as the name for a water-bird: see defs. 5 and 6 , and ef. didapper); 〈dip + -crı.] 1. One who or that which dips. Specifically -2. [cap.] [Cf. dopper.] Same as Dunkerl.-3. In paper-manuf., the workman whe mixes the pulp and puts it upon the mold.-4. One who dips snuff. See to dip snuff, under dip,v.t. [Southern U. S.] The fair dipper holds in her lap a bottle containing the moat pungent scotch anuff, and in her mouth a aloortatick bruah. Thit is ever and anich taken out, thrust into the bottle, and returned to the mouth loaded, as a bee'a leg is with pollen, with the yellow powder.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 75.
5. A bird of the genus Cinclus or family Cinclidw: so called because it dips, ducks, or dives under water. The common European dipper, also called woater-ouzel and by many other namea, is C. aquaticus, a habits, inhabiting streama, and waiking or flying under water with ease. The American dipper is a gimilar but diatinct apeciea, C. mexicanus, entirely dark-colored when adult. There are in all about 12 apecies of dippers, mostly inhabiting clear mountain-atreams of various parta of the world. They belong to the turdform group of oscine Passeres, In the vicinity of the thrushea, and are notable as the only thoroughly aquatic passerine birds. See cut Hence-6. Any swimming bird wh
Hith erent With great ease and rapidity, as a grebe, dabchick, or didapper; especially, in the United


European Dipper (Circlus aquaticus).
States, the buffle, Bucephala albeola, which is alse called spirit-duck for the same reason. Sce cut under buffle.-7. A vessel of wood, iron, or tin, with a handle usually long and straight, used to dip water or other liquid.-8. [cap.] The popular name in the United States of the seven principal stars in Ursa Major, or the Great Bear: so called from their being arranged in the form of the vessel called a dipper. The corresponding stars in Ursa Minor are called the Little Dipper. See cuts under Ursa.-9. In photog., a holder or lifter for plunging plates into a sensitizing or fixing bath; especially, such a holder used in the wetplate process for plunging the collodionized plate inte the sensitizing bath of nitrate of silver.-10. A simple form of scoop-dredge. See dredging-machine.
dipper-clam (dip'ér-klam), n. A bivalve of the family Mactrida, Mactra solidissima, inhabiting the eastern coast of the United States. It attaina a large size, is of a aubtriangular form, and ita valvea are sometimes used aa dippers or auggest auch use, whence the name.
dipperful (dip'èr-fùl), n. [< dipper + -ful, 2.] As much as a dipper will contain.

All hands continually dip up at random gauze dipperfuls or water.
he Century XXVI. 732
dipping (dip'ing), $n$. [Verbal n. of dip, v.] 1. The act of plunging or immersing.
That which is dyed with many dippings is in grain, and can very lardly be washed out. Ser. Taylor, Repentance, v. 84. Specifically - 2. Baptism by immersion.-3. The process of brightening ornamental brasswork, usually by first "pickling" it in dilute nitric acid, next scouring it with sand and water, and afterward plunging it for an instant only in a bath consisting of pure nitric acid.4. A composition of boiled oil and grease, used in Scotland by curriers for softening leather and making it more fit for resisting dampness: in England called dubbing.-5. The washing of sheep to cleanse the fleece before shearing. -6. In ceram., the process of coating a coarse clay body with enamel or slip of a fine quality by plunging the vessel into the liquid material for the coating, or of covering stoneware with a glaze. Each piece is generally dipped by hand, and a akilitul workman is able to give a uniform coating of the As aoon as dipped, the piece is taken to the drying-house or hothonae.
7. A mode of taking snuff by rubbing it on the teeth and gums. See to dip snuff, under dip, v.t. [Southern U. S.]
dipping-compass (dip'ing-kum" pass), n. An instrument consistingessentially of a dippingneedle (which see), a vertical graduated circle whose center coincides with the axis of the needle, and a graduated horizontal circle, the whole being supported upon a tripod stand; an inclinometer. It is need to measure the angle of dip netic needle.
dipping-frame (dip'-ing-frâm), $n$. 1. A frame which holds the wicks to be dipped in the hot tallow-bath for making candles.-2,


## Dipsacaceæ

A frame on which a fabric is stretched while being dipped in a dye-bath.
dipping-house (dip'ing-hous), $n$. In ceram. the building in which the biscuit is dipped into the glaze or enamel. See dipping, 6.
dipping-liquor (dip'ing-lik"or), $n$. Dilute sulphuric or nitric acid, used by founders and others to clean the surface of metal. See pickle. dipping-needle (dip'ing-nēed ${ }^{-1}$ ), $n$. An instrument for showing the direction of the earth's magnetism. Its axis is at right angles to its length and passes as exactly as possible through the center o gravity, abont which it moves in a vertical plane. Whe a needie thus mounted ia placed anywhere not in the the vertical plane in which it moves coincides with the maguetic meridian, the position which it assumes show at once the direction of the magnetic force. See cut under dipping-compass.
dipping-pan (dip'ing-pan), n. A cast-iron tray dipping-tube (dip'ing-tūb), $n$. Same as fishing-
dipping-vat (dip'ing-vat), n. The tank centaining the slip or glazing-film in which pottery is dipped to give it a fine surface.
dipping-wheel (dip'ing-hwēl), n. A contrivance for catching fish, consisting of a wheel placed in a narrow lace or fishway in a stream, and acting as a current-wheel. The blades of the wheel are formed of uets, in which flah aacending the upon the bank by the revolution of the wheel.
dip-pipe (dip'pip), $n$. A valve in a gas-main arranged so as to dip into water or tar, and thus ferm a seal; a seal-pipe.
dip-regulator (dip'reg'ū-lā-tor), n. In gasvorks, a device for regulating the seal of the dip-pipes in the hydraulic main, and for drawing off the heavy tar from the bottom of the main without disturbing the seal. E. $H$. Knight.
diprionidian (dī-prī-ö-nid'i-an), a. [< Grı. סt-, two-, $+\pi \rho i \omega v$, a saw (also a sawyer, prop. ppr.
of $\pi$ piecv, saw), + id-ian. $]$ An epithet applied to certain fossil hydrozoans the pelypary of which has a row of cellules on each side: epposed to monoprionidian. Such hydrozoans are chiefly confined to the Lower Silurian and Cambrian formations.
diprismatic (dī-priz-mat'ik), $a$. [ dii- $^{2}+$ prismatic.] 1. Doubly prismatic.-2. In crystal., having cleavages parallel to the sides of a foursided vertical prism, and at the same time to a horizontal prism.
dip-rod (dip'rod), n. A rod on which candlewicks are hnng to be dipped into melted tallow. dip-roller (dip'rō"lèr), n. In a printing-press, a roller which dips ink out of the fountain.
diprosopus (di-pro-sō' pus), n. [NL., < Gr.
 face. In teratol, duplication of the face, in any of its grades, from simple duplication of the mouth-cavity to cemplete development of two entirely separate faces.
Diprotodon (dī-prō'tọ-don), n. [NL., < Gr.
 boovs (ooovT-) = E. tooth.] 1. A genus of extinet marsupial quadrupeds, surpassing the rhinoceros in size. They had 8 incisors on each side of the upper and 1 on each adae or the lower jaw; no caninca, is upper incisors large and scalpriform; the molara tranaversely ridged, as in the kangaroo, but without the longitudinal connecting ridge ; and the hind limbs less disproportionately enlarged. The dentition of this genua givea name to the diprotodont pattern of primitive herbivoroua marsupiala. D. australis is a apecies found in the Poattertiary of Australia.
2. [l. c.] An animal of this genus.

Diprotodon, an animal holding the same place amongst the Auatralian mammals that the pachyderns do ammongst
Science, VI. 321.
diprotodont (di-prō'tō-dont), $a$. and $n$. [ $<D_{i-}$ protodon(t-).] I. a. Having two lower front teeth; noting the herbivorous type of dentition in marsupial mammals, in which the median incisors are prominent, and the lateral incisors and canines small or wanting; specifically, having the characters of the geuus Diprotodon: opposed to polyprotodont.
II. n. An animal of the genus Diprotodon; a marsupial with diprotodont dentition.
Diprotodontia (dī prō-tō-don'shi-ä), n. pl. marsupials characterized by the diprotodont dentition.
Dipsacaceæ (dip-sa-kā'sē-ē), n.p7. [NL., sometimes improp. Dipsacce, < Dipsacus + -acere.] A natural order of gamopetalous dicotyledonous plants, with opposite leaves and the small flow-

## Dipsacaceæ

ers in heads：nearly allied to the Composita， but having the anthers quito distinct．It in－ clades 5 genera and about 120 spectes，all conflined to the old world，and natives chiefly of the Mediterranean
dipsacaceous（dip－sภ̊－kā＇shins），a．Bolonging to or having the characters of the order Dipsa－ cacere．
dipsaceous（dip－sā＇shius），a．Samo as dipsaca－
Dipsacus（dip＂sa－kus），n．［NL．（L．dipsacos－ Pliny），＜Gr．diభakes，the teazel，so named with reforence to the leaf－ axils，whieh in some species hold wator （cf．díwaкos，a certain disease attended with violent thirst），〈 díqa，thirst，＞divâv $\delta \iota \psi{ }^{2}$, ，thirst．］1．A small genus of prick－ ly biennial plants，of about a dozen spo－ cies，tho type of tho natural order Dipsa－ cacce．The principal species is $D$ ．fullonum the fulicrs＇tcazel，the prickly flower－heads e1 which are used to raise a nap on
See teazel．


Fullers＇Teazel（Dipsacus fus－ $2 \dagger$ ．
2t．In conch．，an old genus of gastropods：same as Eburna．
Dipsadidæ（dip－sad＇i－dē），n．plo［NL．，く Dip－ sas（－sud－），2，＋－idx．］A family of snakes，typi fied by the genus Dipsas：same as the subfamily Dipsadince．
Dipsadinæ（dip－sa－dī＇nē），n．pl．［NL．，＜Dipsas （－sad－），2，＋－ina．］A subfamily of innocuous colubriform or aglyphodont sorpents，found in tropical regions．Their habits are nocturnal，aad

they ascend treee for prey．They have usually posterior compressed form，with a diatinct shert tail，and atrongly end．The leading genera are Dipsas and Leptodira． dipsadine（dip＇sa－din），$a$ ．Pertaining to or hav－ ing the characters of the Dipsadina．
dipsas（dip＇sas），11．［L．，（Gr．סíwas，a venomous serpent whose bite cansed intense thirst，prop． adj．，used as fem，of di乡иos，thirsty，causing thirst，＜di乡a，thirst．］1．A serpent whose bito was said to produce a mortal thirst．

Cerastes horn＇d，hydrus，and clops drear，
And dipras．

$$
\text { Millon, P. L., x. } 526 .
$$

It thirsted
s ono bit by a dipsas．
2．［cap．］［NL．］Tho typical geuns of serpents of the family Dipsadidir．D．dendrophila is East Indian，D．fasciata West African．Laurenti， 1768．－3．［cap．］［NL．］A genus of fresh－wator bivalves，of the family Unionide，or river－mus－ sels．IF．E．Ieach，I814．－4．［cap．］［NL．］A genus of butterflies，of the family Lycanide． Doubleday，I847．
dip－sector（dip＇sek＂tor），n．An instrument con－ structed on tho principlo of the sextant，used to ascertain the dip of tho horizon．
dipsetic（dip－set＇ik），a．［＜Gr．$\delta / \psi \eta$ riкós，provok－ ing thirst，thirsty，\＆$\delta i \psi \bar{a} v$ ，thirst，vo，\＆di $\psi a$ ， thirst，n．］Producing or tending to produce thirst．$F_{.} D$ ．
dipsey（dip＇si），и．［In comp．dipscy－line，and， as first found，dipsin－lead（q．v．），being prob． orig．a naut，corruption，easily oceurring in comp．，of deep－sca（－line，－lead）（cf．E．dial．
dipness for decpness）．It cannot bo formed from dip．］A plummet or sinker，nsually conical used in fishing．［Local，U．S．（Pennsylvania）．］ Bartlctt．
dipsey－line（dip＇si－lin），$n$ ．A fishing－line with a dipsey attached；partlcularly，such a lino having several branches，each with a hook． ［Loenl，U．S．（Pennsylvania）．］
dipsin－leadt，n．［Appar．a corruption of＂dip－ sey－lead，orig．decp－sca lead：see dipsey．］A plummet．

Seund with yeur dipsin lead，and note diligently what depth you finde．

Hakluyt＇s Voyages，1． 435 dipsomania（dip－sō－mā＇ni－s），n．［NL．，＜Gr． di $\psi a$, thirst，$+\mu a v i a$, madness：seo mania．］In pathol．，an irresistible and insatiablo craving for intoxicants．
$\begin{array}{cl}\text { dipsomaniac（dip－sō－mã＇ni－ak），} & n \text { ．and a．} \quad[< \\ \text { dipsomania }+ \text {－ac：see maniac．］} \\ \text { I．} & n \text { ．One who }\end{array}$ dipsomania＋－ac：see maniac．］I．n．One who ing for intoxicants．
II．a．Of or pertaining to dipsomania． dipsomaniacal（dip＂sọ－mạn－nī＇ą－kal），a．Same as dipsomaniac．
dipsopathy（dip－sop＇a－thi），n．［Intended to mean＂thirst－curo，＇＇＇Gr．d $\psi \psi a$, thirst，$+\pi a ́ 0 o s$, suffering（taken，as in other words in－pathy，in assumed sense of＇cure＇）．］In med．，a mode of treatment which consists in limiting to a very small quantity the amount of wator ingosted． dipsosis（dip－sō＇sis），n．［NL．，＜Gr．di $\psi a$, thirst， + －osis．］In pathol．，morbid thirst；excessive or perverted desire for drinking．
dip－splint（dip＇splint），$n$ ．Same as chemical match（which see，under match ${ }^{1}$ ）．
dipter（dip＇tér），n．A dipterous insect．
Diptera（dip＇te－rị̂），n．pl．［NL．，neut．pl．of dipterus，two－winged：soo dipterous．］1．An or－ der of motabolous hexapod inseets．They are two－ winged insects，or thies，with two membraneus wings with radiating nervures，not folded at reat，a posterior pair be－ ing only represeated by haiteres or poisers；ne mandibles fled mandibles，maxiliz，and the central labiun，here called glossarium；usually twe maxillary but ne labial palpi；aatenne generally short；two large compound eyes， oftea er theusands of facets，and three oceifi orsimple eyes； and the prothorax and metathorax reduced，the mesotise－ rax being cerreapondingly developed．Metamerphesia is cemplete；the larvo are apodal，er with only rudimentary cet，the pupe are usually coarctate（ace cut under coarc bottle，etc．，are characterigtic examples．The power which many of these insects have of waiking on smooth surface with back downward li due to the construction of the feet which act as suckers．They have，besides the ordinary two clawe，aeveral littie cushions called puivilli，beset with finc halrs expanded at their tipa into a kind of diak；the adhe． sioa is aided in some casea by a viscid gecretion of these hairs．The erder ia a very large one ：there sre said to be ，000 European apecies aiene，aupposed to be net a twenti－ Vorth American．A few are useful zcavengers，but many are injurieus insects，and some are great peats．Gnats， nosquitoa，gad－flies，blew－flies，bot－flies，tzetzes，etc．，be ong to this order．It is varieukly subdivlded，ene divi son being into feur guborders：the Pupipara，which are parasitic，and developed in the body of the parent，as the ree－1ice，the Brachycera，or ordinary files ；the Nemocera， leas Aphaniptera，or fleas，which are eftcner ranked as a

listinct order．Anether division is into the suborders $O r$ therhapha and Cyclorhapha，according to the character of the metamerphosis：the former with twe sections，Nema locera and Brachycera；the Jatter with also two sections， Aschiza and Schizophora
2．［7．c．］Plural of dipteron．
Dipteraceæ（dip－téwā sệ－̄̄），t．pl．［NL．］Same as Dipterocarpere．
dipterad（dip＇te－rad），$n$ ．In bot．，a member of the order Dipteracce or Dipterocarpea．

dipteral（dip＇top－ral），a．¿＜Gr．dimepos，two－ winged；of a temple，with donble peristyle：seo dipterous，dipteros．］1．In eniom．，having two wings only；dipterous．－2．In arch．，consisting of or furnished with a donble range of columns： said of a portico．A ilipteral temple，or dipteros，was characterized by a double row of celumins entirely sur－ | rounding the cella．See cut in next colunin． |
| :--- |
| dipteran（dip＇te－ran），$a$ ．and $n$ ．$[\langle$ Diptera + |

## －an．］I．a．Same as dipterous．

II．n．A dipterous insect；a member of the order Diplera，Also dipteron，

Dipterus


Flan of a Dipteral Temple．－Temple of Diana at Ephesus，
accooding to Wood．
Dipteridæ（dip－ter＇i－dō），n．pl．［NI ${ }_{\text {L．}}$ ， Dip－$^{\text {Dip }}$ tcrus＋－idre．］A family of Paleozoic dipno－ ous fishes，typified by the genus Dipterus．They hai an elongated fernn，a heterocercai cain，and two shert trals and anal respectively．They were lunfabitants of the Devenian and Carboniferous seas．Aiso calied Dipterini， Ctenodipterini，and Ctenodipteride．
Dipterini（dip－te－ri＇ni），n．pl．［NL．，＜Dipterus ＋－ini．］A group of fishes：samo as Dipteride． L．Agassiz， 1843.
dipterist（dip＇te－rist），n．［＜Diptera＋－ist．］
One versed in the study of the Diptera；a col－ lector of Diptera．Also dipterologist．
Dipterix，$n_{0}$［NL．］Seo Dipteryx．
Dipterocarpeæ（dip＂tex－rọ－kär＇pệ－ē），n．pl． ［NL．，＜Dipterocarpus＂＇－eek．］An order of polypetalous exogenous trees of tho tropies of the old world，ineluding 10 genera and over 100 speeies．They are characterized by two whigs upon the summit of the fruit（formed by an enlargenient of twe calyx－lobes），and by their resinous balsamic products．The order inciudes the gurjun Lalsam trees（species of Diple－ rocarpus），the Sumatra campher．tree（Dryabalaropa aro－ mat or and ，white dammar（ree（ sal－or aaul．tree（shorea rorsia），which next to teak is the
Dipterocarpus（dip＂tê－rō－kảr＇pus），$n$ ．［NL．，
Gr．סitrepos，two－winged，
$+\kappa \alpha \rho \pi \delta \rho_{\text {，fruit．］A ge－}}$ nus of East Indian trees， ehiefly insular，type of the natural order Dhipte－ rocarpece．There are 25 spe－ cies，mostiy very large trees， used as a varnish，for torch－ es，in medicinc as a subatituto for baisan of copaiba，etc． Wood－oil，or gurjun－bslsam，is the product chlefly of $D$ ．alatus and D．turbinatus．
dīterocecidium（dipicite－ rō̄－sē－sid＇i－um），n．；pl．
dipterocecidia（－ï）．［NL ＜Gr．díттероя，two－ winged，+ кпкіс（кךкıб－）， a gall－nut，also ink made therefrom（＞dim．кәкі－ dov，ink），prop．juieo or
$\operatorname{sap}, ~<~ к \eta \kappa i z v, ~$
 sap，＜кjкicv，gush or bubblo forth．］A gall or abnormal growth caused in a vegetable struet－ ure by the attack of a dipterous insect．
Dipteroidel（dip－tẹ－roi＇dê̄－i），n．pl．［NL．，＜Dip－ terus for Diplopterus，q．v．，＋－oidei．］An alter－ native namo in Bleeker＇s jehthyological system for his family Diplopteroidci．
dipterological（dip ter－rō－loj＇i－kal），a．［＜dip－ terology + －ic－al．］Of or pertaining to dip－ terology．
dipterologist（dip－te－rol＇ō－jist），n．［＜dipterol－ ogy + －ist．］Same as dipterist．
dipterology（dip－te－rol＇ó－ji），$n$ ．$[<$ Diptera + －ology．］Tho science of the Diptera；that de－ partment of entomology which relates to the diptorous insects，or two－winged flies．
dipteron（dip＇te－ron），or ；pl．diptera（－rik）．［＜ Gr．סiatepov，neut．of diтrepos，two－winged：see dipteros，dipterous．］1．Same as dipteros．－2． Samo as dipteran．
dipteros（dip＇te－ros），n．［Gir．סíntepos，so．vaīs， a temple with double peristyle，prop．adj．，two－ winged：see dipterous．］A dipteral building or temple；a portico with tro ranges of columns． See dipteral， 2.
dipterous（dip＇ter－rus），a．［＜NL．dipterus，＜ Gr．סí $\tau \varepsilon \rho \circ s$, two－winged，＜$\partial \ell-$ ，two－，$+\pi \tau \varepsilon \rho \delta \nu_{\text {，}}$ wing．1 1．In entom．，having two wings；spe－ eifically，pertaining to or having the charac－ ters of tho order Diptera（which see）．－2．In bot．，having two wing－like membranous ap－ pendages；bialate：spplied to stems，fruits， seeds，etc．
Dipterus（dip＇terus），n．［NL．\＆Gr．סitтepos， two－winged ：see dipterous．］The typical genus of Paleozoic fishes of the family Dipteridze．

## Dipterygii

Dipterygii（dip－te－rij＇i－i），n．pl．［NL．，＜Gr， f 0 en 5 ，a wing．］In Bla and wing，dim． classification，an artificial group or class of fishes，distinguished simply by having two fins， or supposed to be so distinguished．It was based on error of observation，and included a tetraodontid （Ovum）and the genera Petromyzon and Leptocephalus． Dipteryx（dipt by Blech snd schneider．］
Dipterix，lit．＇two－winged ；（in allusion improp． ond ming＜$\tau$ oorv， a wing， etc．，including 8 species．The fruit is of a character unuaual in the order，being a one－sceded drupe．$D$ ．ado－ rata of Cayenne furniahea the Tonquin or Tenka or Anges－ wood ia very hard，strong，and durable，and is sometimes known as camara－weed．D．Ebeensis，the eboe．tree of the Mosquito coast，Nicaragua，is a large tree，of wilich the wood is excessively heavy，and the tnodorous fruit yields a dintote（
piptote（dip＇tōt），n．［＜LLL．diptota，pl．，＜Gr． $+\quad \pi \tau 0 \varsigma$ ，with a double case－ending，＜$\delta$－，two－， In gram．，a noun which has only two cases，as the Latin suppetice，suppetias，assistance．
diptych（dip＇tik），n．［＜LL．diptycha，pl．，く G outvxa，pl．，a pair of writing－tablets（earlier dintvxov d $\varepsilon \lambda \tau i o v$ ，lit．a double－folded tablet）， neut．of dítvxos，double－folded，$\langle\delta$－，two－，+ fold，＜$\pi$ rvarev，fold．The second ele－ ment exists also in policy 2，q．v．］1．A hinged two－leaved tablet of wood，ivory，or metal，with waxed inner surfaces，used by the Greeks and Romans for writing with the style．In Rome， during the enpire，consuis and other efficials were in the habit of aending as presents to their frienda artstic dip－
tychs inscribed with their uames， tychs inscribed with their uames，date of entering upon 2．In the early church：（a）The tablets on Which were written the names of those who were to be especially commemorated at the
celebration of the eucharist．（b）The list of names so recorded．（c）The intercessions in the course of which these names were intro－ duced．The recitation of the name of any prelate or civil ruler in the dtptychs was a recegnition of hia orthodoxy； its omissten，the reverse．The mention of a person after
death recoguized him as having died in the communfon of the church，and the fintroduction of hts name into the liat of aaints er martyrs censtituted canonization．In liturgica the diptycha are distingulshed as the diptychs of the living sad the diptychs of the dead，the fatter including also the commemoration of the saints．In moat liturgiea the dip－ sion）．In the Western Church the use of the diptycha dted ont between theninth and the twelfth century；in the East－ ern Church ft atill centinues．［In the ecclesiastical aenge it is alwaya piural with the definite article－the diptychs．］ What used anciently to be called the diptychs，but in lat－ 3．In art，a pair of pictures or carvings on two panels hinged together．They are common in By－ zantine snd meder examples are generally of a religious character．See triptych．［In thia senae uaually aingular．］
Little worm－esten diptychs，showing angular saints on Dipus（dī＇pus），n．［NL．，＜Gr，sitove（ $=$ I． bipes），two－footed，＜$\delta_{l-}$ ，two－，$+\pi$ oís（ $\pi$ o $\delta_{-}$）$=$ E．foot．］The typical genus of jerboas of the family Dipodide and subfamily Dipodinee：so called from the mode of progression，which is by means of great leaps with the hind legs， aided by the long tail，as in the kangaroo．Dipus sagitta is an example．See Dipodide，jerboa． dipygus（di－pi＇gus），n．；pl．dipygi（－jī）．［NL．，く tol．，a monster in which the pelvis and the lum－ bar portion of the spinal column are duplicated． dipyion（dip＇i－lon），n．；pl．dipyla（－lä）．）［L．， Gr．dimviov，neut．of dimvios，with two gates， $\delta_{i-}$ two－，$+\pi i \lambda \lambda \eta$ ，gate．］In anc．Gr．fort．，a gate consisting of two separate gates placed side by side．It is to be distinguished from the ferm of double gate，composed of an outer and an fnner gate with a walled court between them－a usial disposition of Greek fortress gates．The most conspicuous example of the dipylon is the Sacred Gate of Athens（called the Dipy－
lon by way of eminence），on the northwest of the city， lon by way of eminence），on the northwest of the city，
which sfforded accesa to the outer Ceramicua and to the Which sfforded accesa to the outer Ceramicua and to the Academy，and through which passed the Sacred Way to
Eleusia and the main road to the Pireus． dipyre（di－pīr＇），n．［＜LL $\quad$ dipyros
$\pi v p o s$, twice put in the fire，$<\delta_{\ell-}$ ，twice，$+\pi \tilde{v} \rho$ $=$ E．fire．］A mineral occurring in square prisms，either single or adhering to one another in fascicular groups．Before the blowpipe it melta with ebulition or tntumescence，and ita powder on hot coala phospherescea with a feeble light．Its name indi－
cates the deuble effect of fre upon it in producing irs cates the dermble effect of fire upon it in producing first phesphereacence and then fusion．It conststs chiefly of of zolla and lime，and belonga to the scapolite family．
dipyrenous（dī－pi－rē＇nus），a．［＜Gr．סı－，two－，＋ $\pi v \rho \eta v$ ，the stone of a stone－fruit（see pyrene）， + －ous．］In bot．，containing two stones or pyrenes．
diradiation（di－rā－di－ā＇shon），n．［＜L．di－for dis－，asunder，＋radiatio（ $(n-)$ ，radiation．］The emission and diffusion of rays of light or heat from a luminous body；radiation．
Dirca（dèr＇kạ̈），n．［NL．；cf．L．Dirce，Gr． ธiрк $\eta$ ，a fountain near Thebes in Bœootia．］A genus of apetalous shrubs，of the natural order Thymeleacea，and the sole representative of the order in America．There are two apecies，$D$. pa－ lustris of the Atlantic States and D．occidentaliz of Cail－ fernis．They are known as leatherwood，from the very tough inner bark．The flowers precede the leaves，and ars followed by a amafi reddiah drupsceous fruit．All parta of the plant are acrid．The bark of D．patustri and erythema and uitimate vesication when applied to the skin．
Dircæa（dèr－së＇ä），n．［NL．，＜L．Dirccea，fem． of Dirccus，pertaining to Dirce：see Dirca．］ A gezus of beetles，of the family Melandryide． The speciea inhabit northern Europe and Ner th America． D．concolor occurs to the niddis States，The genua was founded by Fahriciua in 1798．
Dircæídæ（dêr－sé＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，＜Dirccaa + －idce．］A family of Coleoptera，named from the genus Dircoxa．Kirby，1837．［Not in use．］ dirdum（dir＇dum），n．［Sc．，also dirdam，dur－ dum；cf．Gael．diardan，anger，surliness，snarl－ ing．］1．Tumult；uproar．

There is auch a dirdum forsooth for the leas of your gear and means．W．Guthrie，Sermona，p． 17. 2．A blow；hence，a stroke of misfortune；an ill turn．－3．A scolding；a scoring．
My word ！but ahe＇a ne hate to ahew her neae here．I our taundry as might has served her for a tweivementh．

Petticoat Tales，I． 280.
dire（dīr），a．［＜L．dirus，fearful，awful，dread－ ful，akin to Gr．סetvós，fearful，terrible，dei入os， fearful，frightened，deidecv，fear，v．，déos，fear．］ Causing or attended by great fear or terrible suffering；dreadful；awful：as，dire disaster； the dire results of intemperance．
Medusa was ao dire a monster as to turn tnte atone ail those whe but looked upon her．Bacon，Fable of Perseus． Dire was the nolse
of confict．Milton，P．L．，vi． 211. What dire diatress Could make me cast all hepe of life aaide？
jVilliam Morris，Earthiy Paradise，II． 163.
＝Syn．Fearful，weefui，disastreua，calamitona，destruc－ direct（di－rekt＇），artentons．$\quad[\langle\mathrm{ME}$. directe $=\mathrm{F} . \operatorname{Pr}$ ． direct $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. directo， Pg. also direito $=\mathrm{It}$ ． diretto $=\mathrm{D} . \mathrm{G}$. direct $=\mathrm{Dan}$ ．direhte $=\mathrm{Sw}$ ． direkt，＜L．directus，straight，level，upright， steep，pp．of dirigere（also derigere，with prefix de－），set in a straight line，straighten，direct， guide，steer，arrange，く di－for dis－，apart（or de－，down），＋regere，keep straight，direct，rule： see regent，vight．From L．directus come also ult．dress，address，droit，adroit，maladroit．］ 1．Straight；undeviating；not oblique，crook－ ed，circuitous，refracted，or collateral：as，to pass in a direct line from one body or place to another；a direct course or aim；a direct ray of light；direct descent（that is，descent in an unbroken line through male ancestors）．
It was ne time by direct means to seck her． $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sir } P \text { ．Sidney．}\end{aligned}$
There were aix Dukes of Nermandy tn France，in a $d i$－ rect Line aucceeding frem Father Baker，Chronicles，p． 20. 2．In astron．，appearing to move forward in the zodiac according to the natural order and succession of the signs，or from west to east： opposed to retrograde：as，the motion of a planet is direct．－3．Having a character，rela－ tion，or action analogous to that of straight－ ness of direction or motion：as，a direct interest （that is，part ownership）in a property or busi－ ness．
It is acarcely too much to say，that Lord Byren never

In a great medern atate it ia cemparatively few whe have any direct personsi knowledge
any direct peraenal intereat in them

E．A．Freeman，Amer．Lects．，p．245．
Differences on subjects of the first importance are ai－ ways paintul，but the direct thock of contrary enthusi－

4．In the natural，unreflecting way；procceding by a simple method to attain an object；with－ out modifying one＇s procedure owing to recon－
dite considerations；explicit；free from the in－ fluence of extraneous circumstances．Thua，a direct accusation is one made with the avowed peech or writing which has the same effect without the avowal of the purpeae，or perhsps not evcu of the mean－
5．Plain；express；not ambiguous；straight－ orward；positive ：as，he made a direct acknow－ ledgment．

## Add net a doubtiful comment to a text

Beau．and Fl．，Thierry and Theodoret，iii． 1
Being busy above，a great cry I hear，and go down；and What shenld it be but Jans in a ft of direct ravtng，whtch
Jasted half an hour．
Pepys，Diary，Aug．19，1668．
6．Straightforward；characterized by the ab－ sence of equivocation or ambiguousness；open； ingenuous；sincere．
There be that are in nature faithful and sincere，and plain and direct；net crafty snd inveived．

I want a simple answer，and direct，
But you evade；yes！＇tia as I suspect
Crabbe，The Borough．
7．In logic，proceeding from antecedent to con－ sequent，from cause to effect，etc．－Direct ac－ tion．See action，sand direct－action，a．－Direct battery， dial evidence，examination，fire，etc．See the nouna．－ Direct illumination，rays etc．；flluminstion，rsya，etc， without reflection or refraction．－Direct induced cur－ rent．See induction．－Direct interval．See interval． －Direct motion，in music，the motion of two voicea in the same direction，up or down．It is alae called simitar motion，and includea paraliel motien．See motion．－Di－ rect operation，tn math．，an operstion performed by the direct applicatton of a rule，and net by triai er apprexi－ mation：opposed to inverse operation．－Direct predi－ ject while the predicate algniflea a character：epposed Lo indirect predication，in which the aubject conveya the quality while the predicate indleates the ebject．－Direct product，the acalar qusntity obtained by multtplying the hagnitudea of two vectors together with the coaing of the anguiar difference of their directiona．－Direct proof， proof which proceeds from a rule and the atatement of a cale to that case：as，few men wonnded in the liver rg． cover．this man is wounded in the liver．this man wit probably net recover－Direct ratio，or direct propor－ tion．See ratio．－Direct rhythm．See rhythin．－Di－ rect sphere，s sphere whose pole coincides with the zenith or lies on the horizen．－Direct tax．See tax．－ Direct turn，in music，a meledic embellishment．See urn．－Direct vision，viaion by unrefracted and unre－ flected raya．－Direct－vision spectroscope．See spec－ in cocope－Direct way around ant tncleaure or a circuit， cleaure la kept at the left－hand side． irect（di－rekt）
irect（di－rekt），v．［く ME．dirccten，＜L．di－ rectus， pp. of dirigere $(>\mathrm{It}$ ．dirigere $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$.
Pr. dirigir $=\mathrm{F}$. diriger $=\mathrm{D}$ ．dirigeren $=\mathrm{G}$ ． Pr. dirigir $=\mathrm{F}$ ．diriger $=\mathrm{D}$ ．dirigeren $=\mathrm{G}$. diri－ giren $=$ Dan．dirigere $=$ Sw．dirigera ，straight－ en，direct：see direct，a．，and cf．dress，v．Cf． also dirge，dirigible．］I．trans．1．To point or aim in a straight line toward a place or an object ；cause to move，act，or work toward a certain object or end；determine in respect to direction：as，to dircet an arrow or a piece of ordnance；to direct the eye；to direct a course or flight．
The master of the ahip is judged by the directing his But thengh the rank whtch you hold in the royal family might direct the eyes of a poet to you，yet your besuty and goodness detain and fix them．

Dryden，Ded．of Indian Emperor．
I have sometimes reflected for what reason the Turka ahould appoint auch Marka to direct their facea toward in
Prayer．$M$ aundrell，Aleppo to Jernsal em，p． 14.
2．To point out or make known a course to； impart information or advice to for guidance： as，to direct a person to his destination；he directed his friend＇s attention to an improved method．

Direct me，if it be yeur will，
Where great Aufldus lies．
Shak．，Cer．，iv． 4.
3．To control the course of ；regulate；guide or lead；govern；cause to proceed in a par－ ticular manner ：as，to dircet the steps of a child， or the affairs of a nation．

Let discretion
Direst your anqer．
etcher，Double Msrriage，v． 3.
They taught how to direct the voice unto harmeny．
Sandyz，Trsvailes，p． 175.
And，pleased the Almighty＇s orders to perferm，
Rides in the whirlwind，and directs the aterm．
ddison，The Campaign，1． 292.
4．To order ；instruct ；point out to，as a course of proceeding，with authority；prescribe to． I＇ll firat direct my men what they shall de．
The Prophet directed his fellewers to order thcir chii－
dren to aay their prayers when aeven years ef age．

## direct

5. In music, to conduct; learl (a company of vocal or insirumental performers) as conductor or director.-6. To superseribe; write the name and address of tho rocipient on; address: as, to direct a letter or a package.

Sir Plyant. Carry it to my Lady,
Boy. Tis directed to your Worship,
Congreve, Double-Dealer, 1ifi.7.
7. To aim or point at, as discourso ; address. Worls swcetly placed, and moriesuly dirccted.
oke I direct
0 moral Gower, this boke 1 direct
Chaucer, Troilus,
To the.
8. In astrol., to calculate the are of tho equator between the significator and the promotor. - Directed right line, A line which is regarded as dif. directions in which 14 might be passed over by a moving point. = Syn. 3. Guide, Sway (see guide); Conduct, etc, (sce manage and govern); to ulispose, rule, command (ree en join), control.
II. intrans. 1. To act as a guide; point out ing.
Wisdom la profitable to direct.
He controls and directe absolutely.
Eccl. x. 10.
2. In music to act as director or co direct (di-rekt'), n. [< direct, v.] In musica notation, the sign $\bar{x}$ placed at the end of a staff or of a page to indicate to the performer the position of the first note of the next staff or page.
direct (di-rekt'), adv. [< ME. directe; < direct, a.] In a direct manner; directly; straight as, he went dircet to the point.

And faire Venns, the beaute of the night,
Upraise, and eel vnto the west ful right lier goiden face in opposilioun
of Ged Phebus directe discending down.
Lenryson, Teatament of Cressids, 1. 14.
direct-action (di-rekt'ak/shon), a. In mech. characterized by direct action: a term appied to engines which have the piston-rod or crosshead connected directly to, or by a connectingrod with, the crank, dispensing with workingbeams and side levers: as, a dircet-action steamengine. A rectilinear motion of the piston is insured by a cross-head at the end of the piston-rod, which sildea in paraliel guides or, in the case of the oscinating engine the cylinder vibrates in accordance with the movement of tho crsuk. Special types of direct-action engines are the annular doulhle-cylinder, double-piaton, inclined-cylinder, Snverted-cylinder, oscilisising, alding-cover, steepie, , ind
trunk-enginea. Also applied to steam-pumps which have the steam-piston connected by the piston-rod directly to the pamp-piston or plunger, and which have valve-gear that prevents atopping on what is calied the dead-center. Such pumps work without cranks or ty-wheels.
direct-draft (di-rekt'draft), $a$. Having a singlo direct flne: applied to steam-boilers.
directer (di-rek'tér), n. See director
directing (di-rek'ting), p.a. [Ppr. of direct, v.] Giving or affording direction; guiding.-Directing circle. See gabion- Directing plane, in perspectire, piane passing through the point of aight paraliel to the the point where any originsl Ine meets the direoting plane direction (di-rek'shon), $n . \quad[=\mathrm{F}$. direction $=$ Sp . direccion $=\mathrm{Pg}$. dircç̧̃õo $=\mathrm{It}$. direzione $=$ D. directie $=$ G. dircction $=$ Dan. Sw. dircktion, (L. dircetio ( $n-$ ), a making straight, a straight line, a directing (toward anything), < dirigere, pp. dircctus, direct: seo dircct.] 1. Relative position considered withont regard to linear distance. The direction of a point, $A$, from another point, $B$, is or is not the same as the direction of a point, C, from anhrough A and continned to inflifily would or would not cut thecelestial aphere at the same point as a straight linedrawn ron D through C and also continued to ininity. Every mo tion of a point has a determinstedirection; for if any motion foward a delerminale point of the celestial sphere, which would define its direction at the instant when it ceased to be deflected. It is inaccurate to say that a line has in determinate direction, because a motion along tiat line has either one of two opposile directions. Yet the word direction is somelimes nsed in a loose sense in which, opposilie directions not being distinguished, the direction of arion
The direction of in star is scen at a glance, while the nost protound soience and the most accurate observadous B. Peirce.

The direction in which $n$ force lends to make the point to which it is applied nove is called the direction of the
Hence-2. The act of governing; administration; management; guidanco; snperintendence: as, the dircction of public affairs, of domestic concorns, of a bank, of conscience; to study under the direction of a tutor.
1 put myself to thy direction. Shak., Mucbeth, iv. 3.

1637

All nature is but art unknown to thee,
Ali ehance, direction which thon cante not see. 3. Tho act of directing, aiming, pointing, or applying: as, the dircetion of good works to a good end.-4. The end or object toward which something is dirceted.-5. An order; a preseription, eithor verbal or written; instruction in what mannor to proceed.
lago hath direction what to do. Shak., Othello, il. 3.
The next day there was also a leny for the repairing iwo Forts: but that Jabour tooke not such eftect as was intended, for want of gooi directions.

Quoted in Capt. John Sinith's True Travels, II. 140, Follow but our direction, and wo will accommodste mat-
6. In equity pleading, that part of the bill containing the address to the court.-7. In music, the act or office of a conductor or dircetor. -8 . A superscription, as on a letter or package, directing to whom and where it is to bo sent; an address.
These Icllers [Lord Chesterfeld's] retain their diveritions and wax seals, and bear the postmarks of the period.
9. A body or board of directors; a directorate. -10. In astrol., the difference of right or oblique ascension between the signiticator and promotor.- Angle of direction. See angle 3 . - Direction cosine, the cosine of the angle which a given direccoordinates in space.-Direction of the dip. See dip. -Direction ratio, the ratio of one of the three oblique coordinates of a point to the distance of the point from the origh.-Line of direction. (a) In gun, the direct line in which a piece is pointed. (b) In mech: (1) The line in which a body movea or tenda to proceed, accordtug to the force impresscd direction is a line perpendicular to by gravity, its ine of direction is a hae perpendicular to the earth's center. (2) A line drawn from the center of gravity of any body perpendiculsr to the horizon. $=5 \mathrm{Sy}$.
directional (di-rek'shon-al), $a$. [< dircction + -at.] Pertaining or relating to direction.
The directional character of the propertics of the ray, on account or its analogy who directiona character of a larity. Spottisneoode, Yolarisation, p. 5. Directional coefficient. See coeflicient.
directitudet (di-rek'ti-tūd), $n$. A word used in burlesque in the following passage, which appears to contain some allusion not now intelligible.
ad Serv. Which friends, air, (as it were,) durst not (look you, sir) ahow the maelvea (as we term ft ) his friends while $180^{\circ}$ in directituile.
1st Serv. Directitude! what'a that? Shak., Cor., iv. 5. directive (di-rek'tiv), a. $[=\mathrm{F}$. directif $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg. directivo $=\mathrm{I}$. . direttivo, $<\mathrm{ML}$. directirus (in the phraso directiva litera, a letter addressed), < L. directus, pp. of dirigere, direct : see direct.] 1. Having the power of directing; cansing to tako or occupy a certain direction.
A compass-ncedle experiencea from the earth' mag-
netism sensilily a couple (or direct ive) action, and is not sensibly attracted or repelled as a whole.

Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., \$563. 2. Pointing out the proper direction ; guiding; prescribing; indicating.
Nor visuled by onc arective ray

From cot dage atreaning or ray
The very objecta of speculative contempisiton being elected and created under the directive influences of some deep-seated want.
G. H. Lewes, Probs, ol Life and Mind, II. Hil. 82 It is the office of the fuverse symbol to propose a questiou, not to describe an operation.

Boove, Differcotial Equations, p. 377.
3t. Capable of being directed, managed, or bandled.
no less working, timan are swords and bo

4. Dealing with direction: as, directive algebra. Directive corvuscle, an apoblast (which see)
directly (di-rekt'li), adr. I. In a straight line or course, literally or figuratively; in the natural and primitive way: as, aim dircetly at the object; gravity tends directly to the center of the earth. In mechanics a body la said to atrike or impinge directly against another when the stroke is in a direction perpendiculsr to the surface at the point of contach. Also, a sphere is said to nirike direclly against another when the line of direction passes throngh hoth their centers. Two equal fat pencils in the same plane or parsilel planes are said to be directly equal when they could be ments being in the samic direction of rotation.
2. In a dircet manner; withont tho intervention of any medium; inmediately.

All [the ancient Greeks] who were qualified to vote at anl grestest affairs of state.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 2T3,

## directory

It is manitent that before the development of commerce, and while prasesanion or land courd alune give largene

## , 462

 3. Straightway; without delay; immediately; at oneo; presently: as, he will be with us directly.Ile will directly to the $\operatorname{lnrds}$, I fear.
${ }_{3} 1$ Iflear, S. A., 1.1250.
IIn this aense direcily, when it happens to precede a dependent temperal claise, otten assumes, by the Inproper mission of the temporai conjunction when or as, the ap parent oflice of a conjunction, "when, "as smon
Directiy he stopped, the coffin was removed by fonr men. ickens.
4. Clearly; unmistakably; expressly; without circumlocution or ambiguity.
That wise Solon was direetly a l'oet, it is msnifest, hanng written in verse the notable lable of the Atlantick
We found our Sca carda nost directly falae.
Quoted in Coph. John Smith's True Travels, I. 109. I never directly defane, but I do what fa as bad in the Steele, spectator, No. 136 Directly proportional, in math. see proportional.
$=$ Syn. 3. Prompty, inatant1y, quickly. 4 A Asointely, nambiguously.
directness (di-rekt'nes), n. 1. Straightness a straight course. Sheridan.-2. Straightforwardness; openness; freedom from ambiguity. I like much their robust simplicity, their veracity, di
Cariyle. director (di-rek'tor), n. [=F. directeur (> D. dirccteur $=$ Dan. $\mathbf{S} \mathbf{S w}$. direkitör $)=$ G. director $=$ $\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. director $=\mathrm{It}$. direttore, $\langle\mathrm{NL}$. director LL. dirigere, pp. dircctus, direct: seo dircet.] 1. One who directs; one who guides, superintends, governs, or mianages.
Sature hath somedirector of infinite knowledge to gulde her in ail her waya

Wooker, Ecclea. Yolity , i, 3 specifcally - (a) One of s number of persona, appointed relected under provision of law, having authority to manage and direct the affairs of a corporation or company. They are agents of the corporation, and not of the stock holders. Gienerally they are elected for one yesr. (b) il nsirumental performers: actor of a company an orehe ral directer.
2. Anything that directs or controls.

> Common forms were not design'd Directars to a noble mind

Suift.
Saiety from cxternal danger is the moat powerful diSpecifleally - (a) In surg., a grooved probe, intended to drect the cige of the inife or scissors in opening siusee or histulæ or making mcisions gencraly. (b) In elect. main with the pole of a hattery, andi applied to the part ol the body to which a shock is to be sent.-Director circle. See circle.

## Sometimes spelled directer.

directorate (di-rek'tō-rāt), n. [= F. directorat; as director $+-a t e^{3}$.] 1. The office of a director. -2 A body of directors
directorial (dir-ek-tō'ri-al), $a$. [<director + -ial.] 1. That directs; invested with direction or control.
The enperor's power in the collective body, or the diet, is not directorial, but executive
W. Gulhrie, Deog., Germany.
2. Belonging to a director or a body of directors, as the French Directory.
directorizet (di-rek'tō-riz), v. t. [< dircctory + -ize.] To bring under the power or authority of a dircetory (in tho extract, of the Presbyterian Dircetory for Public Worship).
These were to do the Journey work of Preshytery, and to Diactpinize their Brethren

Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 609.
directorship (di-rek'tor-ship), n. [ dircetor +
ship.] The condition or office of a director. Mickile.
directory (di-rek'tō-ri), a, and n. [=F. direc toire $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. directorio $=\mathrm{It}$. direttorio, $\langle\mathrm{LL}$. directorius, serving to dircet, ML. NL. nent directorium, a directory, < L. directus, pp. of dirigere, direct: seo dircet.] I. a. Guiding or directing; directive.
This needle the marinera call their direetory needle.
J. Gregory, Posthuma (i650), p. 2s1.

I must practise a general directory and revisory power
Lin the maiter. in Raymond, p. sel.
Directory statute, a atatute or part of a statute which operates merely as advice or direction to the offlicial or other person who is to do something pointed out, leaving is done in disregard of the direction. Bishop.
II. n.; pl. directories (-riz). 1. A gnide; a ule to direct; particularly (eccles.), a book of directions for saying the various chureb offices and for finding the changes in them re-

## directory

quired by the oalendar; especially, in medieval direptiont (di-rep'shon), $n$. [< L. direptio( $n-$ ), English usage, a book of directions for saying the hours. Also called ordinal, pica, or pic. The directory of the Greek Church is called the typicum.

There may be usefully aet forth by the Church a common directory of publick prayer, eapecially in the adminstration of the sacraments,

Mitton, Apology for Smectymnuns.
"So pray ye," or after this manner: which if we expound only to the sense of becoming a patcern, or a drec matter bnt for the manner too. Works (ed 1835), II 278. Jer. Taylor, Wors (ea. 1835), 1L 278. The pripcipal ecclesiastical directoriea are: (1) The set of unles drawn up in 1644 by the Westminster AssemPrayer of the Church of England, ratified by Parliament in 1645, and adopted by the Scottish General Assembly the same year. (2) In the Rom. Cath. Ch., a list, drswn up by authority of the bishop, containing directiona as to the mass and office to be aaid on each day of the year. The necessity of transferring aome, commemorating or omitting others, makes the Directorium (or, as it is usnally Directory" familiar to Enclish Catholica, contains, bealdea the Ordo, a list of clergy, churchea, etc. An annual called the "Catholic Directory" occupies the aame field in the United Statea as the English Directory: Cath. Dict. Specifically-2. A book containing an alphabetical list of the inhabitants of a city, town, district, or the like, with their occupation, place of business, and abode.-3. A board of direc. tors; a directorate. Specifically-4. [cap.] The body constituting the executive in France during a part of the revolutionary epoch, consisting of five members called directors, one of whom retired each year. Succeeding the govern. ment of the Convention, it existed from October, 1795, to November $9 \mathrm{ih}, 1799$, when it was overthrown by Napoleon Bonaparie (coup d'etat of the 18th Brumaire), and sncceed. ed by the Consulate. Under the Directory the legislative power was vested in a Council of Anclents, or Senate, of and a Council of Five of men above forty years of age, which rested the initiative in legislation.
directress (di-rek'tres), n. [< divector + -ess.] A female director; a directrix.
directrix (di-rek'triks), n. [ $=\mathrm{F}$. directrice $=$ lt. direttrice, < NL. clirectrix, fem. of director: see director.] 1. A woman who goverus or directs.-2. In math., a fixed line, whether straight or not, that is required for the description of a curve or surface.-3. In gun., the center line in the plane of fire of an embrasure or platform. Tidball. See embrasure.-Directrix of a conic, a line from which the distance of the variable point on the conic bears a constant ratio to the diatance -Directrix of electrodynamte action of a given cir - Ditit, the magnetic force due to the circuit.
direful (dir'fül), a. [< dire + ful, 1 , irreg. suffixed to an adj.] Characterized by or fraught with something dreadful; of a dire nature or appearance: as, a direful fiend; \& direful mis fortune.

## With direful looks at your nativity, <br> Beheld fair Venus in her silver orb.

Greene, James IV., i
=Syn. See list under dire. Drefully (dir'ful-i), adv. Dreadfully; terribly; woefully.
direfulness (dir'fül-nes), $n$. The state of being direful; dreadfulness ; calamitousness.

The direfulness of this pestilence is more emphatically Sprat'son the plague at Athens. J. 1 F arton, Essay on Pope
direly (dix ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{li}$ ), adv. In a dire manner; fearfully.

And of his death he direly liad foretnought.
Drayton, David and Goliath
diremptt (di-rempt'), v.t. [< L. diremptus, pp. of dirimere ( $>\mathrm{It}$. dirimerc $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. dirimir $=\mathrm{F}$.
dirimer), take apart, part, separate, $\langle$ dis-, anart + emere, take. Cf. adempt, exempt, redemption. To separate by violence; put asunder; break off.

He writ the indiciall examination for a proulso: that if either part refused to stand to his arbitrement, the difinfdirempted by aentence.
diremptt (di-rempt'), a. [< L. diremptus, pp.: see the verb.] Parted; separated. Stow. diremption (di-remp'shon), n. [< L. diremp-tio(n-), < dirimere, pp. diremptus, separate: see dirempt.] 1. A forcible separation; a tearing asunder. [Rare.] -2. In bot., same as chorisis. [Not used.]
direness (dir'nes), n. Terribleness; horribleness; fearfulness.

Direness, familiar to my alaught'rous thoughts,
Cannot once start me.
re, pp. direptus, tear asunder or away, ravage, < di-for dis-, asunder, + rapere, snateh. bery.

## This lord for aome direptions being cast

 Into close prison.prison. You ahall "auffer with joy the direption of your goods, because the best part of your aubstance is in heaven.
J. Bradford, Ietters (Parker Soc., 1853), 11. 126.
direptitioust (dir-ep-tish'us), a. [After surreptitious (q. v.), < L. direptus, pp. of diripere, tear away: see direption.] Relating to or of thenature of direption. E.D.
direptitiouslyt (dir-ep-tish'us-li), adv. By way of direption or robbery.

Grants surreptitionsly and direptitiously obtained
Strype, Memorials, an. 1582
dirge (dérj), n. [Sc. also dirgie, etc. (see dirgie); < ME. dirge, dorge, dyrge, dirige, deregy, uneral service, the office for the dead; so called from an antiphon therein sung beginning " Di rige, Domine, Deus meus, in conspectu tuo vi am meam" (Direct, O Lord my God, my way in thy sight), the words being taken from the Psalms ("Domine . . . dirige in conspectu tuo viam meam"; Vulgate, Ps. v. 8) : L. dirige, imo viam meam" ; Vulgate, Ps. v. 8): L. (irige,
impv. of dirigere, make straight, direct: see diimpv. of dirigere, make straight, direct: see di-
rect. In ME. the dirge or dirige is often mentioned in connection with the placebo, so named for a similar reason.] A funeral hymn; the funeral service as sung; hence, a song or tune expressing grief, lamentation, and mourning.

Resort, I pray you, vnto my aepuliure,
To aing my divige with great denocion.
To aing ny dirige with great denocion.
And oner $y^{t}$ he ordeyned ther, to be contynued for euer one day in ye weke, a solempne dirige to be aonge, and
With mirth in funeral, and with dirge in marriage,
In equal scale weighing delight and dole.
'irst
Then kiss thy pale lips, and then die myas Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv.
Aa the firat anthem at matins commenced with "Dirige,"
the whole of the morning'a aervice, including the Mass, came to be designated a "Dirige" or Dirge

Rock, Church of our Fathers, il 503.
$=$ Syn. Dirge, Requiem, Elegy, lament, threnody, coro nach. The first three are primarily and almost uniformly suggested by the deaih of aome person. A dirge or a re a poem, which may or may not be aung. A requiem, be. ing originally zung for the repose of the aonl of a deceased person, retaina a corresponding character when the music does not accompany words.

A dark-haired virgin train
Chanted the death-dirge of the slain
Longfellow, Burial of the Minnisink. The silent organ loudest chants
The master' requiom, Emerson, Dirge. Now change your praises into piteons cries, And Eulogies turne into Elegies.

Spenser, Tears of the M118es, 1. 372.
dirge-ale $\dagger$ (dėrj'āl), $n$. A wake, or funeral gathering, at which ale was served. Also called soul-ale. See dirgie.
With them the auperfuous numbers of idle wakes, guild, fraternitiea, church-ales, helpe-ales, and aoule bride-alea, are well diminiahed and laid aaide.

Molinzhed, Deacription of England, ii. 1
dirgee, $n$. See durjee.
dirgeful (dèrj'fül), a. [<dirge $+-f u l, 1$.$] F'une-$ eal; wailing; mournful.
Soothed aadly by the dirgeful wind.
Coleridge.
dirgie (dèr'ji), n. [Sc., also written dergie, dergy, and transposed drigie, dregie, dredgie, $=$ E. dirge, < ME. dirge, dyrge, dirige, deregy, ete. the service for the dead: see dirge.] A funeral company; entertainment at a funeral. Selden.

## dirhem, $n$. See derham.

Dirichlet's principle. See principle.
diriget, $n$. A Middle English form of dirge.
dirigent (dir'i-jent), a. and $n$. $[=\mathbf{F}$. dirigeant
$=$ Sp. Pg. It. dirigente, <L. dirigen $(t-) s$, ppr. of dirigere, direct: see direct.] I. a. Directing; serving to direct: formerly applied, in chemistry, to certain ingredients in prescriptions which were supposed to guide the action of the est.
II. n. In geom., the line of motion along which the describent line or surface is earried in the generation of any plane or solid figure; the directrix.
dirigible (dir'i-ji-bl), a. [<LL. as if *dirigibilis, <divigere, direct: see direct.] That may be
directed, controlled, or steored. directed, controlled, or steered.

It is stated by the London "Engineering" that a dirigiole balloon of coloasal dimenaiona has been for some time
in courge of construction in Berlin. Science, VIII, 367. dirigo (dir'i-gō). [L.: 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of dirigcre, direct: see direct.] 1 guide or direct: the motte on the arms of the state of direct:
Maine.
dirigo-motor (dir'i-gō-mö ${ }^{\prime}$ tor), $a$. Productive of muscular motion, and directing that motion to an end.
Certain inferior dirigo-notor acts are unconscions; but omitting these, the law is that with each muacuia
11. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 40.
diriment (dir'i-ment), a. [< L. dirimen $(t-) s$, ppr. of dirimere: see dirempti, $v$.$] Nullifying.$ Diriment impediments of marriage, in the Rom. void from the very beginning, as conaanguiuity, affuity, void from the very
certain crimea, etc.
Bishops . . . may often dispense from certain diriment
dirkl (derk), n. [Formerly also durk; < Ir, duirc, a dirk, poniard.] A stabbing weapon; a dagger. Eapecially - (a) The long and equipment of the duniwassal or the equipment or the Coltic Ilighlanders of Scotiand. It had different forms at different times. The more modern atyle has a acabbard with one or two minor aheaths in it for amall knivea.

He took the engagement
only mode and form which .
in the
. he considered as binding-he swore aecrecy upon hia drawn divk.

Scott, Waverley, Ixv.
(b) The common aide-arm of a midshipman in the Britiah naval aervice. Ii is usually siraight, but is zometimes a dixk
T'o poniard; stab. To poniard; stab.
thonght of the Rnthvens that were dirked in thelr ain house, for it may be as amall a forteit.

Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, siii.
And dirked his foe with his own hand.
The Century, XXVII. 329.


Front and Side
Views of Scottish
Highland Dirk. Highland Dirk.
dirk² (dèrk), a., n., $a d v$., and $v$. An occasional Middle English and Scotch form of dark․ Chaucer.

1 praye thee, apeake not so dirke
Such myater saying me seemeth to mirke.
Spenser, Sbep. Cal., September.
dirk-knife (dèrk'nif), n. A large clasp-knife with a dirk-like blade.
dirknesst, $\pi_{\text {. }}$ An obsolete form of darkness. Chaucer.
dirl (dirl), v. i. $\quad[$ Sc., $=$ E. drill, pierce: see drill, thrill.] 1. To thrill.-2. To vibrate or shake, especially with reverberation; tremble.

He screwed his pipes and gart them skirl,
Till roof and rafters a' did dirl.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.
dirl (dirl), n. [< dirl, v.] A blow such as produces a tingling sensation or a quavering sound; the sensation or sound itself; vibration. [Scotch.]

I threw a noble throw at ane;
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.
Dirochelyoidæ (dī-rok"e-li-oi'dē), no.pl. [NL., [Dirochelys + -ide.] A subfamily of tortoises, named by Agassiz, in the form Deirochelyoider, in his family Emydoida, from the genus Dirochelys.
Dirochelys (dī-rok'e-lis), n. [NL., < Gr. $\delta \varepsilon \varphi \rho$, neek, + $\chi \varepsilon \wedge v s$, torteise.] A genus of tortoises, alone representing the Dirochelyoide, having an elongated flexible neck, webbed feet, and a movable plastron. Also Deirochelys.
dirt (dèrt), n. and a. [Formerly also spelled durt; transposed from ME. drit (= MD. drijt, D. drect $=$ Icel. drit, mod. dritr), excrement: see drit, drite.] I. n. 1. Any foul or filthy substance, as excrement, mud, mire, or pitch; whatever, adhering to anything, renders it foul, unclean, or offensive.
The wilcked are like the troubled aea, . . . whose waters cast up mire and dirt.

Isa. Ivil. 20.
And being downe, is trodde in the durt
of cattell, and brouzed, and sorely hurt.
penser, Shep Cal, February.
Thou shouldst have heard . . how he beat me because her horse atumbled; how ahe waded through the dirt to
piuck luin off me.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1 . 2. Earth, especially loose earth; disintegrated soil, as in gardens; hence, any detrital or disintegrated material. [Colloq., U. S.]

The love of dirt is among the earliest passions.
C. D. Warner, My Snmmer in a Garden.

The common qualities [of copper] give off a great deal of furelgn matter known as dirt. Specifically - 3. In placer-mining, the detrital material (usually sand and gravel) from whieh tho gold is separatod by washing.
The miners talk of zich dirt and poor dirt, and of stripplug off so many feet of top dirt before gettlog to pay dirt, pay to dig it up and washit. Bortherick, Callfornia, p. 120. 4 f. Meanness; sordidness; baseness.
IIonoura which are . - somethmes thrown sway upon
dirt and lifamy. 5. Abusivo or scurrilous language. - Pay dirt, carth containing a remuncrative quantity of gold. See extract inder det. 3.-To eat dirt, to submit to some degrading humiliation; awallow one s own worls, - To fling
II, $a$. Consisting or made of loose earth: as, a dirt road (a road not paved or macadamized). [Colloq., U. S.]
We walked on dirt floors for carpets, sat ou benches for chalra. I'eter Carturight, Autoblog., p. 486. dirt (dért), v. t. [< dirt, n. Cf. drit, drite, v.] To make foul or filthy; soil; befoul; dirty. [Rare, except in eolloq. uso.]
Ill company ls like a dog, who dirte most those whom he Mosques are also closed in ralay weather (excenting at. Moaques are also closed in ralny weather (execptling at
the times ot prayer), leat persons who have no ahoes should enter and dirt the pavement and matiling.
pavement and materng. dirt-bed (dert'bed), n. In geol., any stratum in which the remains of an ancient soil are conspicnous. The mat remarkable dirt-bedaare in the Purbecklan group, a freah- and bracklah-water formation at the aummit of the Jurassic seriea. In this group, ao named from the Isle of Purbeck in England, where the atratum is best developed, thero are layers of ancient aoll contatning grew in them.
dirt-board (dért'bōrd), \%. In a vehicle, a board placed so as to keep the axlo-arm free from dirt. dirt-cheap (dért'chē), $a$. As cheap as dirt; vory cheap. [Colloq.]

I weigh my words when I aay that if the nation could purchaso a potentinl Watt, or Davy, or Faraday, at the cost of a bundred thousand ponnds down, he would be
dirt-cheap at the money. dirt-eating (derrt' $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ ting), n. 1. The practice of some savage or barbarous tribes, as the Ot tomacs of South America, of using certain kinds of clay for food; geophagism.-2. Cachexia Africana, a disorder of the nutritive functions among negroes, and in certain kinds of disturbances of liealth among women, in which there iss monbide eraring 5 to at itrt.
dirtily (deer'ti-li), adv. [<.dirty, $a_{0}$ ] 1. In a dirty mannor; foully; nastily; filthily.-2. Meanly; sordidy; by low means.
Dirtily and desperately gulld. Donne, Elegles, xil. dirtiness (der $r^{\prime}$ ti-nes), $n$. 1. The state of being dirty; filthiness; foulness; uastiness.
Paris, which before that time wacalled Lutecla, becauae of the mudde and dirtinesss of the place wherein'it stand-
Stow, The Romana, an. 386.
If gentlemen would regard the virtues of thelr ances. tours. . . this degenerate wantonness and dirtinees of apeech would return to the dunghili.

Barrow, Works, I. xili. IIs [a collicr'a] hich wagea arise altogether from the hardahip, disagreenbleness, and dirtiness of his work.
2. Meanness; baseness ; sordidness.-3. Sloppiness; muddiness; uncomfortablouess: as, the dirtiness of the weather.
dirt-scraper (dért'skrā'pèr), n. A road-scraper or a gradiug shovel, used in leveling or grading ground.
dirty (dèr'ti), a. [Formerly also spelled durty, lumbic; <dirt $+-y^{1}$.] 1. Consisting of or imparting dirt or filth; causing foulness; soiling: as, a dirty mixture; dirty work.

And all his armonr aprinckled was with hlood,
And aoyld with durfis gore that no man can
Discerne the hew thereof. Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 41. Aud here the maiden, sleeping aound
On the dank and dirty ground.

Shak., M. N. D., 11. 3.
2. Characterized by dirt; unclean; not cleanly; sullied: as, tlirty hands; dirty employment. In their dress, as well as to their persons, they are generally slovenly and dirty.
3. Appearing as if soiled; dark-colored ; impiro; lingy.
Fonnd an almond, and the clear white colour will beal4. Morally unclean or impure; base ; low; despicable; groveling: as, a dirty fellow; a dirty job or trick.

1639
Sarriages would be made up upon more natural motives than nere dirty intercsts. Sir W. Temple. 5. Repulsive to gensitive feeling; disagreeable; disgusting.
I'd do the dirty work with pleasure, since dirty work hat to be done, provided that we belleve in what we are work-
Ing lor. 0. Foul; muddy; squally; rainy; sloppy; uncomfortable: said of the weather or of roads. =Syn. 1. Filthy, Foul, etc. See nasty,-2. Unclean, solled, anllied, berrimed, 4 and 5. Vile, scurvy, slabby, aneaking, desplcable, coatemptible, greas, obscene.
dirty (der'ti), t. t.; pret. and pp. dirtied, ppr. dirtying. [<dirty, a.] 1. To defilo; make filthy; soil; befoul: as, to dirty the clothes or hands. For thine, my dear Dick, give me leave to speak plain, clean. Suift. 2. To soil or tarnish morally; sully.

If our lortuae . . . begreat, public experience hath made remonstrance, that it minglea with the world, and dirties those flngers which are instrumental in consecration.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), 1. 78.
dirty-allen (dér'ti-al"en), n. [E. dial. S dirty + allen, var of aulin, q.v.] A local English liruptiont dung-bira.
diruptiont (di-rup'shon), n. [<L. diruptio( $n=$ ), < dirumperc or disrumpere, pp. diruptus, disruptus, break apart: soe disrupt.] A bursting or rending asunder. Seo disruption.
Dis (dis), n. [L., related, but prob. not directly, With dis (dit-), contr. of dives (divit-), rich (cf. Muto, 〈Gr. Плоíтwn, as related to $\pi \lambda$ оитоऽ, rich), both akin to dius, dious, divine, deus, a god: see deity.] In Rom. myth., \& name sometimes given to Pluto, and hence to tho infernal world.

Slnce they did plot
The meana that dusky Dis my dadghter got,
Her and her blind boy'g scandat'd company
Her and her bind boy'a scandat'd company
1 have forsworn.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1 .
dis- [ME. dis-, des-, OF. des-, dis-, de-, F. des-, dis-, de- $=$ Sp. Pg. des-, dis- = It. dis-, des-, $s$ -
(tho Rom, forms varying according to position, age, or other circumstances, and often eoexisting), < L. dis-, an inseparablo prefix, remaining unchanged before $c, p, q, s$, and $t$ (and sometimes $g, h, j$, and $r$, and in ML. at will, and hence in Rom., etc., in all positions), and usually before a vowel, regularly ehanged to dibefore $b, d, g, j, l, m, n, r$, and $r$, to dif-beforo $f$, to dir-beforo a vowel (as in diriberc and dirimere: see dirempt), orig. 'in two,' hence 'apart' 'asunder,' etc. (connected with bis, orig. dvis $=\mathrm{Gr}$. dis, twice), $\langle$ duo $=\mathrm{Gr}$. dio $=$ E. twoo: seo di-1, di-2, di-3, and two. In ML.
and Rom, the prefixes dis-(OF. des-, dis-) and and Rom, the prefixes dis- (OF. des-, dis-) and
de-(OF. de-, often written des-, def-, etc.) in the geparative and privativo senses wore often used interchangeably; hence many words laving original L. $d c$ - may appear in the modern languages with dis- (dif-, ete.), while others having originsl L. dis-(dif-, ete.) may appear with de-; cf. defer ${ }^{2}=$ differ, defame, deform, defy, ete., in which de= and dif-are involved. The prefix dis-, in ME. almost indifterently dis- or des-, becomes in mod. F. exclusively dis- (when not reduced to or merged with $d c-$ ), except in a few words in which tho force of the prefix is less obvious, and the archaio form des-accordingly remaing in use along with the regular moderu form dis-, as in discant, descant, dispatch, despatch.] A prefix of Latin origin (in other forms di-, dif-), in forco- (1) separative or disjunctive, 'apart,' 'asunder,' 'in different directions,'etc., as in distend, dispart, dissident, ete., this forco being often only indistinctly felt in the linglish word, as in dispose, dissent, distract, etc., and passing even in Latin into a merely intengivo use, not felt at all in English, as in dispute; (2) privativo or negative, like the English un-, reversing or negativing the primitive, as in dissimilar, etc., having come, in this use, from its frequency in Middlo Latin and Old French, to be recognized as a regular English prefix, and as such usable with almost any verb and adjective, as in disable, disestcem, disfaror, disoblige, disfellouship, cte., and in colloquial or dialectal use in such forms as disremember, disrecollect, etc. In some words the prefix dis- was early reduced by Iish in spend, splay, sport, etc., as compared with dispend display, dirporp, etc.
dis. An abbreviation of discount.
disability (dis-a-bil'i-ti), th.; pl. disabilities (-tiz). [ $=$ It. disabilita; as dis-priv. + ability.] 1. Want of competent power, strength, or phys ical or mental ability; weakness; incapacity; impotence: as, disability arising from infirm-
ity; a blind person labors under great disaity; a
bility.

## disaccord

The debate : In the liouse of Commens began at nine ooclock in the morning, and continued till after mildnlaht, without literruption. ..." Jany " saya Clarendon, "Withdrew from pure (aintness, and disabiliey to attend
the concluaion."
Ererctl, Orations, II. 12].
Chatham refused to sco him, pleading his disability.
Baweroft.
Specifically - 2. Want of competent means or instruments. - 3. Want of legal eapacity or qualification; legal incapacity; incapacity to do an act with legal effoct.
This disadvantage which tha Dinsenters at present lie under, of a disability to recelve Church prefermenta, will
be easily remedied by the repeal of the teat. Sicul?
The pagan laws during the empire had been conthually repealing the old disabilities of women, and the legisla. tive movement in their favomr continued with anabated orce from Constantine to Justinian, and appeared also in some of the carly laws of the harlarians.

Leeky, Europ. Morals, II. 358. = Syn. Disability, Inabitity, Incompetence, Incapacily, disqualification, unntness. Disability inmilies deprivation or loss of power; inability Indicates rather inherent charge lits dutiea, but is not elected to it because of some external disability disqnalliying him for belag chosen. disable (dis $-\overline{a^{\prime}}$ bl), v. $t$; pret. and pp. disabled, ppr. disabling. [<dis- priv. + able $\left.{ }^{1}, v_{0}\right]$ 1. To render unable; deprive of ability, physical, mental, or legal ; weaken or destroy the capability of ; cripple or incapacitate: as, a ship is disabled by a gtorm or a battle; a race-horse is disabled by lameness; loss of memory disables a teacher.

Chrlatisoia 11 e Ia a perpetual exerclse, a wrestling and warfare, for which sensnai pleasure disables him. Cer. Taylor, Holy Living. An attainder of the anceator corrupts the blood, and A aingle State or a minority of States ought to be disabled to reaist the will of the majority.
. Webster, In Scudder, p. 123.

## 2. To impair ; diminish; impoverish.

I have dinabled mine eatate
By something showing a more swelling port
Than my faint meana would grant continuance
3ł. To pronounce incapable; hence, to detract from; disparage; undervalue.
He diaabled iny judgment. Shak., As you Like It, v. 4. This Year the King being at his Manor of Oking, Wolsey, Archulahop of York, canie and shewed him Letters abled himself, till the King willed him to take it upon hin, and from thenceforth called him Lord Cardlnal. Baker, Chrontclea, p. 203. $=$ Syn 1. To cripple, paralyre, enfeeble, unft, disquallfy.
disablet (dis-ábl), a. [ dis- priv. + able,$a$. Wanting ability; incompetent.
Our dinable and unactive Iorce. Daniel, Masophilus. disablement (dis-ā'bl-ment), n. [< disable + -ment.] Deprivation or want of power; legal impediment; disability.
The penalty of the refusal thercof was turned into a dinablemen! to take any promotion, or to exerctae any
charge. Tht stili this is only an interruption of the acts, rather than any diablement of the faculty.

South, Sermons, V. Iv.
dis-abridget, v.t. [<dis-priv, + abridge.] To extend; lengthen.

And hee, whose life the Lord did die-abbridge. 11. disabuse (dis-a-būz'), t. $t$; pret. and pp. disabused, ppr. disabusing. [<dis-priv. + abuse, v.] To free from mistake; undeceive; relieve from fallacy or deeeption; set right: as, it is our duty to disabusc ourgelves of false notions and prejudices.
Everybody aays I am to marry the most brutal of men.
would disabuse them. I would diabuse them. Goldsmith, Grumbler. our superstitious associatlona with places and times, with disaccommodate (dis-a-kom'ō-dàt), t.. $t_{0}$; pret. and pp. disaccommodated, ppr. disaccommodating. [< dis-priv. + accommodate, v.] To put to inconvenience; discommode.

I hope this will not disaccommodate you.
Farburton, To II urd, Letters, cxell.
disaccommodation (dis-a-kom-0.-dā'shon), $n$. < dis-priv. + accommodätion.] The state of being unfit, unsuited, or unprepared.
They were such as were great and notable devastations, .. In some placea more than In other, according to the accommodation or difaccommadation of them to such calanities. Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 217. disaccord (dis-a-kôrd'), r. i. [<OF. desacorder, desaccorder, F. désaccorder, < des- priv. + acorder, agree: see dis-and accord, v.] To disagree; refuse assent.

## disaccord

But ahe did disaccord， Spenser，F．Q．，VI．iII． 7.
Nothing can more dizaccord with our experience than the assertion that our thoughts and desires neve
can intervene as cauaes io the events of our lives．

Mivart，Nature and Thought，p． 212.
disaccordant（dis－a－kôr＇dant），a．［＜OF．des－ acardant，desaccordant，ppr．of desacovder，des－ accorder，disagree：see disaccord，and cf．accor－ dant．］Not agreeing；not accordant．
disaccustom（dis－a－kus＇tom），v．t．［F＇ormerly also disaccustone ；＇＜OF．̈̈esaccoustumer，F．dés－ accoutumer $(=$ Sp．desacostumbrar $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．desacos－ tumar），$\langle d c s$－priv．+ accoustumer，accustom：see dis－and accustom，v．］To cause to lose a habit by disuse；render unaccustomed as by disuse： as，he has disaccustomed himself to exercise． disacidify（dis－a－sid＇i－fī），v．$t_{.}$；pret．and pp． disacidificd，ppr．disacidifying．$[=$ F．désacidi－ ficr；as dis－priv．+ acidify．］To deprive of acidity；free from acid；neutralize the acid present in．Imp．Dict．［Rare．］
disacknowledget（dis－ak－nol＇ej），v．t．［＜dis－ priv．＋acknowledge．］To refuse to acknow－ ledge；disown．
By words and oral expresaions verbally to deny and dis－ acknowededge it．
disacquaintt（dis－a－kwānt＇），v．t．［＜＜OF．dcsa－ cointer，desaccointer，disacquaint，＜des－priv．+ acointer，acquaint：see dis－and acquaint，v．］To render unfamiliar or unacquainted；estrange．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { My gick heart with dismal smart } \\
& \text { Is disacquainted never. }
\end{aligned}
$$

＂This held a synuptom of approaching danger，
When disacquainted aense becomes a stranger，
And takes no knowledge of an old disease．
Quarles，Emblema，1． 8.
disacquaintancet（dis－a－kwān＇taus），$n$ ．$\quad[<$ dis－ priv．＋acquaintance．Want of acquaintance； unacquaintance；unfamiliarity．
The atraungenesse thereof proceedea but of noueltie and disaquaintance with our eares．

Puttenham，Arte of Eng．Poesie，p． 131.
disadjust（dis－a－just＇），v．$t$ ．$[<$ dis－priv．+ ad－ just，v．］To destroy the adjustment of；disar－ range；disturb；confuse．
When the thoughts are once disadjusted，why are they disadorn（dis－a－dôrn＇），v．t．［ $[<$ dis－priv．+ adarn，v．Cf．＂OF．desaorner，desaourner，de－ spoil．］To deprive of ornaments．

When she saw grey IIairs begin to spread，
Deform hiia Beard，and disadorn his Head．
Congreve，Hymn to Verua．
disadvancet（dis－ad－vàns＇），v．t．［Early mod．E． disadvaunce；＜ME．disavauncen，〈 OF．desavan－ cer，desavancier，desadvancier，hinder，thrust or throw back，＜des－priv．＋avancer，advance： see dis－and advance，v．］1．To drive back； repel；hinder the advance of．

How we the Greken of an ordinaunce
How we the Grekes myghten disavaunce．
Chaucer，Troilus，ii． 511.
Ther were many full noble men and trewe that hadden grete drede that for the faute of her prowesse that holy cherche and cristin feith were disavaunced．

Kerlin（E．E．T．S．），ii． 250. And［he］lefte the hoate on the left side，and that was to dizavauate the Emperour，and by－reve hym the way to
Oston．
Merliu（E．E．T．S．），iii． 658. 2．To draw back．

Through Cambela ahoulder it unwarely went，
That forced him his shield to disadvaunce．
isadvantage（dis－ąd－vån＇tāj），$n$ ， advauntage，disavaüntage，＜OF．desavantage， $\mathbf{F}$ ． désavantage $(=\mathrm{Sp}$. desventaja $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．desvantagem $=$ It．svantaggio），＜des－priv．+ avantage，ad－ vantage：see dis－and advantage，n．］1．Ab－ sence or deprivation of advantage；that which prevents success or renders it difficult；any un－ disadvantage of porance or condition：as，the After all．Horace had the disadvantage of the times in which he lived ；they were better for the man，but worse for the satirist．Dryden，Orig．and Prog．of Satire． Well，this is taking Charles rather at a diadvantage，to
be aure．
Sheridan，School for Scand al， Fii ． 1.
The exact apot through which the English zoldiers fought their way arainst desperate disadvantages into the fort is atill perfectly discernible．
2．Loss；injury；prejudice to interest，reputa－ tion，credit，profit，or other good：as，to sell goods to disadrantage．
They would throw a construction on his conduct to his aizadvanage before the public．Bancroft． $=$ Syn．Detriment，injury，hurt，harm，damage，prejudice，
drawback．

## 1640

disadvantage（dis－ad－vån＇tāj），v．t．；pret．and pp．disadvantaged，ppr．disadvantaging．［＜OF． desadvantager，F．désavantager，hinder，disad－ vantage；from the noun．］To hinder or em－ barrass；do something prejudicial or injurious to；put at disadvantage．
Let every man who is concerned deal with justice， nobleness，and sincerity，© Without tricks and atrata－ gems，to disadoantage the chur
vantages to his friend or famlly

Jer．Taylor，Work8（ed．1835），I． 169.
That they Ithe phllanthroplc］may aid the off ppring of the unwortly，they disadvantage the offspring of the worthy through burdening their parents by Increased
local ratea．
H．Spencer，Man va．State，p． 20 ．
disadvantageablet（dis－ad－vån＇tāj－a－bl），a．［＜ dis－priv．＋advantageable．］Not advantageous； contraxy to advantage or convenience．

Hasty selling is commonly as disadvantageable as inter－ est．

Bacon，Expease．
jus），$a . \quad[=$ F．
disadvantageous（dis－ad－van－tā＇jus），$\alpha . \quad[=F$
désavantageux $=\mathrm{Sp}$. desventajoso $=\mathrm{Pg}$. desvan tajosa $=$ It．svantaggiosa；as dis－priv．+ ad－ vantageous．］1．Attended with disadvantage； not adapted to promote interest，reputation，or other good；unfavorable；detrimental．
Unequal combinations are always disadvantageous to
Goldmith，VIcar，xili．
In ahort，the creed of the atreet is，Old Age is not dis－ graceful，but immenaely diaduantageous． Emerson，Gld Age，p． 286.
2†．Biased；unfriendly；prejudicial．
Whatever disadvantageous gentiments we may enter－ taln of mankind，they are alwaya found to be prodigal both of blood and treasure in the maintenance of public disadvantageously（dis－ad－van－tā＇jus－li），adv． In a manner not favorable to success or to in－ terest，profit，or reputation；with loss or in－ convenience．
When we come to touch 1 lt ，the coy delusive plant［the sensitive plant）mmediately shrinks in its displayed disadvantageously differing from the former Bate Works，I．260．
disadvantageousness（dis－ad－van－tā’jus－nes）， $n$ ．Want of advantage or suitableness；un－
favorableness． favorableness．
This dizadvantageousmess of figure he［Pope］converted， and deliver himself from scorn．

Tyere，Hist．Rhapaody on Pope， $\mathbf{v}$ ．
disadventuret（dis－ad－ven＇tūr），$n$ ．［＜ME．dis－ aventure，く OF．desaventure，desadventure，des－ advanture $(=$ Pr．Sp．Pg．desaventura $=\mathrm{It}$. dis－ avventura），＜des－priv．+ aventure，adventure： see dis－and adventure．］Misfortune；misad－ venture．

This Infortune or this dizaventure．
Chaucer，Troi
Chaucer，Troilus，Iv． 297. Such as esteem themselvea most secure，even then fall
soonest into dizadventure．Raleigh，Arts of Empire，p． 176 ． Hee died of his owne sword，which falling out of his geabbard as hee mounted his Horse，killed him，not fear－ ing in this countrey of syria any auch disaduenture，be－ cause the Oracle of Latona in Egypt had tolde him hee
should die at Ecbatana．Purchas，Pilgrimage，p． 354 ． disadventuroust（dis－ad－ven＇tūr－us），a．［＜ disadventure＋－ous．］Unfortunäte；attended by misfortune or defeat．

Now he hath left yon heare
To be the record of his ruefull losse，
And of my dolefull disaventurous deare．$\quad$ Spenser，F．Q．，I．vii． 48
All perill ought be lesae，and lesse all paine，
Then losse of fame in disaventrous field．
Spenser，F．Q．，V．xl． 55
disadviset（dis－ad－viz＇），v．t．［Chiefly in p．a． disadvised，after OF．desavise，unadvised，rash，$\langle$ des－priv．+ avise，pp．of aviser，advise：see dis－ and advise．Cf．disadvised．］To advise against； dissuade from；deter by advice．［Rare．］
I had a clear reason to disadvise the purchase of it． Boyle，Workz，V． 464.
disadvisedt，p．a．［See disadvise．］Ill－advised． In what aoever you doe，be neyther hasty nor disaduised． disaffect（dis－a－fekt＇），v．$t$ ．［＜dis－priv．＋af fect ${ }^{2}$ ．］1．To alienate the affection of；make less friendly；make discontented or unfriendly： as，an attempt was made to disaffect the army． －2．To lack affection or esteem for ；not to affect；dislike；stand aloof from：as，to dis－ affect society．［Rare or archaic．］

Unless you disaffect
Shirley，The Brothers，i．1．
Making plain that truth which my charity persuades me the most part of them disaffect
not been well represented to them．

Chillingworth，Rellg．of Protestauta，Ded．

## disafforestation

3t．To throw into disorder；derange．
It disaffects the bowels，entangles and distorts the en－
disaffected（dis－a－fek＇ted），p．a．［Pp．of dis－ affect，v．］1．Häving the affections alienated； indisposed to favor or support；unfriendly，as one displeased with the actions of a superior，a government，or a party．
I believe if I were to reckon up，I could not find above five hundred disaffected in the whole kingdom．

Goldsmith，Essaya，From a Common－Councilman．
The tyranny of Wentworth，and the weak despotiam of Charles，all conspired to make the Irish disaffected and ． 2†．Morbid；diseased．

As if a man ohould be dissected
To find what part is disaffected．
S．Butter，Hudibras，1I．i． 500.
disaffectedly（dis－a－fek＇ted－li），adv．In a dis－ affected manner．
disaffectedness（dis－a－fek＇ted－nes），n．The state of being disaffected．
Yet the king had comanonly some in these houses that were otherwise minded，and discovered the treachery and disaffectedness of the rest．Strype，Memorials，an．12ss． fection $(=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．desaficion $=$ Pg．desaffeição），dis－ affection，くdes－priv．＋affection，affection：see dis－and affection，and cf．disaffcet．］1．Aliena－ tion of affection，attachment，or good will；es－ trangement ；or，more generally，positive en－ mity，dislike，or hostility ；disloyalty：as，the disaffection of a people to their prince or gov－ ernment；the disaffection of allies；disaffection to religion．
Difference in Opinion may work a Disaffection in me， but not a Detestation．Howell，Letters，I．vi． 32 ． The whole Crew were at thls time under a general Dig－ affection，and full of very different Projects；and all for
Want of Action． want of Action．Dampier，Voyages， 1. sit． three it la，some sight disanne and certain unreasonable conduct of Com－ modore Hudaon．Irving，Kulckerbocker，p． 88. The Irish disaffection is foudded on race antipathy and not on political princlple．

Rae，Contemp．Socialism，p． 106.
2ł．In a physical sense，disorder；constitu－ tional defect．［Rare．］
The disease took ita origin merely from the disaffection of the part．

IFiseman，surgery．
$=$ Syn．1．Dissatisfaction， 111 will，hostllity，disloyalty．
disaffectionatet（dis－a－fek＇shon－āt），a．［＜dis－ priv．+ affectionate，after F．désaffectionné $=$ Sp．desaficionado $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．desaffeicoallo $=\mathrm{It}$ ．dis－ affezionato．］Not well disposed；lacking af－ fection；unloving．
A beautiful but disaffectionate and disobedient wife．
Ilayley，Milton．
disaffirm（dis－a－fèm＇），v．t．［＜dis－priv．＋ affirm．］1．Tö deny；contradict．－2．In law， to overthrow or annul，as in the reversal of a judicial decision，or where one，having made a contract while an infant，repudiates it after coming of age．
The Supreme Court of the United Statea has disaffirmed the view of the Post－office Department，and affirmed that of the company．

New York Tribune，XLIII．，No．13319，p． 5.
disaffirmance（dis－a－fér＇mans），$n$ ．［＜disaf－ firm，after afirmance．］1．Denial or negation of something said or done；refutation．
A demonatration in disafirmance of auything that is 2．In law，overthrow or annulment．
If it had been a disuffirmance by law，they must have gone down in solido；but now you aee they have been teapered and qualified as the King gaw convenient．

State Trials，The Oreat Case of Impositions（1606）．
disaffirmation（dis－af－èr－mā＇shọn），$n$ ．［＜dis－ affirm＋－ation，after affirmation．］The act of disaffirming；disaffirmance．Imp．Dict．
disafforest（dis－a－for＇est），v．t．［＜OF．desafore－ ster，〈ML．disafforestare，〈 L．dis－priv．＋ML． afforestare，afforest：see dis－and afforest．］In England，to free from the restrictions of forest laws；reduce from the legal state of a forest to that of common land．

| By Charter 9 Henry III．many forests were disaffor－ |
| :---: |
| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Dlacketone．}\end{array}$ |
| ested． |

The rapid increase of population［in Great Britain］has
led to the aisafforesting of woodland．
Eneyc．Brit．，IX． 398.
disafforestation（dis－a－for－es－tā＇shon），$\quad$ ．［＜
disafforest + －ation．］The act or proceeding of disafforesting．

The ateady progress of diafforestation．
The Athenceum，No． 3150, p． 302.

## disafforestment

disafforestment (dis-a-for'est-ment), $n$. [ $\langle$ disafforest +- ment. ] The aet of disafforesting, or the state of being disafforested.
The henefit of the disaforestment existed only for the wher of the lands.
theyc. Brit., IX. 409.
disaggregate (dis-ag'rê-gāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. disagyregated, ppr. dizaggregaling. [< dispriv. + aggregate. Cf. Sp. desagregar $=\mathrm{Pg}$. desaggregar $=\mathrm{It}$. disagyregare, disaggregate.] To separate into component parts, or from an aggregate; break up the aggregation of.
The particles . . . are not amall fragnenta of Jron wlre, artificially disaggregated from a more coasidersble masa, but iron prec!nitated chemleally.
G. B. J'rescott, Elect. Invent., p. 120 .
disaggregation (dis-ag-rệ-gā'shōn), $n . \quad[=\mathrm{Sp}$. desagregacion $=\mathrm{Pg}$. desaggregaçã̃o; as disaggregate + -ion: see -ation.] The act or operation of breaking up an aggregate; the state of being disaggregated.
A forther conscquence of thla disaggregation was the necessty for an oflicial lmildlug.
L. II. Moryan, Amer. Fthnol., p. 87 .
disagio (dis-aj' $\mathrm{i}-\mathrm{o}$ or $\left.-\mathrm{a}^{\prime} \mathrm{ji}-\bar{o}\right\rangle, n . \quad[\langle$ dis- + agio. $]$ Discount on a depreciated curreney. See agio. disagree (dis-n-grē'), v. i. [ [ F . désagreer, displease; as dis-priv. + agree.] 1. To differ; be not the same or alike; be variant; not to accord or harmonize: as, two ideas or two statements disayree whon they are not substantially identical, or when they are not exaetly alike; the witnesses disagree.
The mind clearly and Intallibly percelves all dlatinct Ideas to disagree: that ls, the one not to be the other Locke, Iluman Understanding, IV. i. 4.
They reject the plalneat senae of Scripture, because it seems to dieagree with what they call reason. $B p$. Atterbury.
2. To differ in opinion; be at variance; express contrary views: as, the best judgea sometimes disagrec.
Since in theae casea [election of a pastor] unanimity and an entire agreement of hearts and volees la not to be expected, yon would at least take care to disagrea In as deBp. Atterbury, Sermonn, II. xxiv.
Who ahall decide when doctors disagree?
Pope, Morsl Essays, 11L. 1.
3. To be in a state of diseord or altercation ; wrangle; quarrel.

> Unlted thua, we will hereafter use Mintoal concesalon, and the gods, Joduce Hy our accorl, sinali disagree no more.

Cowper, Illad, Iv.
4. To eonflict in action or effeet; be incompatible or unsuitable: as, food that disagrees with the stomach. $=\mathrm{Syn}$. 1. To vary (from)- -2. To differ (with)
disagreeability (dis-a-grē-a-bil'í-ti), n. [ $[\langle$ disagreeable : sco-bility."Cf. OF, desagreablete, disagreemont.] The quality of being disagreeable; unpleasantuess; disagreeableness. [Rare.]
Ife, long-alghted and obaervant, had aeen through it ant fletently to read all the depression of countenance whel some immedlate disagreeabitity had brought on.

If me. D'A rblay, Dlary, III. 334.
disagreeable (dis-a-grē'a-bl), a. and n. [<OF. desagreable, F. désagréab̈le ( $=\mathrm{Sp}$. desagradable $=\mathrm{Pg}$. desagradavel $=\mathrm{It}$. sgraderole), disagreeable, $\langle$ des-priv. + agrcable, agreeable: see disand agrecable, and cf. disagree.] I. a. 1. Unsuitable; not conformable; not congruous. [Now rare in this sense.]

Preache you trulye the doctrlne whllie you laue re ceyned, \& teach nothing that is disagreeable therevnto.

No man onght to have the esteem of the reat of the world for any actlons which are disagreeable to those the country wherein he live stecle spectator vo in Some demon . . . had forced her to a conduct disagreeable to her sineerity.
2. Unpleasing; offensive to the mind or to the senses; distasteful; repugnsnt: as, one's man ners may be disagrecable; food inay be disagrecable to the taste.
The long atep of the camel causes a very great motiou in the riders, which to aome ja very disagreable.

Pococke, Deacriptlon of the East, I. 131.
That which is dizagrecable to one Is many tlmes agree able to mother, or disegreeable in a less degree.

[^1]Ils open and manly atyle dil much to relleve him from
Quarterly Rer., LXXXIII. 422 disagreeableness (dis-q-grén-bl-nos), $n$. Tho state or quality of being disagreeable. (a) Un. multabjeneas: Incougrulty: contrariety. [Rare.] (b) Un. pleasantness; offensweness to the mind or to the senses. as, the disagrecableness of another's manncrs; the disa greeablenes of a taste, mound, or amell.
Many who Jave figured Solltude, having aet out the they could the disarreableness. W. Jontague, Devoute Essaya, I. xvJ. 1.
disagreeably (dis-a-grē'a-bli), adv. In a disagreeable manner or degres; unsnitably; un pleasantly; offersively.
Illa [Bourdalone'a] atyle is verbose, he is disagreeaby fail of quotations from the fathers, and he wants lmagi
Diair, Ithetorlc, $x$ ix.
disagreeancet (dis-a-gréans), n. [< disagrec + ance.] Disagreëment.
There is no disagrecance whero Js falth In Jeaus Chrlat and conaent of mind together ja one accord.
J. Udall, On Acts vill.
disagreement (dis-a-grë'ment), n. [< disagree + -ment. Ci. F. désagrément, disagreeableness, dofect.] 1. Want of agreement; difference, either in form or in essence; dissimilitude; diversity; unlikeness: as, the disagreement of two ideas, of two stories, or of any two objects in somo respects similar.
Theae carry .... plain and cvident notes and charsc ters elther of disagreement or affulty. HF

An tonchlug thelr several oplnlona about the neceasity of sacraments, ... In truth their disagreement is not reat. To acconnt, by any current hypotheala, for the aumber less disagreements in men's ldeas of right and wrong seems acarcely pussible. H. Spencer, Soclal statics, p. 171 . 3. Unsuitabloness; unfituess; lack of conformity.
From these different relatlons of different things there neceasarily arisea an agreement or dizagrecment of aome things to others. Clarke, On the Attribites, xir
4. A falling out; a wraugle; contention.

Hls realguation was owing to a dizagreement with hla had long subsisted coadjutor, sir covert 1 alpole, hhich $=8 y n .1$ Distinction, Dirersily, elc. (see difference); un likeness, discrepancy,-4. Variance, misunderstanding disallieget (dis-at-lēj'), t. t. [< clis- priv. *alliege (inflnenced by lieqe) for *allege, a vorb "alliege (infmenced by liege) for *allege, a verb
assumed from allegianec.] To alienate from allegiance.
And what greater diviling then by a pernicious and hostlle peace to divalliege a whole feulary kingdom from the anclent dominion of England?

## Milton, Art. of Peace wlth Iriah

disallow (dis-a-lou'), $\varepsilon$. [く ME. disalowen, < OF. desalower, "desalower, desalocr, < MI. disallocare, mixed with "disallaudare, written (after OF.) disaloudarc, disallow, <I. dis- priv. + ML. allocare, assign, allow, L. allaudare, praise, ML. approve, allow, $>\mathrm{OF}_{\dot{F}}$ alouer, allow: see disand allow ${ }^{1}$, allow2.] $\mathbf{I}$, trans. 1. To refuse or withhold permission to or for; refuse to allow, sanction, grant, or authorize ; clisapprove: as, to disallono items in an account,
It is pitle that thoae whleh have anthoritie and clarge to allow and dissaloro bookea to be printed be no nore clreumspect herein than they are.

Aschain, The Scholemaster, p. 79. They diatlonced self-defence, second marriagea, and
Bentley, Freethinking, 11.
2. To decline or refuse to receive; reject; disown.
To whom coming as unto a living stone, dianalloved in deed of men, but chosen of God, and precious. 1 Pet. Ji.
They disalloved the flue bookea of Moses.
Purchas, Ihlgrimage, p. 148.
$=$ Syn. To prohlblt, forbld, condemn, get aside, repudiate. II. intrans. To refuse allowanee or toleration; withhold sanction.

What tollowa if we disallone of this?
Shak., K. Joha, J. 1.
He returnea agalne to disallove of that Reformation which the Covnant vowes, as being the partlall advlce of a few Divines. Milton, Ejkonoklastes, xllii.
disallowable (dis-a-lon'?-bl), $a$. [< dis- priv. + alloveable.$]$ Nöt allowable; not to be sanctioned or permitted.
That he [Murce] had vsed dansing in Aala, where he was gonemonr for a seaaon, which deed was so divalowabla en, lmatrethon a Chralan
disallowableness (dis-?-lou'g-bl-nes), n. 'The
disannuller
disallowance (dis-n-lou'ans), n. [< disallow + -ance, after allowancel ${ }^{1}$.] Disapprobation; refusal to admit or sanction; prohibition; rejection.
Ood accepts of a thlag suitable for him to recelve, and for us to give, where he does not declare his refusal ami disallorance of jt . South.
The disallowance of the Antl.Chinese BIII the other day is another source of dlsaatiafaction to her [Brithsh Columbla].
disally (dis-a-lī'), $t, \ell$; pret. and pp. disullied, ppr. olisallying. [ $\left\langle\right.$ dis- + ally ${ }^{1}$.] To disregard or undo the alliance of.

## Thelr nuptlals. Milton, S. A., I. 1022

disalternt, v. t. [< dis- + altern.] To refuse to alternale, or to permit in alternation.

But must I evergrind $\frac{1}{\text { and nust I earn }}$
Nothing bnt atripea? 0 wilt thon dinaltern
The reat thongaviat? Quartes, Emblems, 1it. 4.
disamis (dis'a-mis), $n$. The mnemonic namo given by Petms Hispanus to that mood of the third figure of syllogism of whieh the major premise is a partieular affirmative and the minor premise a universal affirmative proposition. The lollowing is an example: some mets of homithe aro laudable, but all acts of homicide are cruet; therefore aome cruel acts are laudable. The vowels of the word, $i, a, i$, show the quautity mad quallty of the propositions the intial letter, $d$, show that the mood is to be relluced to darii; the two sanow that the major prenise and con clusion are to be almply converted in the reduction; and the jetter ma ghows that the premisea are to be tranaposer. disanalogalt (dis-a-nal'ō-gal), a. [<dis-priv. + analogal.] Not̀ analogous.

The idea or lmage of that knowledge which we have in anrshe. . is intterly misuitable and disanatogal to that knowledge which is ln Goul.
sir M. Male, Works of God.
disanchort (dis-ang'kor), v. t. [< dis- priv. + anchor ${ }^{1}$.] To free or force from the anchor, as a ship; weigh the anchor of.

The aalll relsed vp , the winde softe gan blow,
Anon disancred the shlppe in a throw fbrief space].
disangelical $\dagger$ (dis-an-jel'i-kal), a. [< dis-priv.

+ angelical.] Not angelical; carnal; gross.
That learned casuist . . who accounts for the shame attendling these pleasarea of the sixith sense, as he ba pleased to call them, from thelr dizangelical nature.

Corenery, Philemon to Hydaspes, It.
disanimate (dis-an'i-māt), v. $t$; pret. and pp. disanimated, ppr. disanimating. [< dis- priv. + animate.] $1+$. To deprive of lifo.
That soul and lite that fa now fled and gone from a llfe leas carcase is only a loss to the particular body of compages of matter, which by means thereof la now disani mated. Cudeurth, Intellectual Syatem, p. 88
2. To deprive of spirit or courage; discourago; dishearten; deject. [Raro.]

The presence of a kjug engenders love
mongst hla subjects and his Joyal frienda,
As it disanimates his enemies. $\begin{gathered}\text { Shak., } 1 \text { IIen. VI., inl. } 1 .\end{gathered}$
disanimation (dis-an-i-máshon), n. [< disanimate: sce -ation.] 1t. Privation of life.
True It la, that a glowworm will afford a falnt jlght almost a daye s space when many will conceive it dead but this is a milstake la the compute of death and term of
disenimarion. Sir T. Brovne, Valg. Err., Ili. 27. discmimation. Sir T. Brorne, valg. Err., 1. ,
2. The aet of discouraging; depression of spirits. [Rare.]
disannex $\dagger$ (dis-?-neks'), te. t. [< OF. desamnexer; as dis-privi + annex.] To separate; disunite; disjoin.
That when the provincea were lost and diamnexed, and that the kfag was but king de jure ouer them and not de facto, yet neuertheless the priniege of naturaization contlaned. Seate Trials, Case of the Postnatl (100s).
disannul (dis-a-nul'), t. t.; pret, and pp. disannulled, ppr. disannuiling.] [<dis-, here intensive (like un= in unloose), + annul.] 1. To make void; annul; deprive of force or authority; cancel.
Whatsoever Jawa be [Ood] hath made they ought to atand, unless himself from Heaven proclaim them diaxn nulled, because it is not in man to correct the ordinnace God. Hooker, Eceles. Polity, 1il. 10.

Now, trust me, were It not agajnat our jaws,
Agatnst my crown, iny oath, my dignity,
Which princes, would they, may not disannul,
My soul ahould sue as mdrocate for thee.

## That rude law la tome

And disannuld, as too too inhumane,
Miratoon, scourge of Villanie, Sat. is
2. To deprive (of). [Rare.]

Are we disannulled of our first sleep, and cheated of our
disannuller (dis-a-nul'èr), n. One who disannuls, annuls, or eancels.

## disannuller

Another, to her everlasting fame, erected Two ale-louses of ease: the quarter-sessions Runuing against her roundly; in which business Two of the disannullers lost their night-caps.
disannulment (dis-a-nul'ment), u. [< disannul + -ment.] Annulment.
disanoint (dis-a-moint'), r.t. [< dis- priv. + anoint.] To render invalid the consecration of; deprive of the honor of being anointed.

They have juggled and paltered with the world, banded snd borue arms against thetr king, diveated him, dis. anointed hm , nay cursed him ali over in their puipits.
disapparel (dis-a-par'el), v.t.; pret. and pp. disappareled or disapparelled, ppr. disappareling or disapparelling. [< OF. desapareillier, desaparillier, desappareiller, F. désappareiller ( $=\mathbf{S p}$. desaparejar $=$ Pg. desapparelhar $)$, < des- priv. + apareiller, appareiller, apparel: see dis- and apparel, v.] To disrobe; strip of raiment.
Drink disapparels the goul, and is the betrayer of the disappear (dis-a-pēr'), v.i. [< OF. desaperer, < des-priv. + aperer, appear: see dis- and appear. Cf. F. disparaitre (< L. as if * disparescere), OF. disaparoistre, desapparoistre $=\mathbf{S p}$. desaparecer $=$ Pg. desappareeer (〈ML. as if "disapparescere) $=$ It. sparire ( $<$ ML. dispareve $:$ see disparition), of similar ult. formation.] 1. To vanish from or pass out of sight; recede from view; cease to appear; be no longer seen.

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in lading coiours, and, if not sometimea refreshed, vantsh and disap.
pear.
Thia is the way of the mass of mankind in all ages, to be infinenced by audden fears, sudden contrition, audden earneatness, sudden reaolves, whtch disappear as aud-
denly.

The black earth yawns: the mortai dizappears:
Ashes to aslies, dust to dust.
Tennyson, Death of Weilington. 2. To pass out of existence or out of knowledge; cease to exist or to be known: as, the epidemic has disappeared.
The Cretaceons Dinosaurs and Cephalopods disappear without progeny, thongh one koows no reason why they might not atill live on the Pacific Coast.
awwon, Nature and the Bible, p. 236. 3. Toend somewhat gradually or withoutabrupt termination: as, the path disappeared in the depths of the forest; in entom., a line on the wing disappearing at the subcostal vein.
disappearance (dis-a-pēr'ans), $n$. [<disappear + -ance. Cf. appearanee.] The act of disappearing; removal or withdrawal from sight or knowledge; a ceasing to appear or to exist: as, the disappearance of the sun, or of a race of animals.

A few days after Chriat's disappearance ont of the world, we find an assembly of disciplea at Jerusalem, to the number of "abont one hundred and twenty."

Paley, Evidences, ii. 9. disappendency (dis-a-pen'den-si), n. [< dispriv. + appendency.] Detachment from a former connection; separation. Burn. disappoint (dis-a,point'), v.t. [< OF. desapointer, desapointier, F. désappointer, disappoint, < des- priv. + apointer, appoint: see dis-and appoint.] 1. To frustrate the desire or expectation of ; balk or thwart in regard to something intended, expected, or wished; defeat the aim or will of: as, do not disappaint us by staying away; to be disappointed in or of one's hopes, or about the weather.
Arise, o Lord, disappoint him, cast him down: deliver my zoul from the wicked. P8. xvii. 13. Being thus disappointed of our purpose, we gathered the fruit we found ripe.
Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, 1. 101, I have such confidence in your reason that I should be ceatly disappointed if I were to find it wanting.
2. To defeat the realization or fulfilment of ; frustrate; balk; foil; thwart: as, to disappoint a man's hopes or plans.
He disappointeth the devices of the cralty, so that their hands cannot perform their enterprise. Job v. 12 .
Without counsel purposes are disappointed. Prov. xv. 22. $3+$. To hinder of intended effect; frustrate; foil. Many times what man doth determine God doth disap.
T. Sanders, 1584 (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 12). Shrinks from the wound, and disappoinints the blow. Addison. They endeavour to disappoint the good works of the most No prudence of ours could have prevented our late miseffecta. but prudence may do much in disappointing it
disappointed (dis-a-poin'ted), p. $a_{\text {. }}$ [Pp. of disappoint, v.] 1. Baffled; balked; thwarted; frustrated: as, a disappointed man; disappointed hopes.-2. Not appointed or prepared; unprepared or ill-prepared. [Rare.]

Cut off even in the blossoms of nyy sin,
Unhousel'd, disappointed, unsnel'd. Shak., Hamiet, i. 5.
disappointing (dis-a-poin'ting), p. a. [Ppr. of disappoint, v. $]$ Causing disappointment; not equal to or falling short of one's expectation; unsatisfactory.
But the place [Gorizia] itseif is, considering its history,
little disappointing.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, po 48 . disappointment (dis-a-point'ment), $n$. [<disappoint + -ment, after" F . désappointement.] 1. Defeat or failure of expectation, hope, wish, desire, or intention; miscarriage of design or plan: as, he has had many disappointments in ife.-2. The state of being disappointed or defeated in the realization of one's expectation or intention in regard to some matter, or the resulting feeling of depression, mortification, or vexation.
If we hope for things of which we have not thoroughly considered the value, our dizappointment will be greate than our pleasure in the fruition of them.

Addizon, Spectator
disappreciate (dis-ą-prē'shi-āt), v.t.; pret. and pp. disappreciated, ppr. disappreciating. [<dispriv. + appreciate. Cf. Sp. Pg. desapreciar.] To fail to appreciate; undervalue. Imp. Diet. disapprobation (dis-ap-rọ̄-bā'shon), $n$. [ $=\mathbf{F}$. désapprobation $=$ Sp. desaprobacion $=\mathrm{Pg}$. desapprovação $=\mathrm{It}$. disapprovazione; as dis- priv. + approbation.] The act or state of disapproving; a condemnatory feeling or utterance; disapproval ; censure, expressed or unexpressed. We have ever expressed the most unqualifled disapprobation of ali the ateps.
$=$ Syn. Disapprobation and Disapproval show the same ifference as approbation and approval. See approbation. priv. + approbatory.] Contäining disapprobapriv. + approbatory.] Containing disa
disappropriate (dis-ă-prō'pri-āt), v. t.; pret. and pp. disappropriated, ppr. disappropriating. [< dis- priv. + appropriate, v.] 1. To remove from individual possession or ownership; throw off or aside; get rid of.
How mnch more law-like were it to assist nature in disappropriating that evil which by continuing proper becomea destructive
Specifically-2. To sever or separate, as an appropriation; withdraw from an appropriate appro.

The appropriations of the several parsonages would have beea, by the rules of the common law, disappropri-
3. To deprive of appropriated property, as a church; exclude or debar from possession.
disappropriate (dis-an-pró pri-àt), a. [< dispriv. + appropriate,"a.] Deprived of appropriation; not possessing appropriated church property. In the Church of England a disappropriate thurch is one from which the appropriated parsonage, The
The appropriation may be severed and the church be disappropriation (dis-a-prō-pri-ā'shon), n. [ $\quad=$ F. desappropriation = Pg. desapropriação; as dis- priv. + appropriation.] 1. The act of withdrawing from an appointed use. Specifi-cally-2. The act of alienating church property from the purpose for which it was designed. disapproval (dis-a-prö' val), n. [< dis- priv. + approval.] The act of disapproving; disapprobation; dislike.
There betng not a word let fall from them in disapproval of that opinton. Glanville, Pre-cxtstence of Soula, fv.

## =Syn See disapprabation

disapprove (dis-q-pröv'), v.; pret. and pp. dis approved, ppr. dïsapproving. $[=\mathrm{F}$. désapprouver $=$ Sp. desaprobar $=\mathrm{Pg}$. desapprocar $\overline{\mathrm{I}} \mathrm{It}$.disapprovare; as dis- priv. + approvel ${ }^{1}$ ] $\overline{\mathbf{I}}$. trans. 1. To regard with disfavor; think wrong or reprehensible ; censure or condemn in opinion or judgment: now generally followed by of: as, to disapprove of dancing, or of late hours.

## 1 disapprove slike

The host whose assiduity extreme
Conce offends.
2. To withhold approval from; reject as not approved of; decline to sanction: as, the court disapproved the verdict.
II. intrans. To express or feel disapproba-
disarray
There is no reason to belleve that they ever disapprove here the thing objected to is the execution of aome order unquestionably proceeding from the Eupperor. brougham. Rochester, disapproving and nurmuring, consented to
Bacaulay, Hist. Eug., vi. disapprovingly (dis-a-prö'ving-li), adv. In a disapproving manner ; with disapprobation.
disardt, $n$. Same as dizzard.
disarm (dis-ärm'), v. [< ME. desarmen, <OF. desarmer, F. désarmer = Pr. Sp. Pg. desarmar $=\mathrm{It}$. disarmarc, < ML. disarmare, disarm, < L. dis- priv. + armare, arm: see dis-and $\left.\mathrm{arm}^{2}, v.\right]$ I. trans. 1. To deprive of arms; take the arms or weapons from; take off the armor from: as, he disarmed his foe; the prince gave orders to disarm his subjects: with of before the thing taken away: as, to disarm one of his weapons. These justes fynished, euery man withdrew, the kynge was disarmed, \& at time comuenient he and the queene heard evensong.
llall, Hell. VIlI., an. 2.
Specifically - 2. To reduce to a peace footing, as an army or a navy.-3. To deprive of means of attack or defense ; render harmless or defenseless: as, to disarm a venomous serpent.
Security disarms the hest-sppointed army.
4. To deprive of force, strength, means of injuring, or power to terrify; quell: as, to disarn rage or passion; religion disarms death of its terrors.
His designe was, if it were possibie, to disarme sli, eape. cially of a wise feare and anspition.

## Hilton, Eikonoklastes, iv.

Nothing disarms censure like aeli-accusation.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 230.
II. intrans. To lay down arms ; specifically, to reduce armaments to a peace footing; dismiss or disband troops: as, the nations were then disarming.
disarmament (dis-är'ma-ment), $n . \quad[=$ F. désarmement $=\mathbf{S p}$. desarmämiento $=\mathbf{P g}$. desarmamento $=$ It. disarmamento, $\langle$ ML. *disarmamentum, < disarmare, disarm: see disarm, and ef. armament.] The act of disarming; tho reduction of military and naval forces from a war to a peace footing: as, a general disarmament is a peace footing: as,
much to be desired.
He [Napoleon], in afit of irresolution, broached in Berlin the question of mutual disarmament.

Lowe, Bismarck, I. 489.
disarmature (dis-är'mā-tūr), n. [< disarm + -ature, after armature.] The act of disarming or disabling; the act of divesting one's self or another of any equipment; divestiture. [Rare.] On the universities which have iliegaily dropt philoso. phy and its training from their course of discipline will fie the responalbility of this singuiar and dangerous dis. disarmed (dis-ärmd'), p.a. [Pp. of disarm, v.] 1t. Unarmed; without arms or weapons.
I hold it good polity not to go disarmed.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5.
2. Stripped of arms; deprived of means of attack or defense.

Elaewhere he aww where Troilus defy'd
Achilles, and unequal combat try d,
Then where the boy disarm'd, with loosen'd reins,
Was by his horsea hurry'd o'er the plains.
3. In her., without claws, teeth, or beak: an epithet applied to an animal or a bird of prey. disarmer (dis-är'mêr), $n$. One who disarms. disarrange (dis-a-rānj'), v. t.; pret. and pp. disarranged, ppr." disarranging. [< OF. desarrenger, $\mathbf{F}$. désarranger $=\mathrm{Pg}$. desarranjar, disarrange, disarray; as dis- + arrange.] To put out of order; unsettle or disturb the order or arrangement of; derange.
Thia circnmstance disarranges all our eatablished ideas.
We could hardiy aiter one word, or disarrange one member without spoiling it. Few sentencea are to be found more finiahed or more happy.
$=$ Syn. To dizorder, derange, conluse.
disarrangement (dis-a-rānj'ment), $n$. [< disarrange + -ment.] The act of disarranging, or the state of being disarranged.

In his opinion, the very worst part of the example set is in the late assnmption of cttizenship by the army, and of their military. Burke, The Army Estimates.
disarray (dis-a-rā'), $x$. [< OF. desareer, desareier, desarreicr, desaroyer, desarroyer, etc., < des- priv. + arecr, areier, etc., array: see dispriv. and array, v. Cf. deray.] I. trans. 1. To undress or disrobe; divest, as of clothes or attributes.

Vanities and littie instances of ain... disarray a man's

## disarray

Departing found Hslf disarray'd as to her rest, the girl.

The forest, disarrayed
By chill November.
O. W. Iformes, An OId Yesr Song.
2. To throw into disorder; rout, as troops.

Grest Amythaon, who with flery stecds
Oft disarrayed the foes in battle rangect.
strip one's self.
II. intrans. To undress or strip one's self.
[< ME. disaray, disray,
 arroi, disorder; from the verb: see disarray, v., and of. deray, n., and array, n.] 1. Disorder; coufusion; loss or want of array or regular order.
Disarray and shameful rout ensue. Dryden, Fables.
He proceeded to put his own houschold effects into that perfunctory and curious disarray which the masculine mind accounts order
2. Imperfect attire; undress.

And him behynd a wicked Lag did stalke,
In ragged robes and filthy dizaray.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 4
Clad In a strange disarray of civilized and savare cos-
disarticulate (dis-är-tik' ū-lāt), v. t. ; pret. and pp. disartieulated, ppr. disarticulating. [< disseparate, or sunder the joints of.
Their [the trustees of the British Mnseum's] most Liberal snd unfettered permission of examining, and, when neces sary, disarticulating the specimens in the magnificent colCirripedes,
human skejetons.
Davxon, Origin of World, p. 302.
disarticulation (dis-är-tik-ū-lā'shon), n. [=F. désarticulation; as dis- + articulation.] Division of the ligaments of a joint, so as to amputate at that point; ampntation at a joint.
disassent (dis-a-sent'), $\boldsymbol{n}^{\text {[ }}$ [ ME . disusenten, <OF. desassentir, < des-priv. + assentir, assent : sce dis-and assent.] Dissont.

But whether he departed without the Frenche kynge's consent or disassent, he, deceaued in his expectacion, and in maner in dispayre, returned agayn to the Lady Marga-
ret.
II all, Hen. VII., an. 7. disassentf (dis-g-sent'), v, i. To refuse to assont.

All the mast of the mighty, with a mayn wille,
All the mast of the mighty, with a mayn whie,
Dyssaisent to the dede, demyt hil
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 9369 .
disassentert (dis-q-sen'ter), n. One who refuses to assent or concur; a dissenter.

Thirdly, the alledying the noting of the names of the an offlelens prying into the gesture of the prince, but rather a loyal fear of incurring the king's displeasure.
disassiduityt (dis-@s-i-dū’î-ti), n. [< dis- priv. + assiduity.] Want of assiduity or care; wan of attention; inattention; carelessness.
But he came in, and went out; and, through disassiduity, rew the curtain bet ween himself and light of her (Queel disassociate (dis-an-sō'shi-āt), v. t.; pret. and pp. disassociated, ppr. disassociating. [< dispriv. + associate. Cf. F. désassocier $=$ Sp. desasociar. Cf. dissoeiate.] To dissociate; sever or separate from association.
Our mind Fiorio, divassociating hersell from the body.
Florio, tr. of Mentaigne's Fsssays (1613), p. 630
Aphasia, whether amnesic or ataxic, may, but seldom
does, exist distrsociated from shsolute insanity. Encyc. Brit., 11. 171.
disassociation (dis-q-sō-si-n'shon), n. [ $<$ disassociate: see alion.] The act of disassociat ing, or t iation.
M. Reimann believes that there is disassociation of the elements of the alum.

Ure, Dist., IV. 69.
disaster (di-zås'tèr), n. [< OF. desastre, F. désastre $=\operatorname{Pr}$. desastre $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. desastre $=\mathrm{It}$. disastro, disaster, misfortune, < L. dis-, here equiv. to E. mis-, ill, + astrum (> It. Sp. Pg. astro $=$ Pr. F. astre), a star (taken in the astrological senso of 'destiny, fortune, fate': cf. ML. astrum sinistrum, misfortune, lit. unlucky star; Pr. benastre, good fortune, malastre, ill fortune; G. unstern, 'ovil star'; E. ill-starred, etc.), < Gr. äorpov, a star: see aster.] 1†. An unfavorable aspect of a star or planet; an ill portent; a blast or stroke of an unfavorable planet.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { As stars with tralns of fire and dews of hlood, } \\
& \text { Disasters in the sma. } \\
& \text { Shak., Hanulet, }
\end{aligned}
$$

2. Misfortune; mishap; ealamity; any unfortunate event; especially, a sudden or great
misfortune: a word used with much latitude, but most appropriately for some unforeseen ovent of a very distressing or overwhelming nature.
Whilst these Things went on prosperously in France, a great Disaster fell out in England.
baker, Chronicles, p. 182
Nor will it be less my duty faithfuliy to record disasters miagled with triumphs, snd grest natlonal crimes and fot=Syn. 2. Calamity, Catastrophe, etc, (see miffortune); disa stroke, revers
disasterł (di-zás'tér), v. t. [< disaster, n.] 1 To blast by the stroke of an unlueky planet. Spenser.-2. To injure; aflliet.

In his own . . . fields the swain
Disaster'd stands.
3. To blemish; disfigure.
The holes where eyes should be, which pitifuliy disaster
disasterlył (di-zás'tér-li), adv. [< disaster + ${ }_{-7} y^{2}$.] Disastrously.

Ner let the envy of envenom'd tongues,
Which still ia grounded on poor ladies' wrongs,
Thy noble breast disasterly possess.
Drayton, Lady Geraldine to Surrey.
disastrous (di-zàs'trus), $\alpha$. $[=$ F. désastreux aster + -ous.] 1. Gloomy; dismal; threatening disaster.

In dim eclipse, disastrous twilight ah
Miltan, P. L., I. 597.
Drawing down the dim disastrous brow
Thst o'er him hung, he kiss'd it.
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.
2. Ruinons; unfortunate; calamitons; oceasioning great distress or injury: as, the day was disastrous; the battle proved disastrous.
The nine and twenticth of June, the King held a great Just snd Triumph at Weatminater, but a disartrous Seafight was upon the Water, where one Gatea, a Gentleman, was drowned in his Harness. Baker, Chroaicles, p. 284.
Fly the pursuit of my disastrous love. Dryden. The insurrectionsry force suffered a disastrous, though, cortunately, a comparatively bloodless defeat.

Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 43.
disastrousily (di-zås'trus-li), adv. Very distressingly; calamitonsly; ruinously.
III heaith lessened his [Hood'a] power to work, and kept him poor, and poverty ia turn reacted disastrouty upon
The wsr weat on disast rotuly for the overmatched Danes.
Lowe, Btamsrck, I. 335.
disastrousness (di-zås'trus-nes), n. The state or quality of being disastrous. Bailey, 1727. disattiref (dis-a-tī'), v. t. [ $<$ dis- priv. + attire, $\left.v_{0}\right]$ To disrobe; undress. Spenser.
disattune (dis-a-tūn'), v. $t . ;$ pret. and pp. disattuned, ppr. disattuning. [<dis-priv. + attune.] To put out of tune or harmony. Bulver.
disaugment (dis-ag-ment'), v.t. [< dis- priv. + augment.] To diminish or lessen. [Rare.] There should I find that everlasting treasure

Qortune disauqmente not.
disauthorize (dis- $\hat{a}^{\prime}$ thor-iz), v. $t$.; pret. and pp. disauthorized, ppr. disauthorizing. [= OF. desautoriser, desauthoriser, F. désautoriser $=$ Sp. Pg . desautorizar $=\mathrm{It}$. disautorizzare; as dispriv. + authorize.] To deprive of credit or authority; discredit. W. Wotton. [Rare.]
disavailf (dis-a-vāl'), v. t. 1. To injure; prejudice. Lydgaite.-2. To avail; help. Paston
disavail (dis-a-vā ${ }^{\prime}$ ), n. Injury. Lydgate.

## disavaunce $\because$, See disadvance.

disaventuref n. Sce disadventure.
disavouch (dis-ą-vonch'), v, t. [< dis- priv. + avoveh.] To disavow.
Neither belleving tins, because Luther affirmed it, nor Sir T. Browone, Religie Medici, i. б.
disarow (dis-a-vou'), v. t. [< ME. desavouen, < OF. desavoüer, F. désavouer, disavow, < despriv. + avouer, avow: see avowI.] 1. To disown; disclaim knowledge of, responsibility for, or connection with; repudiate; deny concurrence in or approval of; refuse to own or ac. knowledge; disclaim.

Which of all those oppressive Acts or Imposilions did he ever disclame or If I am to be a beggar, it shall never make me a rascal, or induce me to disavono my principles.

Goldsmith, Vicar, ii.
Kings may say, we cannot trust thts ambassador's undertskjug, becsuse his senate may disavow him.
disbark
France dianowed the expedition, snd reliuquished all pretensions to k'lorida.
2ł. To deny; disprove
Yet can they never Toss into air the frcedom of my birih, Ford.
Or disavow my hood Piantagenetim. disavowal (dis-a-vou'al), n. $\quad[$ (disavow + -al, after avowal.] "Denial; disowning; rejeetion; repudiation.

An carnest disavowal of fear often proceeds from fear.
disavowancet (dis-n-vou'ans), n. [< OH. desacouance, 〈desavouër, disavow: seedisavow and -ance.] Disavowal.
The very corner stone of the English Reformation was laid in an utter denial and disavowance of this point ithe pope's supreruacy].
disavower (dis-a-vou'err), n. One who disavows.
disavowment (dis-a-vou'ment), n. [<OF. desavouement, < desacöler, diฮ̈avow: see disazore and -ment.] Denial; a disowning.

For as touching the Tridentine History, his heliness (says the Cardinal) will not press you to any disavovment there-
of. disband (dis-band'), v. [< OF. desbander, desbender, F. débander (=It. disbandare, sbandare), untie, loosen, seatter, disband, < des- priv. + bander, tie: see dis- and band ${ }^{3}, v$. The senses of the E. disband involve a ref.' to band ${ }^{1}$, band ${ }^{2}$, and band ${ }^{3}$.] I. trans. 1t. To release from a bond, restriction, or connectiou of any kind; unbind; set free.

What savage bull, disbanded from his stall,
Of wrath a signe more inhumane could make?
Stirling, Aurora, st. 4. 2. To break up the band or company of; dismiss or dissociate from united service or action ; especially, to discharge in a body from military service: as, to disband an orchestra or a society; to disband troops, a regiment, or an army.

This course [retrenchment] disbanded many trades; no astrologer, was to be found in Lacedaemonia.

Рени, No Cross, No Crown, il.
3. To dismiss or separate from a band or company; dissociate from a band: as, a disbanded soldier.
After 30 years service a Soldier may petition to be disbanded; and then the Village where he was born mus send another man to serve in his room.

Dampier, Voyages, 1I. 1. 71.
I come, . . hidding him
Disband himself, aud scalter all his powers. Tennyson, Geraint
4 f . To break up the constitution of; disintegrate; destroy.

Some imagine that a quantity of water sufficient to make sach a deluge was crested upon that occasion; and when the business was donc, all disbanded again, snd anmini
II. intrans. $1 \not$. TTo be released from a bond, restriction, or connection; become disunited, separated, or dissolved.
When both rucks snd all things shall dishand.
F. IIerbert.

We use not to be so pertinacious in any plous resolntions, but our purposes disband upon the scnse of the
frst violence. Uuman soclety may diband 2. To retire from united service or action; separate; break up: as, the army disbanded at the close of the war; the soeiety disbanded on the loss of its funds.

Our navy was upon the point of disbanding.
Bacon.
disbandment (dis-band'ment), $n$. [< disband $+-m e n t$.$] The act of disbonding, or the state$ of being disbanded.
The disbandment of considerable part of the grest
The American, VI. 279 .
disbar (dis-bår'), v. t. ; pret. and pp . disbarred, ppr. disbarring. [< dis priv, + barl. Cf. debar.] In lave, to expel from the bar, as a barrister; strike off from the roll of attorneys. disbark ${ }^{1}$ (dis-bärk'), v. t. [< dis- priv. + bari2.] To strip off the bark of; divest of bark.
The wooden houses whose walls are made of fir-trees (unsquared sud only disbarked). Boyk, W. disbark ${ }^{2}$ (dis-bärk'), r. t. [< $\mathrm{OF}^{\prime}$. desbarquer, F. débarquer (> also E. debark. q. ₹.), < despriv. + barque, bark: see bark3, and ef. disembark.] To disembark. [Rare.]

The ship we moor on these obscure abodes:
Disbark the aheep an offriag to the Gorls.

## disbarment

disbarment (dis-bär'ment), n. [< disbar + $-m e n t$.] The act of disbarring, or the state of being disbarred.
disbaset (dis-bās'), v.t. [< dis-, taken as equiv. to $d e-,+b a s e^{1}$; a var. of debase.] To debase.
[Rare.]
First will I die in thickest of my foe,
Before I will disbase mine honour so. reene, Alphonsus, $\mathbf{v}$.
disbecomet (dis-bē-kum'), v.t. [<dis- priv. + become.] To misbecome.

Anything that may disbecome
The piace on whici you sit. Fissinger and Field, Fatal Dowry, v. 2 disbelief (dis-bē-lëf'), n. [< dis- priv. + belief.] 1. Positive unbelief ; the conviction that a proposition or statement for which credence is demanded is not true.

Our belief or disbelief of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing.

Did 1 stand question, and make answer, still
With the same result of smiling disbelief.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 317.
Atheism is a disbelief in the exiatence of God-that is, a disbelief in any regularity in the Tniverse to which a man must conform himself indacr penalties.

Quoted in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 608. 2. A negation or denial of the truth of some particular thing. [Rare.]

Nugatory disbeliefs wound off and done with. I. Taylor. $=$ Syn. 1. Disbelief, Unbelief, incredulity, distrust, skepticism, infldelity. Disbelief is more commonly used to express an active mental opposition which Uoes not imply a biameworthy disregard of cvidence. of abilitef may knowledge; but its theological use has given it also the force of wilful opposition to the truth.

No sadder proof can be given by a man of his own littleness than a disbelief in great men.

Carlyle, Hero-Worship, 1.
A disbelief in ghosts and witches was one of the most prominent characteristics of scepticism in the seventeenth
century. 1 obtained mercy because $I$ did it ignorantly in umbelief.

Belief consists in accepting the affirmations of the sonl. unbelief, in denying them. Emerson, Montaigne. disbelieve (dis-bē-lèv'), $v_{\text {. }}$; pret. and pp. disbelieved, ppr, disbeliering. [<dis-priv. + believe.] I. trans. To reject the truth or reality of; hold to be untrue or non-existent; refuse to credit. Such who profess to disbelieve a future state are not alWrys equally aatisfled with their own reasonings.

Bp. Atterbury.
1 disbelieve that any one who is not himself full of love mitted to snother soul, the truth that God is love.
II. intrans. Not to believe; to deny the truth of any position; refuse to believe in some proposition or statement; especially, to refuse belief in a divine revelation.
As doubt attacked faith, unbelief has avenged faith by destroying doubt. Ben cease to doubt when they disbedisbeliever (dis-bē-lē'vér), $n$. One who disbelieves; one who refuses belief; oue who denies the truth of some proposition or statement; an unbeliever.

An humble soul is frighted into sentiments, because a man of great name pronouncea heresy upon the contrary aentiments, and casts the disbeliever out of the Chureh.
=Syn. Unbeliever, Skeptic, ctc. See infidel
disbench(dis-bench'),v.t. [<dis-priv. + bench.] 1. To drive from, or cause to leave, a bench or seat. [Rare.]

## Sir, I hope my words disbench'd you not.

r., ii. 2.
2. In Eng. law, to deprive of the status and privileges of a bencher.
disbend (dis-bend'), v. t. [< OF. desbender, < ML. disbendare, unbend, loosen; in E. as if dispriv. + bend 1 . Cf. disband.] To unbend; relax; hence, figuratively, to render unfit for efficient action. [Rare.]

As liberty a courage doin impart,
disbindt (dis-bind'), v.t. [<dis- priv. + bind. Cf. disbend and disband.] To unbind; loosen.
Nay, how dare we disbind or loose ourselves from the tye of that way of agnizing and honouring God, which the Christian church from her first beginuings durst not doe? disblamet (dis-blām'), v. t. [< ME. desblamen, <OF. desblasmer, desblamer, excuse, $\langle$ des- priv. + blasmer, blamer, blame: see dis- and blame.] To exonerate from blame.

Desblameth me if any worde he lsme
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 17.

## 1644

discard
disbloom (dis-blöm'), v. t. [<dis-priv. + bloom.] disburgeon (dis-bèr'jon), v. t. [く dis- priv. To deprive of bloom or blossoms. [Rare.] A faint flavour of the gardener hang about them [grave diggers], but sophisticated and disbloomed.
, L. Stevenson. disbodiedt (dis-bod'id), a. [Pp. of *disbody, equiv. to disembody.] Disembodied.
They conceive that the disbodyed aoulea shall return rom their unactive and silicnt recesse, and be joined again to bodies of purifled and daly prepared ayre.
disbordt (dis bat ${ }^{\text {) }}$, [ OF , débordt (dis-bôrd'), v.i. [< OF. desborder, F. , which, however, has not the exact sense of 'disembark,' but means 'overthrow, go beyond, naut. sheer off, get clear,' < despriv. + bord, edge, border, board, etc.] To disembark.

And in the arm'd ahip, with a wel-wreath'd cord,
They sireightly bound me, and did all disbord
To shore to aupper.
Chapman, Odyssey, xiv.
disboscationt (dis-bos-kā'shon), n. [<ML. dis-
boscatio( $n$-), < dis-priv. + boscus, a wood: see boscage, bushl.] The act of disforesting; the act of converting woodland into arable land. Scott.
disbosom (dis-bủz'um), v. t. [< dis- priv. + bosom.] To make known, as a secret matter; unbosom.

Home went Violante and dishosomed all. Browniag, King and Book, I. 118.
disbourgeon, v. t. See disburgeon.
boweled, (disbowelled, e ),. . ; pret. and pp. dis boweled, disbowelled, ppr. disboweling, disbowel ling. [< ME. disbowcelen (spelled dysbowaylyn disembowel: usually in a friv. + bovel. be sens.

A great Oke drie and dead
Whose foote in ground hath left but feeble holde,
But halle disbowel'd lies above the ground.
Nor the dizboucelled earth explore
In search of the forbidden ore.
Addison, tr. of Horace'a Odes, iii. 3 'Twas bull, 'twas mitred Minotaur, A dead disbowelled mystery.
D. G. Rossett, The Burden of Nineveh.
disbrain (dis-brān'), v. t. [< dis- priv. + brain.] To deprive of the brain; remove the brain from. [Rare.]
If the cerehrum were removed, then all energy was transposed into reflex movement, and consequently dis. er reflex movements than did such animals as possessed er refex movements than did such animats as pocondary derivation.
Nature, XXX. 260 .
disbranch (dis-branch'), v. t. [< OF. desbrancher, desbranchir, disbranch, < des- priv. + branche, branch: see dis- and branch.] 1. To cut off or separate the branches of, as a tree; prune. [Rare.]
Such as are newly planted need not be disbranched till the sap begins to stir. Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense 2. To sever or remove, as a branch or an offshoot. [Rare.]

She that herself will sliver and disbranch
From her material asp, perforce must wither,
And come to deadly use. Shak., Lear, iv. 2
disbud (dis-bud'), v. t. ; pret. and pp. disbudded, ppr. disbudding. [< dis- priv. + bud‥] To deprive of buds or shoots; remove the unnecessary buds of, as a tree or vine. This is done or the needs of training, and in order that there may be more space and nourishment for the development of those buds which are allowed to remain.
disburden (dis-bèr'dn), $v$. [Also disburthen; dis- priv. + burdenl, burthen ${ }^{1}$.] I. trans. 1. To remove a burden from; rid of a burden; reieve of anything weighty, oppressive, or annoying; disencumber; unburden; unload.
Hy meditations . . . will, I hope, be more calm, being
thus disburdened.
Sir $P$. Sidney.
The Ship having disburdened her selfe of 70 persons, . Captaine Newport with 120 chosen men . . . aet forward or the discovery of Monacan.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, I. 196.
How have thy travels
Disburthen'd thee abroad of discontents?
When we have new perception, we ahall gladly disbur den the memory of its hoarded treasurea as old rubbish Emerson, Essays, Ist ser p. 59
2. To lay off or aside as oppressive or aunoying; get rid of; relieve one's self of.
Disburden all thy carea on me. Addison.
$=$ Syn. 1. To disencumber, Íree, lighten, diacharge, dis-
II. intrans. To ease the mind; be relieved.

Thus to disburden aought with sad complaint.

+ burgcon. To strip of buds or burgeons. Also spelled disbourgeon.
When the vine beginneth to put out leaves and looke green, fall to disburgeoning. Iolland, tr. of Pliny, xvil. 22 disburse (dis-bérs'), $v$. $t$; ; pret. and pp. dis-
bursed, ppr. disbursing. [< OF. dcsbou'ser, F débourser (whence also deburse, q. v.) (= It. sborsare), (des-, apart, + bourse, a purse: see dis- and bursc, bourse, pursc.] To pay out, as money; spend or lay out; expeud.
The twelve men stuck at it, and said, Except he would disburse twelve crowns, they would find hima guilty

Latimer, 5 th Sermon bef. EdW. VI, 1549.
To meet the necessary expensea, large sums must be
Calloun, Works, $\mathrm{I}, 18$. disburset (dis-bėrs'), n. [ $\langle$ disburse, v.] A payment or disbursement.
The annual rent to be received for all those lands after 20 years would abundantly pay the public for the frrst disisbursement (di boursement $=$ It. sborsamento; as disburse + -ment.] 1. The act of paying out or expending, as money.
It is acarcely desirable that the Government whip hould be aupplied with even ten thousand a year for dis. bursement, as he thinks proper in his capacity as a party
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 133 . 2. Money paid out; an amount or sum expended, as from a trust or a corporate or public fund: as, the disbursements of the treasury, or of an executor or a guardian.
disburser (dis-bér'sèr), n. One who pays out or disburses money.
disburthen (dis-bèr'тни), v. See disburden.
disc, $n$. See disk.
discage (dis-kāj'), v. t.; pret. and pp. discaged, ppr. discaging. [<dis-priv. + cage.] To take out of a cage. [Rare.]

Until she let me fly discaged, to sweep
In ever-highering eagle-circles up.
discal (dis'kal), a. [< disc, disk, + -al] 1
Pertaining tö a disk in any way; like a disk;
discoidal. -2. On the disk or central part of a surface. In ichthyology, applied speciflcally hy Gill to the teeth of the lampreys on the surface of the subcircular oral disk between the mouth and the teeth, concentric with cell at the base of the wing of lepidopters, sometimes divided Jongitudinally into two. - Discal spot, in entom, a round spot belind the middie of the wing, seen in moat apecies of the lepidopterons Iamily Noctuido. Also called orbicular spot.
discalceateł (dis-kal'sệ-āt), v. t. $[=\mathrm{F}$. déchaussé, < L. discalceatus, unshod, く dis- priv. + calceatus, shod, pp . of calceare, shoe: see disand calccate.] To pull or strip off the shoes or sandals from. Cockeram
discalceation $\dagger$ (dis-kal-sề-ā'shon), n. [< discalceate: see -ation.] The act of pulling off the shoes or sandals.
The custom of dizcalceation, or putting off their shnes at meais, is conceived ... to have been done, as by that means keeping their beds clean.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. $\quad$.
discalced (dis-kalst'), a. [< L. discalceatus, unshod: see discalceate.] Without shoes; unshod; barefooted: specifically applied to a branch of the Carmelite monks known as Discalceati (the barefooted).
discampt (dis-kamp'), v.t. [< OF. descamper, des- priv. + camp, camp: see dis- and camp ${ }^{2}$. Cf. decamp.] To force from a camp; force to abandon a camp. Minsheu.

No enemie put he ever to flight, but he discamped him and draue him out of the fleld (quin castris exneret). 242.
corrupt form, found only in
discandert, v.i. A corrupt form, found only in the passage from Shaksp
discandył (dis-kan'di), v. i. [Appar. < dispriv. + candy,$v . ;$ i. $e_{0}$, melt out of a candied or solid state.] To melt; dissolve.

Fortune and Antony part here; even here
Do we shake hands. All come to this? The hearts
Do we shake hands. All come to this? The he
That spaniel'd me at heels, to whom 1 gave
Their wishes, do discandy, melt their sweets
On blossoming Cæsar. Shak., A. and C., iv. 10.
By the discandying [var. discandering-Kight] of this

discant (dis'kant), $n$. See descant.
discapacitate (dis-kā̀-pas'i-tāt), $v$. $t$.; pret. and pp. discapacitated, ppr. discapacitating. [ $\langle$ dispriv. + capacitate.] To incapacitate. Imp. Dict. [Rare.]
discard (dis-kärd'), v. [= Sp. Pg. descartar
$=$ It. scartare, discard, reject, dismiss ; as dis-

## discard

+ card1. Cf. decard.] I. trans. 1. In cardplaying: (a) In somo games, to throw aside or reject from the hand, as a card dealt to tho jlayer which by the laws of the gamo is not needed or can be exchanged. (b) In other gamos, as whist, to throw away on a triek, as a eard (not a trump) of a different suit from that led, when one cannot follow suit and cannot or does not wish to trump.
Having ace, king, queen, and knave of a sult nof fed, yon would discard the aco.

2. To dismiss, as from service or employment; cast off.
They Llame the favourites, and think it nothing extraordina
Their [the liydes'] solo crime was their rellion; and for thia crime they had been discarded.
acaulay, Ilist. Eng., vi.
3. To thrust away ; reject: as, to discard prejudices.

I am reaolv'd: grief, I diseard thee now;
Anger and Pury in thy place must enter.
Beaut. and Fl. (?), Falth ul Friends, ili. 3.
Still, thongh earth and man discard thee,
Doth thy feaveoly Father guard thee.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, ill.
Syn. 2. To turn swsy, discharge.
II. intrans. In card-playing, to throw cards out of tho hand. See 1 .
In discarding from a suit of which you have full comnand, it is a convention to throw away the highost. Pole, Whiat, iv.
discard (dis-kärd'), $n$. [<discard, v.] 1. In cardplaying: (a) The act of throwing out of the hand such cards as aro unnecessary in the game, or of playing, as iu whist, a card not a trump of a different suit from that led.
In the modern game, your first discard should be from a weak or ahort auit. Pole, Whist, ii. (b) The eard or cards thrown out of the band. The dincard mosi be placed face downwards on the table, part from the steck and from the adversary's dincard.
Hence - 2. One who or that which is cast out or rejected. [Rare.]
The discard of society, iviug mainiy on sirong drink, fed with affronts, s fool, a thief, the comrade of thiever, discardment (dis-kärd'ment), n. [< discard + -ment.] The act of disearding. [Rare.]
Just at present we apparently are making ready for discardure (dis-kär'dūrr), n. [< discard + -urc.] A disearding; dismissal; rejection. [Rare.] In what ahapo does it constitute a plea for the discardure
of religion?
IIayter, On Ifumes Dialogues $(1780)$, p. 38 . discarnatet (dis-kär'nāt), a. [<L. dis-priv. + LL. carnatus, of flesh, fleshy, fat, corpulent, < L. caro (carn-), flesh. Cf. incarnatc.] Stripped of flesh; fleshless.
A memory, like a scpuichre, furnished with a load of
broken and discarnate bones. broken and discamate bones.

Glanvilie, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xv. discase (dis-kās'), v, $t$; pret. and pp. discased, ppr. discasing. [<dis-priv. + ease ${ }^{2}$.] Totake tho case or covering from; unease; strip; undress. Piscase thee instantly, . . . and change garments with
this gentleman.
Shak., W. T., Iv. $\$$. discattert, v. $t$. Sce disscatter.
disceivablet, $a$. See dcceivable. Chaucer.
disceptationt (dis-ep-tā'shon), n. $[=\mathrm{F}$. disceptation $=\mathrm{Sp}$. disccptacion $=\mathrm{Pg}$. disceptação, $\langle\mathrm{L}$. disceptatio(n-), < disecptare, pp. disceptatus, dispute, prop. settle a dispute, determine, く dis-, apart, + captare, freq. of capere, pp. captus, take, scize.] Controversy.
The proposition is . such as ought not to be ad-
aitted in any acience, or auy disceptation. Barrow, Worke, II. xif: disceptatort (dis'ep-tā-tor), n. [< L. disceptadisputant.
The inquifitive disceptators of thig age would, at the persussion of ilifterate persons, turn their ergo finto amen to the evangelical phifiosopher. Coveley, Easays, xxix.

## disceptert, r. t. Seo disscepter.

discern (di-zêrn'), v. [< ME. discornen, < OF'. discerner, descerner, discernir, F. discerner $=$ $\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. discernir $=\mathrm{It}$. discernere, scernere, $\langle\overline{\mathrm{L}}$. discernere, pp. eliscretus, separate, divide, distixguish, diseern, < dis-, apart, + cernere $=\mathrm{Gr}$. крivecv, separate: see certain, critic, etc. Meneo discreet, discretc, ete.] I. trans. 1. To distinguish; perceive the difference between (two or moro things); discriminate.
Discern thou what is thiue with me, and take if to thee.

1645
For as an angel of God, so is my lord the king to dis. cern good and bad.
liow easy is a nohle spirit diseerned
From harsh and sulplurrous matter, that fies ont
In contumelies!
In contumelies! B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. I.
They are like minu who have bost the facuity of diseern-
ing colours, and who oever, by any exercise of reason, ing colours, and who oever, by any excrelise of reason,
can make out the differenco between white and black. can make out the differenco between white and btack, $2 \dagger$. To indicate or constitute the difference between; show tho distinction between.
The only thing that discerneth the chilid of Ood from ness, through Christ. The coward and the vaitani man must fall,
Only the canse, and manner how, discerns them.
3. To see distinctly; separate mentally from the general mass of objects occupying the field of vision; perceive by the eye ; dosery.
1 diacerned among the youths a young man void of on-
derstanding. vil. 7.
For though our eyes can nought but colours see
So thongh these fruits of sense her obreets bight;
Yet she discernes them by her proper Mght.
Sir J. Davies, Nobee Teipsum.
Heilonius reports that the dorcs thereot [Sancta Sophifal gre in nnmber equall to the days of tha yeare; whereas
if it hath five, it hath more by one then by me was dis-

## cerned.

Sandys, Travailes, p. 25.
It belng dark, they coald not see the make of our Ship,
nor very well dincern what we were.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 301.
4. To diseover by the intellect; gain knowledge of; become aware of; distinguish.
A wiee man'a heart discerneth beth time and judgment.
The nature of justice can be more easliy discerned in a
Bancroft, Hist. Const., I. 4. To discern our immortality is necessarily connected with fear and trembling and repentance, in the case of every
Christian.
J. II. Nevman, Yarochial Sermons,
jo
. 17.
$=$ Syn. 3 and 4. To perceive, recognize, mark, note, espy,

desery.
I. intrans. 1. To perceive a difference or distinction; make or establish a distinction; discriminate: as, to discern between truth and falsehood.
Aoother faculty we may take nolliee of in our minda is that of discerning and distinguishlng between tho severai Ideas it has. Locke, Iluman Coderstanding, If. xi. 1.
The Philosopher whose discoveries now dazzle na could The Philosopher whose discoveries now dazzle ns co
not once discern between his right hand and his left.

Channing, Pertect Life, p. 11e.
24 . To see; penetrate by the eye.
On the north aide there was such a precipice as they could scarce discern to the bottom. New Engiand, II. s1. 3t. To have judicial cognizance: with of.
It discerneth of forcea, frauds, crimes various, of stel-
Ifonate, and the inchoations towaris crimes capital, not Hinate, and the inchoations towards crimes capital, not
actually perpetrated.
Bacon. actually perpetrated.
Most of the maristrates (thongh they discerned of the
offence clothed with all the been more moderate in thetr censure.

Hinthrop, Mist. New England, I. sso.
discernablet (di-zèr'ną-bl), a. [< OF. discernable, F . discernable; äs discern + able.] See discernible.
discernancet (di-zer'nans), n. [< discern + -ancc.] Discernment." Nares.
discerner (di-zêr'nêr), n. 1. One who discerns ; one who observes or perceives.
He was a great observer and discerner of men'a natures and humolrs. Clarendon, Great Rebellion.
$2+$. That which distinguishes or separates; that which serves as a ground or means of diserimination.
The word of God ja quick and powerfui,. . a discerndiscernible (di-zèr'ni-bl), a. [=It. discernibile, discernevole, < LL. discernibilis, discernible, <L. discernere, discern : see discorn.] Capable of being diseerned; perceivable; observable; distinguishable. Formerly sometimes spelled discernable.

There are some Cracks discernable in the white Varnish. Too maoy trace Congreve, Way of the Worla, ii1. 5. Too many traces of the bad habits the soldiers had con-
tracted were discernible till the close of the wsr. Macaulay, Mist.
=Syn. Perceptible, percetvable, noticeable, apparent
discernibleness (di-zèr'ni-bl-nes), $n$. The state of being discernible. Johnson.
discernibly (di-zer'ni-bli), ade. In a manner to be diseerned; distinguishably; perceptibly. Hammond.
discerning (di-zèr'ning), p.a. [Ppr. of disecrn, v.] Having power to discern; discriminating;

## discession

penetrating; acute : as, a discerning man; a discerning miad.
This hath been malntalned not only hy wirm entinusiasts, but by cooler and more divcerning heads.

## 13p. Atterbury.

Aglance, a tonch, discovers to the wiso;
But every mand flas not discerning eyes,
Dryden, Art of Poetry, ili. 801. True modesiy is a discerning grace, And onty blushes in tho proper piace.

Couper, Conversation.
discerningly (di-zér'ning-li), adv. With discernment; acutely; with judgment; skilfully. Poets, to cive a foose to a warm fancy, are generally too spt not only to expatiate In their similes, but introduce
them too freguently. These two crrors ovid has most dia. them too frequently. These two crrors Ovid has mosid dis-
Garth, tr. of Ovid, J'ref.
cerningly svolded.
cerningly avolded. Garth, tr. of Ovid, l'ret.
discernment (di-zern'ment), $n$. [< F . discernemeut $=\$ \mathrm{p}$. discernimicnto $=\mathrm{Pg}$. discernimento $=$ It. discornimento, scernimento; as discern + -ment.] 1. Tho act of discerning.
It is In the discernment of place, of time, and of person that the inferior artiats fail. Macaulay, Machlavelil. 2. Acuteness of judgment ; diserimination ; a considerable power of perceiving differences in regard to matters of morals and conduct: as, the errors of youth often proceed from tho want of discernment; also, the faculty of distinguishing; the exercise of this faculty.
The third operation of the nind is discernment, which
expresses simply the separation of our deas. J. D. Morell. =spnes Diserimination Discrument jndg. =8yn, 2. Penience, aeuteness, acumen, clear-aightednesa, sagacity, shrewdness, inaight. Penetrotion, or hinsight, goes to the heart of a subject, reada the inmost character, etc. Dixcrimination marke the differences in what it finds. Dis.
cernment conalinea both theae ideas. cernment comliniea both theae ideas.
An observing glanco of the mosi shrewd penetration shot from under the penthouse of his shagy dark eyebrows.
Of aimuitancons smefla the discrimination is very vague; and probably oot more than three ean be separately iden.
tified.
II. Spencer, I'rin. of Y'sychol., fos. This ancient, sfogular, isolated mation [the Chinese] has from the earliest thime shown a most remarkalife genius for accurate moral discernment. Faiths of the if orld, p. $3 \% 3$. discerpt (di-sérp'), $v . t$. [< L. discerperc, tear in pieces, ( dis-, asunder, $f$ carpere, pluek: see carp $^{1}$.] 1. To tear in pieces; rend.
This [sedition] dividea, yea, and discerp, a city.
Dr. Grifith, Fear of Gord and the King,
Dr. Grifth, Fear of Goil and the Klig, p. 100.

## 2. To separate; disjoin.

In this consequence of its anbatanifality, that it was part of God, discerjed from him, and would be rebolved again into him, they ali, we say, agreed. I'arburton, Divine Legation, iti. of.
discerpibility (di-ser-pi-bil'i-ti), n. [< discerpible: see-bilily.] Capability or tendeney to be
torn asunder or disunited. Wollaston. [Obsolete or rare.]
By actual divisibility I understand discerpibility, grosstearing or cutting one prart trom another. of Soul, I. i. o. discerpible (di-ser'pi-bl), a. [ [ dlisccrp + -ible.] That may be torn asunder; separable; eapablo of being disjoined by violence. [Obsolete or raro.]
A man ean no morre argue from the extension of substance that it is discerrible than that it ia penetrable ; there being as good capacity in exteusion for penetration
as descerption. Dr. II. More, Imnortal. of Soul, I1. ii. 12. discerptibility (di-serp-ti-bil'j-ti), n. [< disccrptible: see -bility.] Samo as disccrpibility. [Obsolete or rare.]
Nor can we have sny jidea of matter which does not im. piy a natural discerptibility and suaceplivity of various shapea and modiflcations.
IV. Woll
discerptible (di-sérp'ti-bl), a. [< L. discerptus,
pp. of discerperc, tear in pieces (see discerp), +
-iblc.] Same as discerpible. [Obsoleto or rare.]
According to what is here presented, what is most
denas and least porous wilj be must coherent and jeast dense and least porous will be most coherent and Jeast
discerptible.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmalizing, $v$.
discerption (di-sérp'shon), n. [< L. discerp-tio(n-), < discerperc, p p, discerplus, tear in pieces: see discerp.] Tho act of pulling to pieces or of separating into parts.
Baintaining that space has no parts, because its parts are not separable and cannot be removed from any other

Leibnitz, Letter v. in Letters of Clarke and Leiboitz discerptive (di-serp'tiv), a. [< L. discerptus, pp. of discerpere, tear in pieces (see discerp), + ive.] Separating or dividing. North Brit. Rev.
discessiont (di-sesh'on), n. [< L. discessio(n-), a separation, departure, く discedere, pp. discessus, put asunder, go apart, < dise, asunder, apart, + cederc, go: see cede. Cf. decede, decession.] Departuro.

## discession

There might seem to be some kinde of mannerly order in this guilty departure：not all at once，least they shonld seeme violently chased away by this charge of Christ；now shew of deliberate and roun ontary discession．

Ep．II all，Woman taken in Adultery．
discharge（dis－chärj＇），$\tau$. ；pret．and pp．dis－ charged，ppr．discharging．［＜ME．dischargen， deschargen，＜OF．descharger，deschargier，des－ charcier，desk：argier，F．décharger $=$ Pr．Sp．Pg． descargar，Pg．also descarregar $=\mathrm{It}$ ．discaricare， discarcare，scaricare，＜M1．discargare，discar ricare，unload 〈 dis－priv．＋carricare（＞OF．F． charger），load，charge：see dis－and charge．］ I．trans．1．To unlosd；disburden；free from a charge or load：as，to discharge a ship by removing the cargo，a bow by releasing the remowing the cargo，a it off，a Leyden jar by connecting its inner and outer coatings，etc．
Every man should be ready diecharged of his frons by eight oclock on the next day at night

Munday（Arber＇s Eng．Garner，I．200）．
The gallers also did oftentimes ont of their prows dis charge their great pieces against the eity．

Knolles，Hist．Turks
Na sooner was ye boate diecharged of what she brought， bat $y^{e}$ next company toole her and wente gat with her．
When the charge of electricity is removed from a changed body it is sald to be discharged．
2．To remove，emit，or tran off ；send off or away． or away；clear away by remaring unlonding ar trant erring：as，to diecharge a cargo from a ship，or goods rom a warehouse；to dineharge weight from a beam by essening or distribating it；to diecharge dye from silk．
We arrived at Cadiz，and there dicharged certain mer－ Cape．Roger Boten aboand．

Caph．Roger Bodenham（Arber＇s Eng．Garner，I．33）． （b）To give vent to；canse or allow to pass off；send or throw ont ：emit：as，a pipe discharges water；an ulcer die charges pus；this medicine will diveharge bad humors from
the blood；he diveharged his fury npon the nesrest objoct For some distance from the month of the Mississippi the sea is not salt，so great is the volume of fresh water Bancroft，Hist．Ľ，S．，I． 52 Hapless is he on whose head the world discharges the vials of its angry virtue；and such is commoniy the case with the last and detected usufructuary of a golden abuse which
has ontlived its time．Gladstone，Might of Right， 143 ． （c）To send forth hy propulsion；let drive：as，to dis． aterson＇s head．
They do discharge their shot of courtesy．
（d）To clear off by payment，sefilement，or perfornan setue np，consummate：as，to discharge a debr or an ob－ gation．

I will dizcharge my bond，and thank you too．
Many Pilgrims resort to discharge their vowes
Haring discharged our tisit to 0 ， fter Dinner to view the Marine

Maundrell，Aleppo to Jerusalem，p． 31.
3．To pay or settle for；satisfy a demand or an obligation for．［Rare．］
He had gamed too，and lost his money，so that I was obliged to discharge his lodgings，and defray his expenses 4．To set free；dismiss；absolve；release from accusation，restraint，obligation，duty，or ser－ vice：as，to discharge a prisoner，a debtor，a jury， a servant，etc．；to discharge one＇s conscience of duty；to discharge the mind of business．
1 grant and confess，Friend Peter，myself discharged of so moch labour，haring all these things ready done to my Sir T．More，Ded．to Peter Giles，p．


Beath and Fl．，Knght af Burning Pestle，i． 1. | The depnty ．．．had，out of court，dicharged them of |
| :--- |
| Winthrop，Hist．Sew England I | Grindal ．．．was discharged the government of his see．

5．To carry on，as an obligatory course of ac－ tion；perform the functions of，as an employ－ roent or office；execute；fulfil：as，to discharge the duties of a sheriff or of a priest；to discharge a trast．
How can I hope that ever heTl discharge his place of
trust．．that remembers nothing I say to him？ B．Jonsom，Bartholomew Fair，ii． 1.
6 t ．To clear one＇s self of，as by explanation； account for．

At last he bade her（with bold stedfastnesse）
Ceasse to molest the Moone to walke at large
Or come before high Jove ber dooings to diecharge． Spenser，F．Q．，VII．vi． $17 .^{2}$
7．In dyeing，to free from the dye．（a）In silk－ dyeing，to free（the silk）from the dye，if from any casuse it is found to have taken the color in an unsatisfactory manner．
Raw silk，souple and divecharged silk，must be acted npon
diferently by chemical diferently by chemical agents

Benedilt，Coal－tar Colours（trans），p． 40 ．

1646
（b）In ealico or other eloth－prinling，to free（the cloth）from color in the places where the egure is to appear
Printing a highly acid colour upon the eloth to be dir－ powder in water．

F．Croakes，Iyeing and Calico－printing，p． 317. （e）To remore（the color）．See discharge style，below．
When the colour is discharged clear water is passed
8．In sill：－manuf．，to deprive（silk）of（its）exter nal covering，the silk－go．－To duscharge or re ord，to enter，or procure to be entered，on the record of an obugation or cacumbrace，
II．intrans．1．To throw off a burden．－2． To deliver a load or charge：as，the troops loaded and discharged with great rapidity．
The cload，if it were oily or fatty，would not dincharge．
The Captaine gane the word and wee presently di－ charged，where twelne lay，some dead，the rest for life prawing on the ground．

Quoted in Caph．John Smilk＇s True Travels，II． 28. 3．To blur or run：as，the lines of an india－ink drawing are liable to discharge if gone over with a wash of water－color．
The ink is as easy to draw with as it is without carbolic aeld，bat dries qualckly，and may eren be ramished fith out discharging． Discharging arch．Same as arch of diocharge（which see，under arch1），－Discharging rod．In elect，same as ischarge
discharge（dis－chärj＇），n．［＜OF．descharge，F． décharge $=$ Sp．Pg．descarga，descargo，Pg．also descarrega＝It．discarico，scarico；from the verb．］1．The act of unloading or disburden ing；relief from a burden or charge：as，the discharge of a ship．As applied to an electrical jar， battery，etc．，it signifes the remoral of the charge by laces or poles disruptive，as when it takes place by a spark turongh a re sisting medium like the air，glass，wood，etc．；or conduc－ tive，through a condnctor，as a metallic wire；or convective by the motion of electrifed particles of matter，as of air． Specifically－2．The act of firing a missile weapon，as a bow by drawing and releasing the string，or a gun by exploding the charge of powder．
The fictitions foresters first amused them with a donble
discharge of their arrows Strut，sports and Pastimes，p． 459. 3．The act of removing or taking away；re－ moval，as of a burden or load，by physical means，or by settlement，payment，fulfilment， etc．：as，the discharge of a cargo，of a debt，or of an obligation．－4．A flowing out；emission； vent：as，the discharge of water from a river or from an orifice，of blood from a wound，of light－ ning from a clond．
Sleep．．．implies diminished nerrous diecharne，spe－
H．Spencer，Prin．of Psychol，$\$ 30$ ． 5．The act of freeing；dismissal；release or dismissal from accusation，restraint，obliga－ tion，duty，or service；also，a certificate of such release or dismissal：as，the discharge of a pris－ oner，of a debtor，or of a servant．

Death，who sets all free，
Hath paid his ransom now，and foll diccharg filtom，S．A．L 1572
Which word imports．an acqultance or diveharge of a man npot ．．．full trial avd cognizance of his cause．
＂I grant，＂quoth he，＂our Contract null，
Congrere，An Impossible Thing．
6．The rate of flowing out：as，the discharge is 100 gallons a minute．－7．That which is thrown out；matter emitted：as，a thin serous discharge； a purulent discharge．－8．Performance；exe－ cution：as，a good man is faithful in the dis－ charge of his duties．
For the better Discharge of my Rngagement to your Ladyship， 1 will rank all the ten before you，with some of
Indefatigable in the dircharge of business．Motley． 9．In dyeing，a compound，as chlorid of lime， which has the property of bleaching，or tak－ ing away the color already communicated to a fabric，by which means white patterns are pro－ daced on colored grounds．If to this compound a is destroyed as before not affiected by it，the first colar place of the white pattern．－Arch of discharge．See arch1．－Certificate of discharge．see certificate，See bankruptcy ar insolvency，release from olligation，by vided among creditors－Discharge of flulds，the name giveo to that branch of hydraulics which treats of the issu－ vessels－Discharge styie，a method of calico－printins of which a piece of cloth is colored，and from parts of which the color is afterward removed by a discharge，so as to form a partern．See def．9．－Honorable discharge，in the
Cnited States navy，a discharge at the expiration of a full
vice an enlistment，accompanied with a certificate of ser－ rice and good condnct，entitling a seaman to a bounty of diree monthr pay if he reenlists within that time． wharger（dis－chär＇jer），$n$ ．One who or that Which discharges．Speciticalls－（a）In elect，in in－ discharred from a Leyden jar condenser ar othercharged body．（b）In dyeing，a discharge See discharne ？ Mail－bag receiver and discharger．See mail－bag discharge－valve（dis－chärj＇valv），n．In steam－ engines，a valve which covers the top of the barrel of the air－pump and opens upward．It prevents the water which is forced through it on the ascent of the piston from returning．
discharity（dis－char＇i－ti），n．［＜dis－priv．+
charity．］Want of charity．［Rare．］
Hed by dievotion to the Creator shonld cease to be testi－
dischevelet，$a$ ．See disherele．
Dischidia（dis－kid＇i－ä），n．［NL．，named with ref－ erence to an obscure
process in the confor－ mation of the flower， ＜Gr．סuaxdins，cloven， divided，parted，く $\delta$ two－，$+\sigma \sigma^{2}$ रesv，split see schism．］A ge nus of Asclepiadacea found in India，the Indian archipelago， and Australia．The what woody，usually root Ing and climbing on trees or pendalous，with smal white or red flowers，and the fleshy leares some times forming pitcher－like dischurch
chérer（dis
chérch＇），e．t．［＜dis－ priv．＋church．］ 1 To deprive of
rank of a church．


This can be no ground to dischureh that differing com－ apon this diversity of opinion．$\quad$ pp．Hall，Remains，p． 402 2．To cut off from church membership．
disci，n．Plural of discus
Discida（dis＇i－dä），n．pl．［NL．，＜I．discus，a disk，＋－ida．］A family of peripylæan silico－ skeletal radiolarians of discoidal flattened form． discide（di－sid＇），c．t．［＜＜L．discidere，ent in pieces， （ dis－，asunder，＋cadere，cut．］To di－ vide；cut in pieces；cleave．

Her lying tongue was in two parts divided，
And both the parts did speake，and both contended：
And never thoght one thing，but donbly stil
Spenser，F．Q．I．IV．i． 27 ．
disciferous（di－sif＇e－rus），a．［＜L．discus，disk， + ferre，$=\mathbf{E}$. bear ${ }^{1},+$－ous．］In bot．，bearing disks；provided with a disk．
discifloral（dis＇i－flō－ral），a．［＜L．discus，a disk， + flas（flor－），a flower，＋－al．］In bot．，having flowers in which the receptacle is expanded into a conspicnous disk surnounding the ovary，and usually distinct from the calyx：applied to a large series of polypetalous orders，including the Rutacea，Rhaminacea，Sapindacece，etc．
disciform（dis＇i－fôrm），a．［ $\langle$ L．diseus，a disk， ＋forma，shape．］Resembling a disk or quoit in shape ；discoidal．
Discina（di－si＇nä̈），n．［ML．，＜L．discus，a disk， + －inal．$]$ The typical genus of brachiopods of the family Discinida．The genus ranges from the Silurian to the present day．
discinct $\left(\right.$ di－singkt ${ }^{\prime}$ ），a．［＜L．discinctus，un－ girt，pp．of discingere，ungird，＜dis－priv．＋cin－ gere，gird：see ceint，cincture．］Ungirded．
discind $\dagger$（di－sind＇），r．t．［ $\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．discindere，cut asunder，separate，＜di－for dis－，asunder，+ scin－ dere，cut．Cf．discission．］To cut in two；di－ vide：as，＂nations． discinded by the main，＂ Hosell，Letters，To the Knowing Reader．
discinid（dis＇i－nid），n．A
brachiopod of the family Discinide．
Discinidæ（di－sin＇i－dē），n． pl．［NL．，く Discina + Discina，with pert of the pomatous brachiopods． lower mantucthober removed，it is characterized by a short
 smali terninal curved backward and with cular or suborate；and the shell－snbstance calves subcir－ boryy．It is a gronp of about 6 genera，most of which are
extinct．

－

## disciple

disciple (di-si'pl), n. $[<\langle\mathrm{ME}$ disciple, desciple, deciple, decyyle, ett. < OF. diseiple, desciple, F. cipulo $=1$ t. disecpolo $=$ AS. discipul (rare; the AS. gospels translate L. disecipulus by leornungcwiht, lit. ' learning-boy' (see kmight), a youth engaged in learning $)=\mathrm{D}$. Dan. Sw. discipel, L. discipulus, a learner, 〈 discere, leam, akin to doeere, teach.] 1. A learner; a scholar; one who receives or professes to receive justruetion from another: as, the disciples of Plato.

## And grece $\overline{\text { mell }}$ Chancer, when ye mete,

An my diaciple and my poete.
2. A follower; an adherent of the doctrines of another.

To his disciptes, men who in his life
Stili lollowed him; to them shall leare in charge To teach all nations what of him shey learn d
ectples of Christ (D) The twelve mee Disciples of Christ (b) The twrelve mea specially called or followers daring the three Jears of his minlistry. (b) A Rapitist denominalion of Christians founded to the Cntied States by Thomas and Alerander Campbell, tather and soa (originally Irish Fresbyterians), and Arstorganised by the latier as a separate body in westera Vinginta in 1520. The members of this denomination call themselves Dien. gles of Chrit, and they aro also known as Campoclitica, or sively Chridiank the last of whec names io more diatinotian s.) Their orizinal parpose whe to And a basís apon whichall Charistiams could unite, and bebce they refected all formulas or ereeds bat the Bible Itwelf; bat their befief is semerally orthodox or erangelical, facluding the doctribe of the Trinity. In general, the only ternas of admision to the denomination are-the acceptance of the Bible as sumeiera and fiffallibic rule of faith and prac tice, and adult boptismo by immersion. In church governmeat they are congregational. They have representatives the createst oumbers in the western sad soathwestern portlons of the T'cited states - The serenty disctples, rarchy next after the twelve apostles $=5 \mathrm{San}$. 1 . Pupil, stadeat, catechumen.
disciple (di-si'pl, formerly dis' i-pl), c. t. ; pret. and pp, discipled, ppr. discipling. [< disciple, \%. Also contracted disple, q. ₹.] 1. To tesch; train; educate. [Rare.]

That better were in vertaes divipled
Then with vaine poemes weeds to have their fancies fed.
Spenaer, $F . Q ., 1 V_{n}$ Prol
2. To make a disciple or disciples of; convert to the doctrines or principles of another. [Rare.] This sathority he employed io sending missionaries to 3t. To punish ; discipline.
discipleship (di-si'pl-ship), n. [ $\langle\langle$ disciple + ship.] The state of being a disciple or follow. er of another in doetrines and precepts. Johnson.
disciplesst (di-sioples), n. [< disciple + -exs.] A female stadent or follower. [Rare.]
She ras afterwards recommended to a diveiptense of the suid lady, mamed A thes, and made governesse of a mon-
astery of the ladies. Speed, Egbert, III. xyn if sa disciplinable (dis'i-plin-al), a. [=F. disciplinable $=\mathrm{Sp}$. disciplimable $=\mathrm{Pg}$. disciplinate It. disciplimabile, < ML disciplinabilis, docile (cf. LL. disciplinabilis, to be learned by teaching), (L. disciplino, teaching, discipline: see disciplime, n.] 1. Capable of being disciplined by instruction and of improvement in learning. An ereellent capoctiv of wit that matecth him more

2. Capable of being made matter of discipline: as, a disciplinable offense in church govern-meat.-3. Subject or liable to discipline, as a member of a church.
disciplinableness (dis'i-plin-a-bl-nes), m. The state of being disciplinsble, or amenable to instruction or diseipline.
We find is a mimals . . . momething of azactiy, providence, [and] diveiplinabieness,
disciplinal (dis'i malis, < L L disciplino, discipline: see discipline.] Relating to or of the nature of discipline ; disciplinary. [Rare.]
Leaving individual cases, which may be exceptional, ont of sleht, it may be said that ao system of education viil bear the skrais of wide experieace which exclade

Disciplinant (dis'i-plin-ant), m. [<MT. disciJlinam (t-)s, ppr. of disciplinare, subject to dis cipline: see discipline, $\left.\boldsymbol{z}_{0}\right]$ One of a religious orier formerly existing in Spain, so ealled from their practice of scourging themselves in public and inflicting upon themselves otier severe tortures.
disciplinaria, n. Plural of disciplinarinm.
disciplinarian (dis i-pli-mấri-an), a. and n. [< pline.

What eagerness is the prosecution of dieciplinarias onGilarille lianty of Dogmatizing, Exifi.
II. .1. 1. One who disciplines, (a) One who
 ciplinarian.
He, belng a strict diciplinarion, would pumish their vi-
clous mangers.
He was a diaciplinarian, 100 , of the fint order. Woe to any malueky moldier who did not hold op hls head and tum ont his toes whem on parsie.

Irving, Kulckerbocker, p. S16.
24. A Puritan or Presbyterian : so called from his rigid adherence to religious diseipline.
They draw those that diasent loto dialike with the state, as Puritans, or disciplinariane.

Bp. Sanderson, Pax Eoclesise.
disciplinarium (dis'i-pli-nĒ'ri-um), n.; pl. disciplimaria (-E.E). [ML., neut. of disciplinarisis, adj.: see disciplinary.] A scourge for penitential llogging.
disciplinary (dis'i-pli-niori), $a_{*}[=F$ disciplinaire $=$ Sp. disciplinario $=$ Pg. disciplinar $=$ It. disciplinario, <ML disciplinarims, pertaining to discipline, < L. disciplina, discipline: see discipline, n.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of discipline; promoting discipline or orderly condact.
The erits of Hife, phin, sickneas, losses, norrown, dangers, and disappointmeoth, are dicoiptinary and remedial.
Specifically - 2. Used for self-inflicted tortare as a means of penance: as, a disciplinary belt (one to which are attached sharp points which penctrate theskin). - 3. Pertaining to the training or regulation of the mind; developing; maturing.
Stadies wherein our noble and geatio youth ought to bestow their time la dinciplinary way.

Itton, Edacation.
Thera is is knowledge of history for ordinary practical prupposes which may be toquired without either the lore
of the subject or going throagh the diaciplinary slody of it by way of cullure

Seush, Medieval and Modern Hist, p. 10.
disciplinatet (dis'i-pli-nāt), t. t. [< ML. disciplinatus, pp. of disciplinare, discipline: see diseipline, r. $]$ To discipline.
A pedagogue, one not a little versed in the diviplinat ing of the jurenal frie.

P Sidney, Wanstead Play, p. 619.
discipline (dis'i-plin), n. [< ME. discipline, discepline, dissipline, $\langle$ OF. discipline, descepline, decipline, desepline, F. discjpline $=$ Pr. Sp. Pg. It. disciplina = D. discipline $=$ G. Dan. Sw. disciplin, < L. disciplina, also uncontr. discipulina, teaching, instruction, training, < discipulus, learner, disciple: see disciple, n.] 1. Mental and moral traíning, either under one's own guidance or under that of another; the cultiration of the mind and formation of the manners; instruction and gorernment, comprehending the communication of knowledge and the regalation of practice; specifcally, training to act in accordance with rules; drill: as, military discipline: monastic discipline.

MI dere sone, urst thi siff able
With al thin herte to vertmose diacipline
Babees Book (E. E. T. S) , P. $=1$.
To the stadie of relligion 1 doe fogne the divipline of
maners, and all cirli doctrine and hystories (15:0), fol. 14.
He openeth also their ear to diciplime. Job xuxvi 10.
Their fildness lose, and, quilting mature's part,
Obey tho rales and dicipher or ark
Dryden, tr. of Virgits Georgics, il. 2. A set or system of rules and regulations; method of regulating practice: as, the discipline prescribed for the ehurch.
To give them the Inventory
were the diecipline of a tavern.筑 jects of a church la their condact, as distingulahed from the dogmas or articles of falth which affect their belief. (o) The methods emplayed by a ehmrch for enforcing its laws, and so preserving its purity or its sutbority by penal were known to the ancieat synagogue, alt of which are entitled exeommunieatiom. In most modern Protertant charches discipline consista of three pearalties: pablic censure, maspension, and excommanication.
3. Subjection to rule: submissiveness to control; obedience to rules and commands: as, the school was under good discipline.
The most perfect, who have their pantions in the beat
Ropers.
4. Correction; chastisement; punishment inflicted by way of correction and training: hence, edifeation or correction by means of misfortune or guffering.
Discipline is not only the remorall of disorder, bas, if any visible shape ean be given to divine things, the very ratible shape and image of vertue.

## viltom, Ch

## Ifthout diceipline, the favourite ehilld,

Itie a neglected forester, sums wild. Conper. A sharp dimeipline of balf a ceatary had sumerd to edn-
5. That rhich serves to instruct or train; specifically, a course of study; a seience or an art. Thougb the Ramsean dincipline be in this college preferred unto the Aristotelican, yet they do not conine themselves onto that nelther.
C. Nather, Mag. Chris, p. 312 Haring agreed that Metaphysich, of the acience of the highert generallites, in posible, we mas now Inguire Whether it should be detached from the scieaces mise severally furatah those generalititt, sod be erected int a separace Diccipling, ifo or whetber, fa contormity with tached, but distributed among the aciences from which lts data are drawn.
G. II. Leves, Probs, of Life and Mind, LL Lfet. 6. An instrument of punishment; a scoarge, or the like, used for religious penance. See disciplinarium-Book of Disciplise, to the Meth Epis Ch, the common destgnation of a rolume pablished quadreanially: alter the meeting of thi General Confer dist Eplsopal Church "- Books of Disclpline twodoce ments consitotion the orinal stand ards of corernment for the Church of scolland, koowa reapectively as the First and the Sccond Book of Disciptipe. The former adopted by in assernblage of reformers led by John $k$ nox in January, 1561 , dealt only with she governme ot of indiVidual churches or congregations : the latter, adopted by the Gederal Assermbly in April, $15 \mathrm{~T}^{\circ} \mathrm{s}$, bolished episcopecy and regulated the organization and functioas of the rar ous zoveraing bodies or ecclesiastical courts of the eburch Menernill accepled, and were the ground ort of the plat mate constifution of the church-Dtscipline of the gecret (diuciplina arcosin), a planse designating the cus tom of necrecy practised in the early cburch coacerning certalo of its rites and doctrines $=S y \mathrm{n} .1$ and 2. Training, Education, etc, see inarruction.
discipline (dis i-plin), r. 0 .; pret. and pp. disciplined, ppr. disciplining. [र ME. disciplinen, <OF. diseipliner, disceplener, decepliner, F. discipliner $=$ Pr. Sp. Pg. disciplinar $=$ It. disciplinare $=\mathrm{D}$. disciplineren $=$ G. discipliniren $=$ Dan. disciplinere $=\mathrm{Sw}$. disciplinera. < ML. disciplinare, sabject to diseipline, chastise. < I. disciplina, discipline: see discipline, n.] 1. To train or educate; prepare by instruction: specifcally. to teach rules and practice, and accustom to order and subordinstion; drill: as, to discipline troops.
The High-landers tocking to him (the Marquis of Montrosel from all quarters, though 1111 armed and worse difciphin d, made him undervaine any enemy who, he thought They were with care prepared and diaciytined for conadion, Deleace or Curist. Relig It is not by tarning over filuraries, but by repeatedly that the mind is beat disciplined.
rocuulay That delightfnl labor of the imagination which is not combining and constructing fith the elearast eye for probabllities mod the fullest obedience to kinowledge
$G$. Eliof, Middlemarch, L. 180
2. To correct; chastise; punish.

Has he disciplined Ausdius soundly? Shat., Cor., Il. 1.
Half a dozed wretched creatures, who with their faces covered, but anked to the waist, are fo a side chapel dio ciplining themseives with scourges fuli of hrop prickleti.
Specifically-3. To execute the laws of a church upon (an offender).-4. To keep in subjection; regulate; govern.
Disciplining them (appetites) Whth fasting:
$=55 n$ I Totrain iform, edocate, instract drill recralate discipliner (dis ${ }^{\prime}$ i-plin-ar), One who disci plines.

Had an angel beed his dimeipliner.
Yilton, Areopagitica
discission (di-sish'on), ${ }^{\text {n. }}$ [< LLL. discissio( $\mathrm{m}-$ ), a separation, division, Lu discindere,pp. discis sus, cut apart: see discind.] A cutting asunder. [Now only in technical use.]

So gentlo Vemas to Mercurins dares
Descend, and tads an easy intromisasion.
Dr. II. Wore, Pychathrnasia, IIL itil. is
Discission of cataract an operation for catarest in the young. A needie is introduced into the iens, breaking or throagh the lacerated capsule. The leps-subtance is is consequence mbertbed. , [ disclaim (dis-kläm'), r. [<OF. disclaimer, desdamer, \& MIL diselamare, renounce, disarow,

## disclaim

L．dis－priv．＋clamare，cry out，claim：see dis－ and claim ${ }^{1}$ ．］I．trans．1．To deny or relinquish all claim to；reject as not belouging to one＇s self；renounce：as，he disclaims any right to interfere in the affairs of his neighbor；he dis－ claims all pretension to military skill．
Here I disclaim sil my paternal care．Shak．，Lear，i．I． Is it for us to disclaim the prisise，so grateful，so just， which the two eminent gentiemen． ．Choate，Addresses，p． 371 ． 2．To deny responsibility for or approval of ； disavow；disown；deny．

He calls the gods to witness their offence
Disclaims the war，asserts his innocence．
Dryden，कneid．
On the contrary，they expressiy disclaim sny such desire．
3．To refuse to acknowledge；renounce；re－ ject．

Sir，if I do，mankind disclaim me ever！
B．Jonson，Every Man in his Humour，iii． 2. disclaim him；
He has no part in me，nor in my hlood．
in ana You sre my friends，however the worid may disclaim
Goldsmith，Vicar，xxyl． our friendship．
He diselaims the anthority of Jesus．
Ner Demoniacs of the Testament，ii．
4．In law，to decline accepting，as an estate， interest，or office．－5．In her．，to subject to a disclaimer；declare not to be entitled to bear the arms assumed．See disclaimer， 4.

II．t intrans．To disavow all claim，part，or share：with in．
You cowardly rascal，nature disclaims in thee ：s tatlor made thee．

Shak．，Iear，i1． 2
The sourer sort
Ot shepherds now disclaim in sill such sport．
B．Jonson，Ssd Shepherd，i． 2
disclaimer（dis－klā＇mèr），n．1．A person who disclaims，disowns，or renounces．－2．The act of disclaiming；denial of pretensions or claims．
1 think the honour of our nation to be somewhat con－ Burke Rev in France
3．In law：（a）Of a trust or estate：a refusal to accept；a renunciation，as by one named ex－ ecutor in a will．（b）A plea in equity，or an an－ swer under the code practice，by a defendant， renouncing all claim upon or interest in the subject of the demand made by the plaintiff， and thus barring the action as against him （c）An express or implied denial by a tenant that he holds an estate of his lord；a denial of tenure，by plea or otherwise．
The civil crime of disclaimer：as where a tenant neg． ected to render due services to his lord，snd，on action brought to recover them，disclaimed to hold of his lord．
L．A．Goodeve，Modern Law of Real Property，p． 22. （d）An instrument executed by a patentee abandoning a part of his claim of invention． By this means a patent may be saved which otherwise would be void because too compre－ hensive．－4．In her．：（a）A proclamation or announcement made by English heralds，dur－ ing their regular visitations，of such persons as were found claiming or using armorial bear－ ings to which they had no right．（b）The rec－ ord of such a proclamation．
disclamation（dis－klā－mā＇shon），$n$ ．［＜ML．as if＂diselamatio（ $n$－），くdisclamäre，pp．disclanatus， disclaim：see disclaim．］The act of disclaim－ ing；a disavowing ；specifically，in Scots law， the act of a vassal disavowing or disclaiming a person as his superior，whether the person so disclaimed be the superior or not．
disclamatory（dis－klam＇a－tō－ri），a．［＜ML．dis－ clamatus，pp．of disclamäre，disclaim，＋－ory．］ Of the nature of a disclamation；disclaiming． ［Rare．］

His answer was a shrug with his palms extended snd a short disclamatory＂Ah．＂ G．W．Cable，Old Creole Days，p． 6
disclamet，v．An obsolete form of disclaim．
disclander $\dagger$（dis－klan＇dèr），$n$ ．［ME．desclandre， disclaundre，$\langle\mathrm{AF}$ ．disclaunder，slander，scandal， with altored prefix，くOF．esclandre，earlier cscan－ dre，escandle，F．esclandre，＜LL．scandalum， slander，scandal：see slander，scandal．］Slan－ der；reproach；opprobrium；scandal．

It moste be disclaundre to hire name
Chaucer，Troilus，iv． 564.
Ichaue a neihzebor me neih，I haue snuyzed him ofte， Ahiamed him be－hynd his bsk to bringe him in sclander $\dagger$（dis－klan＇dér），v．t．［く ME．dis－ klanderen，desclandren，disclaundren，later de－ slaunder（Palsgrave），slander；from the noun．］ To slander；speak abusively of．

I shal diselaundre hym over al ther I speke． Chaucer，Summoner＇s Tale，I． 504. The sayde John Brende went to Mistthu Chub，and dis klandered the sayde John Matthu，or sertayne lsugage． Englizh Gilds（E．E．T．S．），p． 323. disclanderoust（dis－klan＇dér－us），$a$ ．［＜dis－ clander＋ous．］Slanderous．Fabyan． discloakt（dis－klok＇），v．$t$ ．［Formerly also dis－ cloke；＜dis－priv．＋cloak．］To uncloak；hence， to uncover；expose．［Rare．］
Now go in，discloak yourself，snd come forth．
B．Jonson，Cynthis＇s Revels，iii．3．
discloset，a．［ME．disclose，disclos，く OF．des－ clos， F ．déclos，pp．of desclore，desclorre，F．dé－ clore $=$ Pr．desclaure $=$ It．dischiudere，schiudere， unclose，open，〈L．discludere，pp．disclusus，shut up separately，keep apart，part，open，unclose ＜dis－，apart，＋claudere，pp．clausus，close：see closel，close ${ }^{2}$ ．］Unclosed；open；made public．

And helde her in her chsmbre close
And helde her in hede it shulde be disclose．
disclose（dis－klō＂），pret and pp discloser isclose（dis－kloz ${ }^{2}$ ，$;$ pret．and pp．aisclosed peal，open，inform，＜disclos，adj．，revealed，open， manifest ：see disclose，a．，and cf．close ${ }^{1}, v .$, as re－ lated to close ${ }^{2}$, a．］I．trans．1．To uncover；lay open；remove a cover from and expose to view． Her shelles to disclose
And write upon
Palladius，Husbondrie（E．E．T．S．），p． 56. Now the morn disclosed her purple rays，
The stars were fled；for Lucifer had chase
Adarson，tr．of Ovid＇s Metamorph．，il．
Does cvery bazcl－sheath disclose a nut？ Browning，Ring and Book，II． 136.
2．To cause to appear；allow to be seen； bring to light ；make known ；reveal，either by indication or by speech：as，events have dis－ closed the designs of the government；to dis－ close a plot．

She that could think，and ne er diselose her mind，
See suitors following，and not look behind．
liow softily on the Spanish shores she plays，
Byron
His purpose is disclosed only when it is accomplished．
3†．To open；hatch．
The ostrich layeth her eggs under sand，where the hest of the sun discloseth them．

Bacon． $=$ Syn．1．To unveil，unfoid，discover．－2．To divuige，com－ municate，confess，betray．
II．intrans．To burst open，as a flower；un－ close．Thomson．
discloset（dis－klōz＇），$n$ ．［＜disclose，v．］Dis－ disclose $\neq$（dis－kloz ）
discovery．

> Glasses，that revelation to the sight：
> Have they not ied us deep in the disclose
> of fine－spun nature，exquisitely smail，
> And，though demonstrated，still ill conceived？

roung，Night Thoughts，ix．
disclosed（dis－klōzd＇），p．a．［Pp．of disclose，v．］ In her．：（a）Having the wings spread：said of a bird used as a bearing，especially of one not a bird of prey：the same as displayed，said of an eagle（b）Open，but not widely spread，as if about to take flight．The term is differently explained by different heralds，and the delinea－ tions are not exact．－Disclosed elevated，hsving the wings opened sud raised so that the points are upper－ liscloser（dis inged as sesring．
discloser（dis－klō＇zèr），$n$ ．One who discloses or reveals．
disclosive（dis－klō＇ziv），a．［＜disclose＋－ive．］ Tending to disclose or to be disclosed．［Rare．］
Feelings may exist ss lstent influences as well as disclo－ disclosure（dis－klō＇zūr），n．［＜disclose＋－ure； cf．closure．Cf．OF．desclosture，F．déclôture，dis－ closure．］1．The act of disclosing；a making known or revealing；discovery；exposure；ex－ hibition．
An unseasonsble disclosure of flashes of wit masy some－ times do a man no other service than to direct his ad verssries how they may do him s mischief． Boyle，Occasionsi Reflections，$\% 3$. 2．That which is disclosed or made known：as， his disclosures were reduced to writing．
discloudt（dis－kloud＇），v．t．［＜dis－priv．＋ cloudl．］To free from clouds；free from what－ ever obscures．

The breath which the child lost had diselouded his in－ darkened heart．

Feltham，Resoives，i． 22. disclontt（dis－klout＇），v．t．［＜dis－priv．＋cloutl．］ To divest of a clout or covering．

Though must he buy his vainer hope with price，
Disclout his crownes，and thank him for advice．
Bu，Hall，Satires，ii， 3

## discocarpium

disclusion（dis－klö＇zhon），n．［＜LL．disclu－ sio（n－），a separation，く L．discludere，pp．dis－ clusus，separate，keep apart：see disclose，a．］ A separation；a throwing out．Dr．H．More． ［Rare．］
discoached（dis－kōeht＇），a．［＜dis－priv．＋ coach $+-e d^{2}$ ．］Dismounted from a coach． ［Rare．］

## Madam，here is prince Lodwick，

Newly discoach＇d．
Shirley，Grateful Servant，ii．I．
discoast $\dagger$（dis－kōst＇），v．i．［＜dis－priv．＋coast．］ To quit the coast；quit the neighborhood of any place or thing；be separated；depart．
To discoast from the piain and simple way of speech．
Barrow，Sermons，I．xiv．
As far as Heaven and earth discoasted lie．
G．Fletcher，Christ＇s Iriumph．
discoblastic（dis－kō－blas＇tik），a．［＜Gr．diбкоऽ， a disk，＋$\beta \lambda a \sigma$ ós，a germ，$+-i c$.$] Undergoing$ discoidal segmentation of the vitellus：applied to those meroblastic eggs which thereby pro－ duce a discogastrula in germinating．Haeckel． discoblastula（dis－kō－blas＇tū－lạ̈），n．；pl．disco－ blastule（－l̄̄）．［NL．，＜Gr．dí̈кós，a disk，＋blas－ tula，q．V．］In embryol．，the blastula－stago or vesicular morula which results from the blastu－ lation of a discomorula in a meroblastic egg of discoidal segmentation．See these terms． Haeckel．
discobole（dis＇kọ̆－bōl），$n$ ．A fish of the group Discoboli．
Discoboli（dis－kob＇oo－lī），n．pl．［NL．，pl．of L． discobolus ：see discobolus．］In zoöl．：（a）In Cuvier＇s system of classification，the third fam－ ily of Malacopterygii subbrachiati，having the ventrals formed into a disk or sucker，as in the lump－fish，Cyclopterus lumpus．［Not in use．］ （b）In Günther＇s system，a family of Acanthop－ terygii gobiiformes，having at most two anal spines，and ventral fins entirely modified into a perfect disk adherent to the body．It com－ prises the Cyclopteride，Liparidide，and Gobie－ socide．
discobolus（dis－kob＇ọ－lus），n．；pl．discoboli（－li）．

Là $\lambda_{c v v}$ ，throw．］In classical antiq．，a thrower of


Discobolus．－Vatican Museum，Rome．
the discus；one engaged in the exercise of throw－ ing the discus；specifically［cap．］，a famous ancient statue by Myron（fifth century B．C．）， representing a man in the act of throwing a discus．
Compare，for exsmple，the other weli－known type of a discobolus，who，as seen in two statues in Rome，stands with one foot drawn back in the act of beginning to col lect his impuise for the throw．

A．S．Murray，Greek Sculpture，1．233．
discocarp（dis＇kọ－kärp），n．［＜NL．discocar－ рium，＜Gr．diбкоs，a disk，＋карто́，fruit．］In bot．：（a）A fruit consisting of distinct achenes within a hollow receptacle，as in the rose （b）In discomycetous fungi and gymnocarpous lichens，the fruit，consisting of a disk－like hy－ menium，which bears the asci exposed while maturing：same as apothecium．
discocarpium（dis－kö－kär pi－um），n．；pl．disco－ carpia（－ä）．［NL．：see discocarp．］Same as discocarp．

## discocarpous

discocarpous（dis－kọ－kür＇pus），el．［＜discocarp ＋ous．］l＇ertaining to or characterized by a disencarp．

De Bary，Fongl（trams．），p． 108. Discocephall（dis－kō－sef＇ą－lī），n．pl．［NL．，pl． of discocephatus ：sce lisevcephalous．］A subor－ der of telencephalous fishes，represented by the single family Echeneidide，or sucking－fishes，as the remora（which sec）．
discocephalous（dis－kō－sef＇a－lus），$a$ ．［ $\langle$ NL．dis－ cocephalus，〈 Gr．dionos，a disk，＋кєфбə．ク，head． Having a sucking－disk on the head；specifical－ ly，pertaining to or having the characters of the Ihiscocrphati．
discocytula（dis－kō－sit＇ū－lä），n．；pl．discocytu－ le（－lê）．［NL．，＜Gr．diokos，a disk，＋NL．cytu－ la，q．v．］In cmbryol．，the parent－cell or cytula which results from a discomonerula by the re－ formation of a nueleus，and which proceeds，by partial and discoidal segmentation of the yolk to develop in succession into a diseomorula， discoblastula，and a discogastmla．Haeckel．
discodactyl，discodactyle（dis－kō－dak＇til），a ［＜NL．discodactylus，〈 Gir．Siokos，disk，＋déкти os，finger，toe．］Having toes dilatod at the end into a sort of lisk；platydactyl：applied specifically to certain groups of batrachians， as tree－toads and tree－frogs，in distinction from oxydactyl．
Discodactyla（dis－kọ－dak＇ti－lịi），n．n1．［NL．， neut．pl．of discodactylus：sce discodaclyl．］A group of tongued salient batrachians having the toes dilated at the ends，as in the Hylide， tree－frogs or tree－toads：a synonym of Platy－ ductyla．
discodactyle，$a$ ．See eliscollactyl．
discogastrula（dis－kō－gas＇trö－liii），n．；pl．disco－ gastrule（－lē）．［NL．，＜Gr．dionos，a disk，＋NL． gastrula，q．v．］In cmbryol．，a disk－gastrula ； that special form of metagastrula or kinoge－ netie gastrula which results from discoidal egg－cleavage，or discoidal segmentation of the vitellus．Ilaechel．
Discoglossidæ（dis－kō－glos＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL． ＜Discoglossus＋－ide．］A family of arciferous salient amphibiaus，typified by the genus Disco－ glossus，with maxillary teeth，dilated sacral dia－ pophyses，precoracoids and coracoids slightly divergent and generally tapering，and with the sternum emitting two divergent processes．The family is chicfly European，though one genus and apecics， Liopelma hochstetteri，is the oniy known New Zealand ba－ trachinn．Discoylossus has one species of bonthern Eu－ rope．（See cut heiow．）Thie olatelrical toad，Alytes obste－ tricans，the common Bombinator ijmens，nnd aeveral not－ nble fossil forms，chiefly of the genns I＇alaeobatrachus， are also included in this munily，see cut under Alytes． ［NL．，＜Discoglossus + －oileu．］A superfam－ ily of areiferous phaneroglossate amphibians， with short ribs，and with taduoles distinguished by a spiracle situated mesially on the thoracic region．All the known forms belong to one family，Discoglossida．
Discoglossus（dis－kọ－glos＇u8），n．［NL．，＜Gr． dioкоя，disk，＋ $\gamma$ रू̈ara，tongue．］ less batrachians， the type of the family Discoglos－ sidee

## discohexaster

（dis＂kō－hek－sas＂ diokos，disk + Gr six，$+\underset{\sigma \sigma r i \rho, ~ ฉ ~}{\text { s．}}$ star．］In sponges， a hexaster the ray of which end in disks．
discoid（dis＇koid），

discoilde $=\mathrm{Pg}$
discoide，＜LLL．discoilles，＜Gr．dıкюo九 shaped，＜ঠієкоя，a disk，+ cidos，form．］I．a． Having the form of a disk；pertaining to a disk．Speciffeally applied－（a）In coneh．，to certain unt－ valve alhells whose whorls are disposed vertically In the sume plane，so as to form a disk，as in the genus Pla－ norbis．（b）In embryol，to－（1）thint form of deciduate placenta which is circular and fiattened，as in man，quad－ rumanes，bats，insectivores，and rudents；（ ${ }^{(2)}$ that form of blastic egg which results in a flut germ－llisk lying on the blastice egg which results in a flut germ－lisk lying on the
aurfuce of a mass of foorl－yolk，as ocurs in many fishes，in reptilea，and in all birits．－Discotd head，in the Com posite，a flower－head destitute of ryyb，the flowers being
all tubular，as in the tansy，boneset，etc．－Discotd pith，
pith which is hroken up into smasil horizontal compart Also discoidlat． noit．$n$ ．Something the form a disk of
 סrs：see discoid．］A family of spumellarians， of the suborder Splarellaria．Hueckel．
discoidal（dis－koi＇dal），a．［く rliscoid＋－al．］ Same as discoill．

## Each frustuie is of discoidat shape

IV．B．Carpenter，Micros．，\＆ 289.
Discoldal cell or areotet，in entona．，a nama varionaly spphed，in different ordera of naects，to celis near the cin－ the triancle；if the the dragon－mies they are exterior to the obllune nervires and in the the cena haiter by two or tiree cellis nenr the center of the wing betwcen the culital aud anal neryures－Dtscotdal cloavac egg－cleavage，or segmentation of the vitellus，one of seversi．furns of cleavage distingulahed by Ifaecket． （See discoid．）It occurs in merohlastio eggs，or those in which there is a large quantity of lood－yolk or mutritive protoplasm in comparison with the smali amonnt of germ－ oik or formative protoplasm．It ocenrs in all birds＇egys， it which the ronnd，hat germ－disk，commonly calied the the yellow．in impreguated egas，even when freahly lsid， the germ－disk may he resolved by moderate macnifying power into a flattened mass of little cella which have al． ready artsen by this form of cleavage of the original pa－ rent－cell or discocytina，and have bccome a dacomorna， or eren advanced to the atage of a discomastula or dis－ cegastrula．－Discoidal epipleurw，in enfom．，borders of the elytra which are strongly defiexed，appearing like pro－ dal nervures，in entoun，of he aisk．Airby．－Dtscot－ wing，entirely inconnected with other nervures，as in cer－ tsin Coleoptera．－Discotdal placenta，a placenta or afterbirth which has the form of a cirenlar tlattened cake，as that of man，monkeya，bats，insectivorca，and the rodents．
Discoidea（dis－koi＇dē－ii），n．p）．［NL．，＜Gr．dio－ коeठरis：sce discoid．］1．One of two primary groups into which Huxley divides the decidtr ate Mammalia（the other being Zonaria，which seo），consisting of those Deciduatu which have a discoidal placenta．
In the Discoidea．．the placenta takes the form of a thick dlac，which la sometimes nore or less lubed．

IIuxley，Anst．Vert．，p． 350.
2．A group of echinoderms．Gray， 1825.
Discoideæ（dis－koi＇dẹ̄－ē），n．pl．［NI notid́ns：seo discoill．］In some systems of classi－ fication，a suborder of siphonophorous hydro－ zoans，corresponding to the family Velcllide （Velella，P＇orpita），which is oftener referred to Physophore；the discoidal physophorans．The stem is reduced to a flat disk，with a system of canala in the central cavity；the discoddal pueunatocyst is above， and the polypold or medusotd appendagea are below； there is a large mutrilive poiyp surrounded by ammiller ones to whifch the gonophores are attached；and there are discolith（dis＇kō－lith），
discolith（dis＇kō－lith），n．［＜Gr．díкоs，a disk， +2 iOos，a stone．］A calcarcous body with an organiestructure found embedded in bathybius．
Two distinct types are recognizable among the Cocco－
 discolor ${ }^{1}$ ，discolour（dis－kul＇or），e．t．［＜ME． descolouren，＜OF，descolorer，＂̈lescoulourer，des colorir（F．décolorer：see decolor）$=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．desco－ lorar，ilescolorir $=$ Pg．descorar $=\mathrm{It}$ ．discolorare， discolorire，scolorare＇，scolorire，＜ML．discolo－ rare，＜L．dis－priv．＋colorare，color：see dis－ and color．］1．To alter the natural hne or color of；change to a different color or shade；stain tinge．

Drink water，either pure，or but discoloured with mslt．
2．To alter the complexion of ；change the ap－ pearance of ；give a false appearance to．

Jealousy with janndice in her eyea，
Discolutring all ahe view d．
Dryden．
The formicr lexecutive departments］are generally the
ofjectz of jealousy；nnd their adminiatration is always objecta of jealousy；nad their administration is aiwaya liable to be discoloured and rendered unpopnar．

1．Ilamilton，The Federalist，No．49，
discolor ${ }^{2}$（dis＇kō－lor），a．［＝F．diseolore，＜L． discolor，of another color，party－colored，く dis－ apart，＋color，color．］1．In zool．and bot．，of varied or different colors；variegated；discol－ orous；not concolor：said of any single object． －2．In zoöl．，differing in color，as one thing from another；discolorate；not concolor：usu－ ally with with：as，elytra discolor with the thorax．

## Also discolorous，diseolorate．

discolorate（dis－kul＇or－āt），a．$\quad[<$ discolor $2+$ utel．］In zoöl．，same as riscolor2．
discoloratiou（dis－kul－o－rā＇shonn），n．［ $\langle\mathrm{OF}$ ． descoloration，discoloracion， F ．décoloration＝ Pr. descoloracio $=\mathrm{It}$ ．discolorazione ；as discol－ or ${ }^{1}+$ ation，］1．The act of discoloriug，or
the state of being discolored ；alteration of col－ or．－2．That which is discolored；a discolored spot；a stain：as，spots and discolornlions of the skin．Specifieally－3．In entom．，an indis－ tinet，paler，or discolored part of a surfaee； that which is colorless or mearly so，as if faded out．
The mandibles are black，with a slight prale discoloration on the inner twoth．

Packard．
4．Alteration of complexion or of the appear－ ance of things：as，the discoloration of ideas． discolored，discoloured（dis－kul＇ord），p．a．［s ME．discolourel；pp，of discolor ${ }^{1}$＂，discolour，$v_{0}$ ．］ 1．Of dimmed or darkened color；stained； blotched：as，a discolored spot on the skin or on a garment．
The walls and pavement checkred with discoloured mar－ $2 \dagger$ ．Variegated；being of diverse colors；dis－ color．
Through A discolourd Snake，whose hifden ansres Through the greene gras lila long bright hurnisht bsek
declarea．
Spenser， $\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{Q}$, ，1II．xl． 28. Yor purple pheasant ．．with a perched pride

B．Jonson，Viaion of Dellght
3．Without colors or color．［Rare．］
Amo．You have atill in your hat the former colours． Mer．You lie，sir，I have none：I have pulled them out I meant to play discoloured．

B．Jonsun，Cynthia＇a Revels，v． 2
discolorous（dis－kul＇or－us），a．［＜discolor ${ }^{2}+$ －ous．］Same as discolor ${ }^{2}$ ．
U＇sually they lapotheclal are discoloroux，and may be black，brown，yellowish，or also less frequently rose－col oured，risty－red，orange－reddish，saffron，or of varions in
discolour，discoloured．Sce discolor1，discol－ med．
 Gr．dianos，a disk，＋NL．medusa，q．v．］A ge－ nus of discoidal jelly－fishes，of the family Aure－ liider，with largo oral arms with branched ves－ sels and two marginal tentacles．D．lobata of the Adriatic is an example．Claus．
Discomedusæ（dis $k \overline{0}-\mathrm{me}$－$\left.-\mathrm{du} \bar{u}^{\prime} \mathrm{se}\right), n_{0} p$ ．［NL．， pl．of Discomedusu．］An order of the class $I y$－ drozoa and subclass scyphomedusa，including the discophorous hydrozoans，or Discophora in a strict sense，as those acaleph8 commonly call－ ed jelly－fishes：so called from the large um brella－like disk which these organisms possess． Most jelly－fishes belong to thia order．They sre techui． cally characterized as Scyphomedvase which develop as aexisl hedusiform ludividuals ly trangverse fission from a bephistoma（whech see），or else direetly from the egg adradis tentacnicysts； 4 or $s$ genital fobes developed adradial tentacnicysts； 4 or 8 genitai iobes developed
from the endodern forming the ornl fioor of the enteric cinvity，which is extended juto 4 or 8 pouches：and with the moulh either opening simply nit lie end of a rudh－ mentary mamburim or provided with \＆or 8 arm－llke pro ceases．Accordlng to the clasacter of the mouth，the bis－ comedusce aro divided into three subordcra，Cubontoma， Demustomat，and Rhizostomat．To the hast of these belongs the genus Crphea．（Sec cut under Discophora．）The order narie．Cononeduse，and Peromeduxe，and Is included with them in the subiclasa Scyphomeduse．Characteristlo genera of diacomedusnns are Disconeduas and Nausiho nmong the simple cuthostomous forms：the seniostonons Chrysaora，Pelagia，Cymnen，and Atrelia；and the rhizos tomous Cephen，Cassiopeia，snu Jhizostoma．The term Dis－ comeduce has also been wrongly extendel to other scypho－ medusana，thus becoming aynunymons with the sutclaan discomedusau（dis ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{ko}-\mathrm{mè}-\mathrm{du}{ }^{\prime}$ gan），$a$ ．and $n$ ［ $<$ Discomeduse + an．］I．a．Pertaining to or having the characters of the Discomedusa．

II，2．One of the Discomeduse．
discomedusoid（dis＂kö－mē－dū＇soid），a．［ «く Dis－ comedusa + －oid，］Resembling a discomedu－ san；related or belonging to the Discomeduste． discomfit（dis－kum＇fit），r．t．［＜ME．discomfit en，discoufiten（also by apheresis scomfiten： 8 ee scomfit），＜OF．desconfit（＜ML．disconfectus，clis－ confictus），pp．of desconfire，descwufire，descum－ fire，desconfir，F．déconfire $=\mathrm{Pr}$. desconfir $=\mathrm{It}$ ． disconfiggere，sconfiggere，〈ML．disconficere，de－ feat，ront，discomfit，＜L．dis－priv．＋conficere， achieve，aceomplish，＜con－（intensive）+fa cere，do：sce ris－end comfit，confect．］1．To foil or thwart in battle；overcome completely in fighting；defeat；rout．
Joshna discomfited Amalck and his people with the edge
IIe，fugitive，declined superior strength， Discomfited，pursued
2．To diseoncert f foil：frustrate the throw into perplexity and dejection．

Well，go with me，sud be not so discompiled．
Shak．，T．of the S．，Ii，）．
$=$ Syn．1．Overyoncer，Roüt，etc．See defeat．

## discomfit

discomfitt（dis－kum＇fit），$n$ ． Rout；defeat ；discomfiture

Dagon mist stoon，and slasll ere long recelve
Such a discomfit as shall quite despoil him discomfiture（dis－kum＇fi－tūr），$n . \quad[<$ ME．dis comfiture（also by apheresis scomfiture：see scomifturc），く OF．desconfiture，defeat，F．décon－ fiture $=$ Pr．desconfitura $=\mathrm{It}$ ． sconfittura,$\langle\mathrm{ML}$ disconfcecura，defeat，＜disconficere，pp．discon－ fectus，defeat，discomfit：see discomifit，v．］ 1 ． Rout；defeat in battle；overthrow．
Every man＇s sword was agalust his fellow，and there was 1 Sam．xiv． 20 Your Lordshlp hath also heard of the Rattle of Lelp sick，where Tllly，notwithstanding the Victory he had go over the D，of Saxony a few Days before，received an utte
Discomfiture．
Howell，Letters，I．v． 35 2．Defeat；frustration；disappointment．
After five days＇exertion，this man of indomitable will and invincible fortune realgns the task in diseoonjatiture
discomfort（dis－knm＇feert），v．t．［＜ME．dis－ comfortcn，disconfortcn，tronble，discourage，く OF．desconforter；F．déconforter＝Pr．descon－ fortar，descofortar $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．desconfortar $=\mathrm{It}$ ． disconfortare，sconfortare，discomfort，＜L．dis priv．＋LL．confortare，comfort：see dis－and comfort，$v$.$] To disturb the comfort or happi$ ness of；make uncomfortable or uneasy；pain ； grieve；sadden；deject．
Cecropis ．．came unto them，making courtesy the out side of mischief，and desiring them not to be discom．
tor they were in a place dedicated to their service．

Sir $P$ ．Sidney，Arcadia，iii．
So Biorn went comfortiess but for his thought，
And by his thought the more discomforted．
Lowell，Voyage to Vinland．
discomfort（dis－kum＇fèrt），n．［＜ME．discom－ fort，disconfort，〈 OF ．desconfort，F．déconfort $=$ Pg．desconforto $=\mathrm{It}$ ．disconforto，sconforto， $\overline{\text { discomfort }}$ from the verb．］Absence of com－ fort or pleasure；uneasiness；disturbance of peace；pain；grief；sorrow；disquictude．

## To give them this discomfort？Look，they we <br> Laok，they weep． Shak．，A．and C．，iv．2．

For this discomfort he hath done the house Tennyyson，Lancelot and Elsine．

Our life fs overlaid sud intcrwoven with a web of many skelns，and a strain，a hitch，or a tangle，st any one of a thousand points of interlacing，spreads discomfort which discomfortable（dis－kum＇fér－ta－bl），a．［＜OF． desconfortable，＜desconforter，discomfort：see discomfort aud－able，and cf．comforlable．］ $1+$ ． Causing uneasiness；nnpleasant；giving pain； making sad．
Ont of al question，continual wealth Interrupted with no tribulation is a very discumfortable token of enerlast． ing dammation．

Sir T．More，Cumfort against Tribnlation（1573），tol． 47. What！did that help poor Dorus，whose eyes could carry nnto hlm no other news but discomfortable？Sir P．Sidmey． 2t．Uneasy；melancholy；refusing comfort．

Discomfortable cousin．Shak．，Rich．II．，iii． 2. 3．Causing discomfort；discommodious；un－ comfortable．［Rare．］
A labyrinth of little discomfortable garrets．Thackeray．

## The gracious air，

As weak smoke blowing in the under world．
A．C．Swinburne，At Eleusis．
discommend（dis－ko－mend＇），v．t．［＜dis－priv． ＋commend．］To express or give occasion for disapprobation of；hold up or expose to cen－ sure or dislike：the opposite of recommend．

Let not this saynge In no wyse thee offende，
For playnge of instrumentes He doth not discommende．
Babees Book（E．E．T．S．），p． 345.
Absolutely we cannot disconmend，we cannot absolutely approve，either willingness to live or forwardness to dle． Hooker，Ecclea．Polity，v． 46
A compllance will discommend me to Mr．Coventry．
Pepys，Diary，II．
discommendable（dis－ko－men＇da－bl），a．［＜ dis－priv．＋commendable．］Not i＂ceommenda－ ble；hlamable；censurable；deserving disap－ probation．
Which［effeminate，amorous，wanton musicke］as it ls discommendable in feasts and merry－meetings，so much
discommendableness（dis－ko－men＇da－bl－nes）， n．Blamableness；the qualit $\ddot{y}$ of being worthy of disapprobation．Bailey， 1727.
discommendation（dis－kom－en－dà＇shon），n． ［＜dis－priv．＋commendation．］Blamé；cen sure；reproach．
It were a blemish rather then an omament，a discom mendation then a prayse．Hakewill，Apology，po 289

1650
scommender（dis－kọ－men＇dèr），$n$ ．One who discommends；a dispraiser．Imp．Dict．
discommission（dis－ko－mish＇on），v．t．［＜dis－ priv．＋conmission ${ }^{1}$ ．］To deprive of a commis－ sion．

All thls，for no apparent cause of publick Concernment conmoneslth but only for discom－ missioning nine great officers in the Army．

Milton，Ruptures of the Commonwealth．
discommodate $\dagger$（dis－kom＇ō－dāt），v．$t$ ．［ $\langle\mathrm{L}$. dis－priv．＋commodatus，pp．of commodarc， make fit or suitable，〈 commodus，fit：see accom－ modate，and cf．discommode．］To discommode； incommode．

These Wara did ．．．drain and discommodate the King of Spain，by reason of his Distance．
lowelt，Letters，I．11． 15 ．
discommode（dis－ko－mōd＇），v．t．；pret．and pp． discommoded，ppr．discommoding．［＜OF．des－ commoder，＜L．dis－priv．＋commodare，make fit or suitable：see commode，and ef．discommo－ date．］To put to inconvenience；incommode； trouble．Bailey， 1727.
discommodious（dis－ko－mō＇di－us），a．［＜dis－ priv．+ commodious．］Inconvenient；tronble－ some．

In the fitth edict，all strangers are forbidden to carry out of the city above the value of five crowns of gold，a atatate very disconumodious．

Sir 11．Hootton，Reliquire，p． 657.
discommodiously（dis－ko－mó＇di－us－li），$a d v$ ．In a discommodious manner．Imp．Dict．
discommodiousness（dis－ko－mō＇di－ns－nes），$n$ ． Inconvenience；disadvantage；trouble．
So it was plain the fight could not be but sharp and dangerous，for the discommodiousness of the place．

North，tr．of Plutarch，p． 24.
discommodity（dis－ko－mod＇i－ti），n．；pl．dis－ commodities（－tiz）．［＜dis－priv．+ commodity．
Cf．discomnode，discommodious．］1．Inconve－ nience；trouble；hurt ；disadvantage．
As hee that，hauing a faire Orchard，seeing one tree blasted，reconith the discommoditie of that，and passeth ouer in silence the fruitefulnesse of the other．Wit，
Lyly，Enphues，Anat．of Wit，p． 189. You go about in rain or fine，at all hours，withont dig． conmodity．
2．That which causes tromble，inconvenience， or hurt ；anything that injures；a loss；a tron－ ble；an injury．
We read that Crates the Pluilozopher Cinicke，in respect of the inanifold discommodities of mans life，held ophion chat it was best for man nener to laue bene borne or
oone after to dye．Puttenham，Arte of Eng．Poesie，p． 171
The discommodities；either imperfections or wants．
Leioh（Arber＇s Eng．Garner，1．647）．
Disconmodity la，indeed，properly an abstract form signifying inconvenience or disadvantage；.. ．but as the noun commodities has been used in the English language or four hundred years at least as a concrete term，so we may now convert disconmodity into a concrete tern，and possess the quality of cansing inconvenience or harm． possess the quality of cansing inconvenience or harim．
Jevons，Pol．Econ．，p． 63.
discommon（dis－kom＇on），v．t．［＜ME．discom－ cnen，＜dis－priv．＋comen，comon，common：see common．］1．To deprive of the character of a common，as a piece of land；appropriate to pri－ vate ownership，as common land，by separating and inclosing it．
To develop the latent possibilities of English law and English character，by clearing away the fences ly which he abuse of the one was graduall aiscommoning the racell As or natural right．
Lowell，Among my Booka，1st ser．，p． 290.
2．To deprive of the right of a common．
Whilea thou discommonest thy neighbour＇s kyne．
Bp．Hall，Satiree，v． 3
3．To deprive of the privileges of a place；espe oially，in the universities of Oxford and Cam hridge，to prohihit（a tradesman or townsman who has violated the regulations of the uni－ versity）from dealing with the undergraduates． The power to do this lies with the vice－chan－ cellor．
Declared the sald persona nott discomened nor dis－ fraunchesid for any matter or canse touchyng the vari Englizh Gilds（E．E．T．S．），p． 303
discommons（dis－kom＇onz），v．t．$\quad[\langle$ dis－priv．+ commons：see comnons，4．］Same as cliscom－ nion， 3.
The owners［of lodging－honses］bcing solemnly bound to report all thelr lodgera who stay out st night，under C．A．Bristed，English Üniversity，p．108，note discommunity（dis－ko－mū＇ni－ti），n．［＜dis－ priv．＋community．］Want of community；ab－
sence of common origin or qualities．［Kare．］

## Discomycetes

Community of embryonic atructure reveals commmity of descent ；but dissimilarity of embryonce development does not prove discommunity of descent．

Darwin，Origin ot Specles，p． 404. discomonerula（dis ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ kō－mō－ner＇ö－lä̈），n．；pl．dis－ comoncrule（ - lē ）［NL，$\langle$ Gr，jionos，a disk + NL．monerula．］In embryol．，the monerula－stage of a meroblastic egg which undergoes discoidal segmentation of the vitellus or yolk，and in germinating becomes in succession a disco－ cytula，discomorula，discoblastula，and disco－ gastrula．It is a cytode which includes formative yolk at one poie，and very distinct nutritive yolk at the other． Il aeckel．
discomorula（dis－kō－mor＇ö－lä），n．；pl．discomo－ rulce（－lē）．［NL．〈 Gr．diбкоs，a disk，＋NL．mо－ rula．In embryol．，the morula or mulberry－mass which results from the partialand discoidal seg－ mentation of the formative vitellns or yolk of a meroblastic egg（amphicytula），and proceeds to develop successively into a discoblastula and discogastrula．It is in the shape of a flat disk of Inilar cells at the animal pole of the egg．A bird 3 eg is an example，the tread，or cicatricula，being found in all he stages above mentioned．Hueckel．
discompanied $\dagger$（dis－kum＇pa－nid），a．［＜＊discom－ pany（ $\langle\mathrm{OF}$. descompaignier，desconpagnier，sep－ rate，isolate，$\langle$ des－priv．＋compaignier，accom－ pany：see dis－and company，$v_{0}$ ）＋－ed ${ }^{2}$ ．］With－ out company；unaccompanied．
That is，if she be alone now，and discompanied．
B．Jonson，Cynthia＇s Revela，fii． 3.
discomplexion $\dagger$（dis－kom－plek＇shọn），v．t．［ dis－priv．＋complexion．］To change the com plexion or color of ；discolor．

Hls rich cloaths be discomplexioned
With bloud．
Shirley（and F＇etcher？），Coronation，i． 1.
discompliance†（dis－kom－pli＇anns），n．［＜dis－ priv．＋compliance．］Non－compliance．
A discompliance［will discommend me］to my lord－chan Pepys，Diary，II． 152
discompose（dis－kom－pōz＇），v．t．；pret．and pp． discomposed，ppr．discomposing．$[=\mathrm{F}$ ．décom－ poser；as dis－priv．＋compose．Cf．Sp．descom－ poner $=\mathrm{Pg}$. descompor $=\mathrm{It}$ ．discomporre，scom－ porrc，«L．dis－priv．+ componere，compose．Cf． decompose．］1．To bring into disorder；dis－ turb；disarrange；unsettle．
A great implety ．．．hath atained the honour of a fam－ ily，and discomposed ita title to the divine mercles．$\underset{J}{\text { Jer．Taylor }}$
2．To disturb peace and quietness in；agitate； ruffle，as the temper or mind of．
We are then［in private］placed immediately under the eye of God，which awes us；bat under no other eyes，and in the neighbourhood of no other objects，whish might di－ ert or discompose us．Bp．Atterbuly，Sermons，I． I am extremely discomposed when I hear scandal． Steete，Spectator，No． 348.
Croaker．Don＇t be discomposed．
Lofty．Zounds！Sir，but I sm discomposed，and wlll be discomposed．To be treated thus！

Goldsmith，Good－natnred Man，v．
3t．To displace ；discard ；discharge．
He never put down or discomposed counsellor，or near serva $=$ Syn．1．To derange，jumble，contuse．－2．To disconcert， embarrasa，ret，vex，nettle，irritate，annoy，worry．
discomposedness（dis－kom－pō＇zed－nes），$n$ ．The state of being discomposed；disquietude．
Believe it，sickness is not the fittest time cither to learn virtue or to make our peace with God；it is a time of dis． virtue or to make our peace wiscomposedness．

## Sir M．Hale，Preparative against Afflcifiona．

discomposition $\dagger$（dis－kom－pō－zish＇on），$n$ ．［＝F． décomposition $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．descomposicion $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．des－ composição $=\mathrm{It}$ ．scomposizione；as discompose ＋－ition，after composition．］Inconsistency；in－ congruity．

0 perplexed discomposition，oriddling distemper，
miaerable condition of man！${ }_{\text {Donne，Devotfons，p．} 8 .}$
discomposure（dis－kom－pō＇zĭr），n．［＜dis－priv． + composure．］1．The state of being discom－ posed；disorder ；agitation；disturhance ；per－ turbation：as，discomposure of mind．
His countenance was cheerful，and all the time of his being on the scaffold there appeared in him no fear，dis－ order，change of comntenance，or discomposure．
State Trials，Earl of Holland，an． 1649.
2ł．Inconsistency；incongruity ；disagreement．
How exquisite a symmetry ．．．in the Scripture＇s method，in spite of those secming discomposures that now
puzzle me！
Boyle，Worke，11．275．
discomptt，$v, t$ ．An obsolete spelling of discount． Discomycetes（dis＂kō－mī－sē＇tēz），n．n7．［NL．，


## Discomycetes

the hymenium is exposerl and the fruiting body is cupular，discoid，or club－shaped，and some－ times convoluted．In fexture they are flemhy or waxy and eften brilliantiy colored．They grow chielily on the is the largest genus，and inciudes the cup．shaped specics Sce cut under cumule．）Morchella is the edible morei Aiso called Helvellacere
discomycetous（dis＂kō－mï－sō＇tus），a．［As Dis－ comycet－cs + ous．］Producing asci upon an exposed hymenium；specifically，belonging to the Discomyectes，or resembling them in char acter：in lichens，same as gymnocarpous．
disconcert（dis－kọ1－sèrt＇），$\varepsilon_{0}$ t．［＜OF．discon－ ecrter， L. deconcerter $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．desconeertar $=$ It．disconeortare，sconcertare，disconeert，＜L．dis－ priv．＋concertare，contend，ML．concert：see concert，$v$ ．］1．To throw into disorder or con－ fusion；come in the way of；disarrange；ob－ struct．
Some untoreseen diflcuities constantiy occur to discon．
cert my design．Goldswith，Citizen of the World，exxi． Ohstinacy takes his sturdy stand，
To disconcert what I＇elicy has plannd．
Corper，Expostulation
Maria Theresa again ded to JIungary，and was again rc－ her encmics．
2．To unsettlo the mind of ；discompose；dis－ turb the self－possession of；eonfuse．
The slightest remark from a stranger disconcerted her．
Macaulay，Madame D Arblay Macaulay，Madame D＇Arblay
The embracediseoncorled the daughter．In－law somewhat as the caresses of old gentlenen unshorn and perfumed
$=$ Syn．2．To ruffe．Sce list under discompose．
disconcert（dis－kon＇seert），n．［ $=$ F．déconccrt
$=\mathrm{Sp}$. desconcierto $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．desconcerto $=\mathbf{I t}$ ．scon－ certo；from the verb．］Disunion；disagreo－ ment；disconcertment．［Rare．］
The waitzcra perforce ceased thejr evolutions，and there was a brief disconecre of the whole grave company．

Poe，Masque of the Red Death
disconcertion（dis－kon－sêr＇shọn），n．［＜discon－ cert，$v_{.},+$－ion．］The act of disconcerting，or the state of being disconcerted；confusion．
If I could entertain a hope of finding refuge for the dis． State Trials，H．Rowan，an yours，
disconcertment（dis－kon－sèrt＇ment），$n . \quad[=F$ ． déconcertement；as disconcert，v．，$\uparrow$－ment．］The state of boing disconcerted or disturbed．
Hense．hunting，undor these circumstances，becemes an oftice of conatant surprise and disconcertiment to the
stranger． disconducive（dis－kon－dūsiv），a．［＜dis－priv． ＋conducire．］Not conducive；disadvan
geous；obstructive；impeding．Imp．Dict．
disconformablet（dis－kon－fôr＇ma－bl），a．［ $\langle d i$ priv．+ conformablc．］Not conformable．
they cannot be but jalfe ny sulbjects．
disconformitr（disk
 priv．+ conformity．］Want of agreement or conformity；inconsisteney．
Causes rooted in immutahle nature，utter unfitness，ut－
discongruity（dis－kon－grö＇i－ti），n．［＜dis－priv． ＋congruity．］Want of congrnity；ineongruity； disagreemont；incousistency．
That grent disproportion hetwixt God and man；that much discongruily betwixt him and ns．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Heswr, Montague, Appeal to Crsar, in. } 6 . \\
& \text { in. }
\end{aligned}
$$

disconnect（dis－kọ－nekt＇），v，t．［＜dis－priv．+ connect．］1．To sever or interrupt the connec－ tion of ；break the comnection of or between； disunite ；disjoin ：as，to disconnect a locomotive from a train；to disconncet church and state．
This restriction disconneots bank paper and the precious
2．To disjoin the parts of ；deprive of connec－ tion or coheronee；scparate into parts；disso－ ciate：as，to disconnect an engine by detaching the connceting－rod．［Rare in the more general sense．］
The commenwealth fiscif would，in a few generationa crumble away，be disconnected into the dust and powder
of individuality． disconnectedly（dis－ko－nek＇ted－li），$a d v$ ．In a disconnceted or incoherent manner．
disconnecter（dis－ko－nek＇têr），$n$ ．One who or that which disconneets；specifically，some me－ chanical device for effecting disconnection．
disconnection（dis－ko－nek＇shon），$n$ ．The act of separating or disuniting，or the state of being disunited；separation；interruption or lack of union．

## 1651

Nothing was thecrefere io be left in ail the subordinat n，and coninsinn
disconsecrate（dis－kon＇sē－krāt），ver．prance pp. elisconscerated，ppr．dísconsecrating．［＜dis－ priv．＋consecrate．］To deprive of sacredness descerato．Imp．Inict．［Rare．］
disconsentt（dis－kom－sent ${ }^{\prime}$ ），v．i．［ $\langle\mathrm{OL}$ ．descon－ sentir，＜des－priv．＋consentir，consont：see dis－ and consent．Cf．dissent．］To differ；disagreo； not to consent；dissent．

A man must mmediately jove ood and his command ments，and therefore disagree and dizconsent unto the tiesh，and be at bate therewith，and figit against it．
Tyndale，Ans．to Sir T．Mere，etc．（Parker Soc．，1850），p．I42
If，therefore，the tradition of the Church were now grawn so ridiculous and disconsenting from the doctrine of the Aposties，even in those points which were of leasi moment to men＇s pariticular ends，how well may we be as－ pacy．
disconsolacy $\dagger$（dis－kon＇sọ－lậ－si），n．［＜discon－ sola（tc）＋－cy．］Disconsolateness．

Penury，basencss，and disconsolacy．
Barrore，Expos，of Creed．
disconsolancet，disconsolancyt（dis－kon＇sō－ laus，-1 gnn－si），$n$ ．$[<$ disconsol（ate $)+$－ance， －ancy．］Disconsolateness．
disconsolate（dis－kon＇sō̄－lằt），a．［く ME．dis－ consolat $=\mathrm{OF}^{\text {．}}$ ．desconsole， F ．déconsolé $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． Pg．desconsolado＝It．disconsolato，sconsolato， ML．disconsolatus，comfortless，＜L．dis－priv． + consolatus，pp．of consolari，console：see con－ sole 1．］1．Destitute of comfort or consolation； sorrowful；hopeless or not expeeting comlort； sad；dejected；melancholy．

One morn a Perl at the gate
of Eiten stood discansolate
Hoore，laradise and the Pcri．
2．Causing or manifesting discomfort ；sad or saddening；cheerless；gloomy：as，disconsolate news；a disconsolate look or manner．
The disconsolate darknesg of our winter nights．
＝Syn．1．Inconsolable，forlorn．
disconsolated $\dagger$（dis－kon＇sộ－lā－ted），a．［＜dis－ consolate $\left.+\mathrm{cel}^{2}.\right]$ Disconsolate．
A disconsolated figure，who sate on the other end at the seat，secm＇d no way to enjoy the serenity of the seasom．
disconsolately（dis－kon＇sō－lạ̄t－li），adr．In a disconsolate manner；without comfort．

Upon the ground disconsolately laid，
Like one who fclt and wail＇d the wrath of fate．
disconsolateness（dis－kon＇sọ̄－lặt－nes），$n$ ．The stato of being disconsolate or comfortless．

In his prescnce there is life and blessedncss；in his ab－ sence，nothing but dolour，disconsolatenesk，despair． Bp．Hall，Remains，p．98．
disconsolationt（dis－kon－sō－lā＇shon），no $[=$ Sp．desconsolacion $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．desconsolação $=$ It．dis－ consolazione，sconsolazione，く ML．as if＂discon－ solatio（n－），〈 disconsolatus，disconsolate：see disconsolatc．］Want of comfort；disconsolate－ ness．
The earih yeelded him nething but matier of disconso－ Bp．Ila all，Ziklag spoiled and Revenged．
discontent（dis－kon－tent＇），a．［＜OF．descon－ tent $=$ It．disconiento，scontento，adj．；as dis－ priv．+ content $1, a$ ．］Uneasy；dissatisfied；dis－ contented．
He＇s wendrous diseontent ；he＇ll speak to no man．
discontent（dis－kon－tent＇），n．［ $=$ It．scontento， n．；as dis－priv．+ conten $t^{1}, n$ ．Cf．discontent， a．1．Want of content；uneasiness or in－ quietude of mind；dissatisfaction with some present state of things；displeasure．

Now is the wipter of our discontent
alade giorioua aummer by this sun of York．
Shak．，Rich．III．，i．I．
Front discontent grows treason，
Lukt＇s Dominion，ii． 2.
Tis not my taicnt to conceal my thoughts，
Or carry smilcs and aunshine in my face
When diacontent sits heary at my heart．
Addism，Cato，i． 4.
24．One who is discontented；a malcontent． Fickle changelings and poor diseontents，
of hurlyburly innovation．Shak．，I IIen．IV．，r．I．
Two other discontents so rphraided More with that doc－ Quoted in Capt．John Shith＇s True Travels，11． 123. He was a discontent during all Oliver＇s and Richard＇s discontent（dis－kon－tent＇），v．t．［＜OF．descon－ tenter，descontanter，discontent；as dis－priv．＋

## discontinuation

content $1, v$ ．］To mako diseontented；deprive of contentment ；dissatisfy；displease．

## Thene that ware ihere thought it not int

Suchling，Session of the Poets．
discontentationt（dis－kou－ton－tā＇shon），n．［＜ discontent＋－ation．］Diseontent；dissatisfac－ tion．
The eiecilon being dene，he made countinance of great discontentation therest．Ascham，The Schoicmaster，p． 134.
The coming on of the night and the tedfousness of his fruitiess Inbour inade him content rather to exerelse his discontentation at home than there．

Sir I＇s $^{\prime}$ Sulney，Arcadia，Iv．
discontented（dis－kon－ten＇ted），p．a．［Pp．of discontent，v．］Uneasy in mind；dissatisfied； unquict．

A diseased body and a discontented mind．Tillotson． discontentedly（dis－kon－ten＇ted－li），$a d v$ ．In a discontented manner or mood．Bp．Mall．
discontentedness（dis－kon－ten＇ted－nes），$n$ ．Un－
easiness of mind ；inquietude；dissatisfaction．
A beautiful bust of Alexander the Great，casting up his face to heaven，with a noble alr of grief and dimemitented－
ness in his loeks．Addison，Traveis in Italy，Florence．
discontentful（dis－kon－tent＇fül），a．［〈discontent
＋－ful，1．］Full of discontent．Hoice．［Rare．］ discontenting（dis－kon－ten＇ting），p．a．［Ppr． of discontent，$थ$ ．］1．Giving uneasiness．
How unpicasing end discontenting the socicty of body must needs be between those whesc ininds cannot be so－ 2†．Discontented；feeling discontent．

And（with my best endeavours，in yonr absence）
Your discontenting father strive to quaiify．
Ani bring him up to liking．Shak．，W．T．，iv．
discontentment（dis－kon－tent＇ment），$n$ ．［＜OF． descontentement，desconiantement＝It．disconten－ tamento，scontentamento；as discontent + －ment．］ Tho state of being uneasy in mind；dissatis－ faction；inquietude；discontent．

She nothing said，no weris of discontentment
Did from her lips arise．
Patient Grisel（Child＇s Ballads，IV．213）． The politic and artificial nourisling and entcrtaining of hopes．．．is one of the bcst antidotes against the poizon
of dizconientments．Bacon，Seditions and Troublcs．
discontiguous（dis－kon－tig＇ṇ̂－us），a．［＜dis－priv． + contiguous．］Not contiguous：as，discontigu－ ous lands．Imp．Dict．
discontinuable（dis－kon－tin＇tū－ą－bl），a．［＜dis－
continue + －able．］Capable of bcing diseon－ tinued．Inip．Dict．［Rarc．］
discontinuance（dis－kon－tin＇ū－anns），$n$ ．［＜OF． discontinuance，discontinuaunce，$\langle$ discontinuer diseontinue：sce discontinue．］1．The aet of discontinuing ；cessation；intermission ；inter－ ruption of continuance．
Let us consider whether our approaches to him are al－ ways aweet and refreshing，and we are uncasy and impa－ with him．

Bp．Attertury，Works，II，vi．
2．Want of continued connction or cohesion of parts；solution of continnity；want of union ； disruption．
The stilificides of water，if there be enough to follow，will draw themseives into a smail thrend，because they wil not discontinue；but if there le no remedy，thien they cas hemseives into roind drops，which is the figure that say 3．In old Eng．Iaw，the effect of the alienation by a tenant in tail of a larger estate than be was entitled to，followed by the feoffee hold－ ing possession after the death of the former． This was said to work a discontinuance of the estate of the and turn oat the persen in possession under deed of feeff－ ment，but had to assert his tille by process of law．Some－ times called ouster by discontinrance．
The effect of a feoffment by him［the tenantl．was to work a direonitinuance：that is，his issue had after his death no right to enter on the land and turn out the in－
truder，lut had to resort to the expensive course of assert－ truder，lut had to resort to the expensive course of assert－
ing their title by process of law，or，in the technical phrase， ing their tille by process of law，or，in the lechnical phrase they were＂put to their action．＂

F．Pollock，Land Laws，p． 78.
Discontinuance of a suit，the terminstion of a suit by the act of the plainliff，as by notice in writing，or by neg－ lect to take the proper adjournments to keep it pending． will．See abandonment of a action under nbandonment discontinuation（dis－kon－tin－ū－ā＇shon），n．［＜ OF．discontinuacion，discontinuation，F．discon－ tinuation $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．descontinuacion $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．descon－ tinuaçio＝It．discontinuazione，$\langle M$ ．disconti－ nuatio（ $n$－），＜discontinuarc，pp．discontinuatus， discontinue：see discontinue．］Breach or inter－ ruption of continnity；disruption of parts；sep－ aration of parts which form a connceted scries． Upon any discontinuation of parts，made either by hub－ bies or by ahaking the glass，the whole mereury falis．

## discontinue

discontinue（dis－kon－tin＇ü），$v_{\cdot} ;$ pret．and pp ． inucinucd，ppr．disconinuing．（＜OF．discon－ It．discontinuare scontinuare，$३$ ML．discontinu－ ure，discontinue，＜L．dis－priv．+ continuare contiuue：see dis－and continue．］I．trans． 1 To cease from；cause to cease；put an end to break off；stop：as，to discontinue a habit or practice；to discontimue a suit at law，or a claim or right；their partnership has been discon－ tinued．
The depredations on our comnerce were not to be dis
2．To interrupt ；break the continuity of ；in－ termit．
They modify and discriminate the voice without appear－
3．To cease to take or receive；bandor； to use：as，to discontinue a daily paper．
ants the space of seven hundr
II．intrans．1．To cenco ； end：as，the uproar discontinued at that mo－ ment；the fever has discontinued．-2 ．To be severed or separated．
And thou，even thyself，shalt discontinue from thine haritage that I gave thee；and I will canse thee to serve

3．To lose cohesion of parts；suffer disruption or separation of substance．Bacon．［Rare．］ discontinuee（dis－kon－tin－ū－ $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ ），n．［ $\langle$ discon－ tinue＋－ee 1．］In oldaंlaw，one whose possession or right to possession of something is discon－ tinued，or liable to be discontinued．
discontinuer（dis－kon－tin＇ụ－èr），n．One who discontinues a rule or practice．Also discon－ tinuor．
discontinuity（dis－kon－ti－mū＇i－ti），n．$[=\mathrm{F}$ discontinuité $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．discontinuïtat，＜ML．dis continuita $(t-) s$ ，＜discontinuus，discontinuous： see discontinuous，continuity．］1．The fact or quality of being discontinuous；want of con－ tinuity or uninterrupted connection；disunion of parts；want of cohesion．See continuity．

Both may pass for one stone and be polished both to－ gether without any blemishing discontinuity of surface． The discontinuity of memery between different stages reuces of the same stage．

Hind，X11． 619
2．In math．，that character of a change which consists in a passage from one point，state，or value to another without passing through a con－ tinuously infinite series of intermediate points （see infinitc）；that character of a function which consists in an infinitesimal change of the vari－ ables not being everywhere accompanied by an infinitesimal change（including no change） of the function itself．An essential discontinuity is a diseontinuity in which the value of the function becomes ntirely indeterminate．
discontinuor（dis－kọ－tin＇ū－or），n．Same as discontinuer：the form nsed in law．
discontinuous（dis－kon－tin＇ $1 \mathrm{i}-u s$ ），$a$ ．［ $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． descontinua $=\mathrm{It}$ ．discöntinuo，$\stackrel{\circ}{\mathrm{ML}}$ ．discontinuus， not continuous，＜L．dis－priv．＋continuus，con－ tinuous：see dis－and contimuous．］1．Broken off；interrupted；lacking continuity．

A path that is zigzag，discontinuous，and intersected．
De Quincey．
Natter is discontinuous in the highest degree，for it consists of separate particles or molecules which are mu－
．Daniell，Prin．of Physics，p． 225. 2t．Breaking continuity；severing the relation of parts；disjunctive．

## Then Satan first knew pain，

Alld writhed hin to and fro convolved；so son Passid through hm．$\quad$ Millon，$P$ ． $\mathrm{I}_{\text {a }}$, vi．

## 3．In math．See the extract

The term diacontinuous，as applied to a function of a single variable，has been usedin two totally differentsenses． sigebraic expression for valnes of the variable lying be－ tween certain limits is different from its algebraical expres－ sion for values of the variable lying between other limits． Sometimes a function of $x, f(x)$ ，is called continnous when， for all valnes of $x$ ，the difference bet ween $f(x)$ and $f(x+h)$ can be made smahler than any assignable quantity by suf－ ciently diminishing $h$ ，and mine contrary case discon－ it will be convenfent to consider it as discontine of according to the second definition．
discontinuously（dis－kon－tin＇ū－us－li），adv．In a discontinuous manner；with discontinuity．

The figure－discs must be driven discontinuously．
Sir E．Beckett，Clocks and Watches，p． 14

1652
isconveniencet（dis－kon－vē＇niens），n．［ME． ，OF．desconvenance， F ．discon－ $\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．Pr． disconvencnza，sconvenienza，sconvencnza，く LL disconvenicntia，disagreement，く L．disconveni $c n(t-) s$, ppr．of disconvenire，disagreo：see dis convenicnt．］Inconvenience；incongruity；dis－ agreement．
A necessary disconvenience，where anything is allowe
Conerb，Alcomasus，p．
disconvenient（dis－kon－vénient），$a \cdot[=\mathrm{F}$ disconvenient（16th cent．），disconvenant $=\mathrm{Pr}$ desconvinent $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg．desconvenicnte $=\mathrm{It}$ ．dis conveniente，sconveniente，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．discanvenicn $(t-) s$ ， ppr．of disconvenire，disagree，$\langle$ dis－priv．+ con－ venire，agrec，be convenient：see dis－and con－ vcnient．］Inconvenient；incongruous．
Contlnual drinking is most convenient to the distemper of an hylropick body，though most disconvenient to its

Discophora（dis－kof＇ō－rä̈），n．pl．［NL．，neut． pl．of discophorus：see discophorous．］1．The discoidal hydro－ zoans，a subelass of Hydrazoa comprising most of the organisms known as jelly fishes，sea－jel－ lies，or sea－net tles．The Iatter name is givell then
from the power they possess，like othe hydrozoans，ofsting inghy means of their thread－cells．The liydrosono consists of a aingle dimbrella like disk by the
rhythnical contrac tion of which the creature swims，and creature swims，and which hangs a single polypite or digestive individual，or，less frequently，several They are free－s wim ming oceanic ani mals，whose body
consists of such soft colatiuous suhb－ men weighing sev eral pound sev many grains．The alive weighs when dried hardly as the ususl sense of that term，and are also called Veduse Ephyromedusce，and Acraspeda．They have been divided into Calycozoa（1ncernarians），Rhizostomer，and Mono． stomen．The terne Discophorat is also restricted to the last two of these，exclnding the Lucernarida．Thus，by Clans，the Discophora are made a sinborder of Seyphome－ disk－shaper syymous with Acruspeda，and characterized as at least 8 submarginal the margin of the disk ocular lobes，and 4 great cavities in the umbrella for the gen－ erative organs．In this strict sense the Discophora cor－ respond to the Discomedusce（which see）．For several The binary division of the Hydrozoa was established correspond to the Scyphomeduss whilst his Discophore corregpond to the scyphomeduse，whilst his Discophoree point to distinetions which are not valid．In 1853 Kolliker used the term Discophora for the Scyphomeduse alone，an illegitinate limitation of the term which was followed by Loutis Agassiz in 1860．Nicholson has used the term in a reverse sense for a heterogeneons assemblage of those medusse not classified by Huxley as Lancernaride，nor yet nse of the term adds to the existing confusion，and renders its alandonment necessary．．．The term Discophora is used by Claus for the Discomeduse

Encye．Brit．，XII． 656.
2．An order of suctorial worms，the leeches： so called from their sucking－disks．See IFiru－ dinea．
Discophoræ（dis－kof＇ọ－rē），n．pl．［NL．，fem． pl．of discophorus：see discophorous．］Same as Discophora．－Discophore cryptocarpm ，a term ap－ plied by Eschscholtz to those hydrozoans now called IIy－ term applied by Eschscholtz to those hydrozoans now called Scyphomedusse（which see）．
discophoran（dis－kof＇ọ－ran），a．and n．［＜Dis－ cophora $+-a n$ ．］I．a．Pertaining to or having the characters of the Discophora．
II．n．One of the Discophora．
discophore（dis＇kō－för），$n$ ．One of the Disco－ phora．Huxley．
discophorous（dis－kof＇ō－rus），a．［＜NL．disco－ phorus，＜Gr．doкoф opos，bringing the discus （bearing a disk），＜бíкоธ，a discus，disk，+ －$\phi \rho \circ$ ， ＜$ф є \varepsilon \varepsilon \nu ~=~ E . ~ b c a r ~ 1.] ~ 1 . ~ P r o v i d e d ~ w i t h ~ a ~ g e l a t i-~$ nous bell or disk，as a discophoran；specifically， of or pertaining to the Discophara（def．1）．－2．
discordance
In Annclida，having a sucking－disk，as a leech； specifically，of or pertaining to the Discopihora （def．2）．
discoplacenta（dis＂kō－plā－sen＇tä̈），n．；pl．dis－ coplacentee（－tē）．［NL．，くGr．diöкоя，a disk，＋ NL．placenta，q．v．］Adiscoid placeuta．See placenta．
discoplacental（dis＂kọ－plạ－sen＇tąl），a．［＜NT． discoplacentalis，＜discoplacenta，q．v．］Having a discoid deciduate placenta：as，a discoplacen－ tal order of mammals．
Discoplacentalia（dis＂kộ－plā－sen－tā＇li－ie．），n．pl． ［NL．，neut．pl．of discoplacentalis：see disco－ placental．］Those deciduate mammals in which the placenta is discoidal，as contrasted with Zonoplacentalia．The group includes the ro－ dents，some edentates，the insectivores，bats， lemurs，monkeys，and man．
discopodium（dis－kō－pō＇di－um），n．；pl．discopo－ dia（－ï）．［NL．，＜Gr．dioкоs，a quoit，disk，+ тoús $(\pi$（Tod－$)=$ E．foot．$]$ In bot．，the foot or stalk on which some kinds of disks are elevated．
Discoporella（dis＂kō－pộ－rel＇ï̀），n．［NL．，＜Gr． díкos，a disk，＋тб́pos，a passage，pore．］The typical genus of the family Discoporellidue．
Discoporellidæ（dis＂kō－pọ－rel＇i－dề），n．pl．［NL． ＜Discoporella＋－ida．］A family of chilosto matous polyzoans，typified by the genus Dis coporella．They have the zoiocciun discoid，semetimes confluent，adnate or stipitate，the cells distinct or elose－ ly conna
discord（dis＇kôrd），n．［＜ME．cliscord，dcscord， $\left\langle\mathrm{OF}^{\prime}\right.$ ．descordc， $\mathbf{F}$ ．discor ${ }^{2}=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．descort，late discord $=$ Sp．Pg．discordia $=\mathrm{It}$ ．discordia，scar dia，く L．discordia，discord，く discors（discord－）， disagreeing，at variance，inharmonious，く dis－ apart，$+\operatorname{cor}(\operatorname{cord}-)=$ E．heart．Cf．accord concord．］1．Want of concord or harmony between persons or things；disagreement of relations；especially，as applied to persons， difference of opinions；variance；opposition； contontion；strife；any disagrecment which produces passiou，contest，disputes，litigation， or war．

And so trowed the Jewes for to have Pes when Cris as ded；For thei seyd that he made Discord and Stri All nature is but art，unknown to thee；

All pature is but art，minnown to thee；
All discord，harmony not understood．
Pope，Essay on Blan，1． 291
Peace to arise out of miversal discord fomented in all 2．In music：（a）The combination of two tones that are inharmonious with each other，or in－ conclusive in combined effect；a dissonance．
Discord is ．．．due partly to beats，partly to difflculty in identifying pitch．A．Daniell，Prin，of Physics，p．425 （b）The interval between two such tones；any interval not a unison，octave，perfect fifth，per－ fect fourth，major or minor third，or major or minor sixth．In medieval music all but the first three of the above intervals were at first re－ garded as discords．（c）Fither of the two tones forming snch an interval．（d）A chord con－ taining such intervals．See dissanance．
Why rnshed the dizcords in，but that harmony should be prized？

Erouning，Abt Yogler：
Hence－3．Any confused noise；a mingling or clashing of sounds；a harsh clang or uproar．

## Arms on armour clashing brayd

Horrible discord．Milton，P．L．，vi． 209.
Apple of discord．See apple．＝Syn．1．Discordance， discord（dis－korrd＇），v．i．［＜OF．descorder，dis－ corder， F. discorder $=$ Pr．descordar $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ． discordar $=$ It．discordare，scordare,$\langle\mathrm{L}$. discor－ dare，disagree，＜discors，disagrceing：see dis－ cord，n．］1．To disagree；jar；clash．－2．To be discordant or dissonant．
Sounds do disturb and alter the one the other，．．．the one jarring and discording with the other，and making a
discordablet（dis－kôr＇da－bl），（t．［ME．，＜OF． lcscordable，discordable，＜L．discordabilis，dis－ cordant，〈discordare，disagree：see discord，v．］ Discordant．Gower．
What discordable eanse hath to rent，and vnioined the byndyng or the aliaunce of thynges：that is to sain，the
discordance，discordancy（dis－kôr＇dąns，－dąu－ si），n．［＜ME．discordance，＜OF．discordanec， descordance， F ．discordance $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．discordan cia $=\mathrm{It}$ ．discordanza，scordanza，$\leqslant$ MI．discor－ dantia，＜L．discorrlan $(t$－）s，ppr．，discordant：see liscordant．］1．The state of being discordant； disagreement；opposition；inconsistency．
discordance
The diseordanec of these crrors is mistaken for a diseord
of the truchs on which they are severally grafted．
Horaley，Works，III．xxxix．
The most baneful result of such an institution as that
of caste is，that it turna religton．Finto a prinelple of
liviaton and discordancy．Faiths of the Word，p． 27. division and discordaney．
2t．Discord of sound．

Discordant eucr fro armony，
And distoned from melody－
Nom，of the Roze．
discordant（dis－kôr＇dant），a．［＜Mi．descor－ daunt，＜OF．descondänt，discordant， I ．diseor－ dant $=$ Sp．Pg．discordantc $=\mathbf{I}$ ．discordante，scor dante，$<1$. discordan $(t-) s$, ppr．of discordare，dis－ agree：sce discord，$v_{0}$ ．］1．Not harmonionsly related or connected；disagreeing；incongru－ ous；contradictory；being at variance；clash－ ing：as，discordant opinions；discordant rules or principles

But it is greatly discordant
Unto the scholes of Athens
Gover，Cont．Amant．，VII
Discordant opfuinns are reeonclied by being seen to bs wo extremes of one principle．
uch dixcordant effect Inch，Essays，Ist ser．，p． 280 armonions leauty as of Incongruous excelience sind allots when Tallots when matched againat the quarrelling scene of
Somerset and York．Swinburne，Shakeapesre，p．34． nerset and York．
Colours which are chromaticslly closely related to one snother，such as green and yellow，are diseordant when they arg arranged so that there is an abrupt transition 2．Opposito ；contrary；j1ot coincident：as， the discordant attractions of comets or of dif－ ferent planets．－3．Inharmonious；dissonant； harsh，grating，or disngreeable to the ear．

War，with discordant Notes and jarring Noise，
The liarmony of Pesce deatroyz．
congrete，IIymn to Harnony．
Lsindor was never msstered by his period，thougin atill in harmony with it；in short，he was not a discordant，but discordantly（dis－kôr＇dant－li），adv．In a dis－ cordant manner．
If they be discortantly tuncd，though each of them atruck apart would yjeld a pleasing sound，yet heing
struck together they make but a harsh and troublesone struck together they make but a harsh and troubleaone
discordantness（dis－kôr＇dạnt－nes），$n$ ．Diseor－ dance．［Rare．］
discordedt（dis－kôr＇ded），a．［ $<$ discarl + eer ${ }^{2}$ ．］ At variance；disagreeing．

Discorded friends aton＇d，men and their wjves．
Middicton，Anything for a Qujet Vile，v．－
discordful $\uparrow$（dis－kôrd＇ful），a．［＜discord + －ful，1．］Quarrelsome；contentious．

But Blandamour，full of valuglorious sprigit， And rather atird by his dixcoralyuly Upon them gladly would have prov＇d his night．
discordoust（dis＇kôr－dus），a．$[<$ discord + －ous． Cf．OF．descordieus，discordienx，$\langle\mathrm{L}$. discordiosus， ＜discorllia，diseord．］Discordant；dissonant．

Then crept in pride，and peeviah covetiae，
Bp．Ilall，Sntirea，Hi． 1.
discorporate（dis－kôr＇pō－rạ̀t），a．［＜dis－priv． + corporate，a．］1．Divested of the body； tisembodied．［Rare．］
Instead of the seven corporate selfigh apirits，wa have
the four and twenty millions of discorporate selfish． the four and twenty millions of discorporate selfish．
Carlyte，Misc．，III． 2†．Deprived of corporate privileges．
discorporate（dis－kôr＇pō－rāt），v．t．To deprive of corporate privileges．
discorrespondentf（dis－kor－es－pon＇dent），a．［＜ dis－priv．+ correspondent．］Lacking corre－ spondence or congruity．

It would be discorrespondent In respect of God．
$W$ ．Montague，Devoute Essays， 11.
W．Montague，Devoute Essays，11．vii．§ 3 ．
discostate（dis－kos＇tāt），a．［［ L．dis－，apart， ＋costa，rib：seo costate．］In bot．，having ra－ diately divergent ribs：applied to leaves，ete．
Discostomata（dis－kō－stō＇m？－t⿱艹⿱丷丅犬），n．$p l$ ．［NL．，
 villo Kent＇s elassification，one of four classes of Irotozoct，containing the sponges and collar－ bearing monads，or Spongida and Choanoflagel－ latir．so called from the characteristic diseoidal configuration of the introceptive area：con－ trasted with Pantostomata，Eustomata，and Poly－ stomata．It is divlded by this anthor into twa gections： the Discostommta gymnozoida，which ara the ordinary col－ and the Discostomala cryptozoida，whici ore the ant ars； sud the Discostomata cryptozoida，whicin are the apongez or spongida．The term Discostomata sarcocrypla is an alter－
discostomatous（dis－kō－stom＇$凡$－tus），a．Per－ taining to or having the characters of the Dis－ costomata．
discounself（dis－koun＇sel），r．t．［＜OF＇．deseon－ seilier，descumseillicr，desconsillier，desconseiller， ete．，＜des－priv．＋eonseillier，cte．，counsel： see dis－and counsel，t．］To dissuade．

By auch good meanes he fifm discounselled
From prosecuting his revenglag rege．
Sjeneer，F．Q．，1II．I．11．
discount（dis＇kount or dis－kount＇），$r$ ．$t$ ．［For－ merly sometimes discompt；＜OF．disconter， descunter，later descompter，reekon off，account back，discount，F．décompter $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．descontar $=$ It．scontare（ef．D．disconteren $=$ G．discontiren $=$ Dan．diskontere $=$ Sw．diskontera $\rangle,\langle$ ML．dis－ computare，deduct，discount，＜L．dis－，away， from，+ computare，reekon，count：see count ${ }^{1}$ ， v．，compute．］1．To reckon off or deduct jn set－ tlement；mako a reduction of：as，to discount 5 per cent．for eash payment of a bill．－2．To leave out of account；disregard．
IIfs appification is to le discounted，as here irrelevant．
3．In finance，to purehase，or pay the amount of in cash，less a certain rate per cent．，as a promissory note，bill of exchange，ete．，to be collected by the discounter or purchaser at ma－ turity：as，to discount a bill or a claim at 7 per cent．Comparo negotiate．
Power to discownt notes imports power to purchase them．Pape tr．Capitol Dank of Topeka， $20 \mathrm{Ksn} 440.$. The first rule，．．．to discount only unexceptionable IIence－4．To make a deduction from；put a reduced estimate or valuation upon；make an allowance for exaggeration or excess in：as， to discount a braggart＇s story；to discount an improbable piece of news．－5．To reckon or act upon in advance；diminish by anticipation the interest，pleasure，etc．，of ；take for granted as going to happen：as，to discount one＇s future prospects；to discount the pleasure of a journey． Speculation as to the political crisis is almost at an end， and the annomncement to be made tomorrow in the Honse of Commons has been already so fuliy discoumeed that it
fs sthorn of mueh of its interest．
Scotsmaz3（newspaper）． 6．In billiards，to allow discount to：as，to dis－ count an inferior player．See discount，n．， 4. discount（dis＇konnt），n．［＝OF．descompte，F． décompte $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．descuento $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．desconto $=\mathrm{It}$ ． sconto，formerly disconto（ $>$ D．G．disconto $=$ Dan． diskonto $=$ Sw．diskont $\rangle,\langle$ ML．discomputus，dis－ comnt；from the verb：see discount，$v$.$] 1．An$ allowance or deduction，generally of so much per ecnt．，made for prepayment or for prompt payment of a bill or account；a sum deduct－ ed，in consideration of cash payment，from the price of a thing usually sold on credit；any deduction from the customary price，or from a sum due or to be due at a future time．－2．In finance，the rate per ecnt．deducted from the face value of a promissory note，bill of ex－ change，etc．，when purchasing the privilege of collecting its amount at maturity．Bank discount is ample intereat paid in advance，and reckoned，not on the note or bill．This is the method recognized in lusi－ ness and ia law．True discount is a tecinical tern for the aum which would，if invested at the sama rate，amount to the interest on the lace vajue of the note or blii when due：thus， 85 fa the bank discount at the rate of 5 per cent，on a hill drawn at twelve months for 8100 ；while 84.7010 is tho true discount，hecsuse that aum it lnvested True discount maybe tound by of \＆year amount to 85 ． 8 bill or note by the rate of discount and dividing by 100 increased by the rate；while bank discount is compnted in the ssme manner as aimple interest．
3．The act of discounting：as，a noto is lodged in the bank for discount；the banks liave sus－ pended discounts．－4．In billiards，an allowance made by a superior to an inferior player of a deduction of one count from his string for every count made by the latter．A double disconent de－ duets two counts for one；thres diecounts，three；snd so on 1 p to the grani discount，which deprives the player colnts whenever opponent（clves the odds）of sill prior discount，below par；hence，in low esteem；in disfavor． Originality，vigour，courage，straightforwardness are ex cllent tbings，but they are at a discount in the market．
Discount day，the specifled day of the week on which a iscountablo（lis

+ －able．］That + －able．］That inay be discounted：as，cer－ tain forms are necessary to render notes dis－ countable at a bank．
discount－broker（dis＇kount－bro ${ }^{-8} k e ̊$ ），n．One who eashes notes or bills of exchange at a dis－ count，and makes advances on securities．
discountenance（dis－koun＇te－nąns），$r$ ．$t$ ；pret． ［＜OF．descontenancer，F．décontenaneer，abash，


## discouragement

put ont of countenance，＜des－priv．＋contc－ anme，conntenance：seo dis－and counteranee v．］ $1 \nmid$ ．To put out of conntenance；put to shame ；abash．
This hasth discountenanced our scholaris most richly．
13．Jon＊on，Cynthis＇a Revale，v．－
An infant grace is soom dsshed and dixeounteranced． mprudent conduct．
Iner．Taylor，Holy Dying，v．
J．
Jend The hermit was somewhat disconentenanced by this ob ． 2．To set the countenanco against；show dis－ approbation of；lenee，to discourage，cheek， or restrain：as，to riscountcnance the use of wine；to discountenance the frivolities of the age．
Unwilling they were to discomentenance any man who was willing to serve them．Clareulon，Great Rebellion． Be careful to dizcountenance in chifidren anything tha looka llks race and furious anger． Now the more obvions and motest way of discounte－ nancing evit is by silence，and by separating from it．
．II．Necoman，Parochial Sermons，L． 157
discountenance（dis－koun＇te－nans），$n$ ．［＜OF descontenance， $\mathfrak{l}$ ．décontenanee ；from the verb．］ Cold treatment；unfavorable aspect；unfriend ly regard；disapprobation；whatever tends to cheek or discourage．
Ife thonght a little discountenancy on those persons discountenancer（dis－koun＇te－11an－sèr），n．Oue who discountenances；one who refuses to coun－ tenance，encourage，or support．
scandale and murmur against tite kins，and his governe ment；tax hig lifin for a great taxer of his people，and dir－
counteruacer of his nobifitic． discounter（dis＇koun－ter），$n^{\prime}$ ．One who dis－ counts；speeifically，one who buys mercantile paper at a discount．
In order to gorge the whole gang of usurers，pediars， ［have they not）starved the jeon of their Cinistian Hocks， and their own hrother pastorg？

Burke，Toas Stember of the National Assemily．
discourage（dis－kur＇āj），$\tau$ ；pret，and pp．dis－ couraged，ppr．discouraging．［＜ME．discou－ ragen，＜OF＇，descoragier，descourager， $\mathbf{F}$ ．décon－ rager（ $=$ It．scoraggiare，scoraggire），dishearten， ＜des－priv．+ corajier，couragier，encourage see dis－and courage，$v$ ．，and cf．encourage．］I． trans．1．To deprive of，or canse to lose，courage dishearten；depress in spirit；deject；dispirit． Fathera，provoka not your chitdren to alnger，lest they
Col．iji， 21
When wa legin to seek God in earneat，we are apt，not only to be hunhted（wilich we oughit to bee），but to be dif． in spite of alif the sssistances of Gori＇s grace．

J．11．Necman，＇arochial Nermons，i． 232
2．To lessen or repress conrage for；obstruct by opposition or difficulty；dissuade or hinder from：as，to eliscourage emigration；jll success discourages effort；low prices diseourage indus－ try．
In our return，when I atald some time aahore，the boat－ men cat down a tree；some labourers mear spoke to then not to do it，and 1 likewise discourag＇d it．

## The aposte ．．．discourages too unreasonable a pre－

 umption． Rogers．If revelation apeaks on the subject of the ortgin of evii， ape dogmatisna and temerity．
Incoulay，sadler＇s Ref．Refinted．
II．$\dagger$ intrans．To lose courage．
Becanse that poore Churche shulde not utterly diseon－ taken her to lifia spowse．

Focceyon of Johan Bate， 1588 （Harl．Mtisc．，VI．48）． discourage（dis－kur＇äj），n．［＜discourage，r．］ Want of courage，cowardice．
There undoubtediy is grievous dircourage and peril of conscience；forammuch as they omit oftentimes their
duties and oftices．Sir T．Elyot，The Governour，fol， 209. discouragement（dis－kur＇äj$j$－ment），n．［ $<~ O F$ ． descouragement， F ．decouragement $=\mathrm{It}$ ．disco－ raggiamento，scoraggiamento；as discourage + －ment．］1．The act of discouraging；the act of deterring or dissuading from an undertaking．

Over－great discouragement might make them desperate．
2．The state of being discouraged；depression of spirit with regard to action or effort．
The Czar was walking up and down that private walk of his in the liftle garden st the back of his quarters，his head dropping on hia breast，hila shoul
attitude eloquent of discouragement．

Arch．Forbes，Souvenirs of some Continenis，p．131． 3．That which discourages；that which deters or tends to deter from an undertaking or from a course of conduct．

## discouragement

The books read at achools and colleges are full of in－ citements to virtue and discouragements from vice．Swift． The steddy course of a virtnons and religious life， Tisting all the temptations of the world overcoraing all iminties，and persevering to the end under all discou－ clarke，Worka，II．S． ＝Syn．1．Dissuasion．－2．Dejection，hopeleasness．－3．

One who presses the courager 2 Ono who discourages discountenances，or deters：as，a discourager of or from marriage．

Those discouragers and alaters of elevated love．
Dryden，The Assignation，
discouraging（dis－kur＇ā－jing），p．a．［Ppr．of discourage，v．］Tending to dishearten or to depress the courage；disheartening：as，dis－ couraging prospects．
discouragingly（dis－kur＇ā－jing－li），$a d v$ ．In a discouraging manner
discourse（dis－kōrs＇），$n . \quad[<\mathrm{ME}$. discoursc $=\mathrm{D}$ ． G．discours＝Dan．Sw．dishurs，$\langle$ OF．discours， F．discours $=$ Sp．Pg．discurso $=\mathrm{It}$ ．discorso， discourse，$\langle$ L．discursus，a running to and fro， a running about，a pace，gait，LL．a discourse， conversation，ML．also reasoning，the reason－ ing faculty，＜discurrere，pp．discursus，run to and fro，run through or over，hasten，LL．go over a subject，speak at length of，discourse of （ $>$ It．discorrere $=$ Sp．discurrir $=$ Pg．discorrer $=$ F．discourir，discourse），くdis－，away，in dif－ ferent directions，+ currere，run：see current and ef．course ${ }^{1}$ ，concourse．Hence discursive， etc．］1．A running over a subject in speech； hence，a communication of thoughts by words； expression of ideas；mutual intercourse；talk； conversation．
Rich she shall be，．．of good discourse，an excellent musician，and her hair shall be of what colour it please
God． His wisdom was greate，and judgment most acute． solid discourse，affable，humble，and in nothing affected． Eoelyn，Diary（1623），p． 4.
The vanquished party with the victors joined，
mryden．
You shall have very useful and cheering discourse at aeveral times with two several men，but let all three of you come together，and you shall not have one new and
hearty word．
Emerson，Essays，lst aer．，p． 189. 2．A running over in the mind of premises and deducing of conclusions；the exercise of，or an act of exercising，the logical or reasoning facul－ ty ；hence，the power of leasoning from prem－ ises；rationality．

Sure，he that made us with anch large discourse，
looking before，and after，gave us not
That capability and godlike reason
To fust in us unns＇d．Shak．，Hamlet，iv． 4 Reason is her［the soul＇s］being，
Discursive or inturtive：discourse
I oftest yours，the latter most is ours．
Milton，P．L．，v． 488
Our modern philosophers have too much exalted the faculties of our couls when they lave maintained that by their force mankind haa been able to find out that there call God；that praise and prayer are his due worship and the rest of those dedncements，which $I$ am confident are the remote effects of revelation，and unattainable by our discourse．Dryden，Religio Laici，Pret．
Discourse indicates the operation of comparison，the running backwards and forwards between the characters and notes of objects；this term may，therefore，be prop－ erly applied to the elaborative faculty in general．The terms discourse and discursus are，however，often，nay generally，used for the reasoning process，atrictly con－
aldered．
3．A formal discussion or treatment of a sub ject；a dissertation，treatiso，homily，sormon， or the like：as，the discourse of Plutarch on garrulity，of Cicero on old age；an eloquent discourse．$-4 \dagger$ ．Debate；contention；strife．

## The villaine

Himselfe addrest unto this new debate，
And with his club him all about so bliat，
That he which way to turne him acarcely wlat．
At last the caytive，after long discourse，
When all his strokes be gaw avoy ded quite
Resolved in one t＇assemble all his force．
Spenser，F．Q．，VI．viii． 14
［In this passage the editors usually but erroneously give discourse a literal aense，＇a running about，hence a shift－ 58 gromnd．
5t．Intercourse；dealing；transaction．Beau．
and FI． and Fl ．
discourse（dis－kōrs＇），v．；pret．and pp．discoursed， ppr，discoursing．［＜discourse，n．］I．intrans． 1．To hold discourse ；communicate thoughts or ideas orally，especially in a formal manner treat in a set manner；hold forth；expatiate ； converse：as，to discourse on the properties of the circle；the preacher discoursed on the nature and effect of faith．

## 1654

Thu．How likes she my discourse？
Pro．Ill，when you talk of war．
Thu．Bnt well，when I discourse of love and peace？ Nay，good my lord，ait atfll；I＇ll promise peace，

Beau；and lilo．，Woman－Hater，Iil．1．
He hat always in his honse doctors and masters，wlth Whom he discoursed concerning the knowledge and the
booka he gtudled．
2．To treat of or discuss a subject in a formal manner in writing．
The general maxims we are discoursing of are not known
o children，jdiots，and a great part of mankind．Locke．
3t．To narrate；give a relation；tell．
Or by what means got＇at thon to be released？
Discourse， 1 prithee，on this turret＇s top
4．To reason；argue from premises to conse quences．

Nor can the sonle discourse or judge of aught
But what the aense collecta and home doth bring；
And yet the power of her discoursing thonght，
From these collections，Is a divers thing．
Trans． 1 ．To treat of

## nd hear go with us into the abbey here，

Shak．，C．of E．，v． 1.
Medicines and cures were first found out，and then nfter
the reasons and causes were discoursed．
bacon，Advancement of Learning，1i． 210.
Some of them discoursing their travel8，and of their te－ dious captivity in the Turk＇s galleya．
2．To utter or give forth．
Give it［the pipe］breath with your mouth，and it will shak．，Ilamlet，iil． 2. 3†．To talk or confer with．

I have spoken to my brother，who is the patron，to dis－
Evelyn．
Evelyn．
I have discoursed aeveral Men that were in that Expe－ dition，and if I mlatake not，Captain Sharp was one of hem

Dampier，Voyages，I． 129.
I wakcd him，and would discourse him．
Walpole，Letters，II．156．
discourselesst（dis－körs＇les），$a$ ．［＜discourse + －less．］Without discourse or reason．
To nttempt things whence rather harm may after result unto us then good is the part of rash and discourseless discourser（dis－kōr＇sér），n．1．One who dis－ courses；a speaker；a haranguer．

A civiler discourser I ne＇er talk＇d with．
Fletcher，The Pilgrim，iil． 7.
2t．A writer of a treatise or dissertation．
The IIistorian makes himself a Discourser for profl； and an Orator，yea，a Poet sometimes，for ornanent．
discoursing $\dagger($ dis－kōr＇sing）$, a, \quad[<$ discourse +
－ing ${ }^{2}$ ．］Wandering；incoherent；discursive．
A factious hart，a discoursing head．
Ascham，The Scholemaster，p． 78.
We，through madness，
Frame atrange conceita in our discoursing braing．
discoursive $\dagger$（dis－kōr＇siv），a．［＜discourse + －ive，after discursive，q．v．］1．Discursive．－2． Containing dialogue or conversation；interloc－ utory．
The epic is ．．．interlaced with dialogue or discoursive
3．Conversable；communicative．
He fonnd him a complaisant man，very Iree and dis－
discourteous（dis－kér＇tē－us），$a$ ．［＜OF．des－ courtois，F．discourtois $(=$ Sp．descortés $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ． descortez＝It．discortese，scortese），＜des－priv． ＋courtois，courteous：see dis－and courteous．］ Wanting in courtesy；uncivil；rude．
He resolved to unhorse the flrat discourteous knight．
discourteously（dis－kér＇tē－us－li），adv．In a rude or uncivil manner；with incivility．
Duke．What，is Signior Veterano fall＇n asleep，and at the recitation of such verses！．
Pet．Has he wrong＇d meso discourteously？I＇ll be re－ veng＇d，by Phœbns！Marmion，The Antiquary，iv．I．
discourteousness（dis－kèr＇tẹ－us－nes），n．In－ civility；discourtesy．Bailey， 1727.
discourtesy（dis－kèr＇te－si），n．；pl．discourtesies （－siz）．［＜OF．discourtoisic，F．discourtoisie（ $=$ Sp．descortesia $=$ Pg．descortezia $=\mathrm{It}$ ．discorte－ sia，scortesia），（ descourtois，discourteous：see discourtcous，and ef．courtesy．］1．Incivility； rudeness of behavior or language；ill manners．

Be calm in arguing；for flercenease makes
G．IIerbert，Clureh loorch．

## discover

2．An act of disrespect or incivility．
Proclamation was made，none vpon paine of death to Quoted In Capt．John Smith＇s True Travela，I． 167. Lancelot knew that she was looking at hirm， And yet he glanced not up，nor waved his hand， And yet he glanced not up，nor waved had
Nor bad tarewell，but sadly rode away． This was the one discourtesy that he uaed．
discourtshipt（dis－kōrt＇ship），u．［＜dis－priv．＋ courtship．］Want of respect；discourtesy．
Monaieur，we must not so much betray ouraelves to discourlship，as to auffer you to be longer unsaluted． B．Jonson，Cyuthia＇s Revela，v． 2.
discous（dis＇kus），a．［＜disc，disk，+ －ous．］ Disk－shaped；discoid．See discoid．
discovenant（dis－kuv＇e－nant），v．t．［＜dis－ priv．＋covenant．］To dissolve covenant with． Craig．
discover（dis－kuv＇èr），v．［〈 ME．discoveren， diskoceren，descuveren，also diskeveren（＞mod． E．dial．dishiver），and contr．discurcn，deseuren （see discure），＜OF．descovrir，descuvrir，des－ cowterir，F．découvrir＝Pr．descobrir，descubrir $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．descubrir $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．descobrir $=\mathrm{It}$ ．discoprire， discorrire，scoprire，scovrire，〈ML．discooperire， discover，reveal，＜L．dis－priv．+ cooperire， cover：see cover ${ }^{\text {I }}$ ，v．］I．trans．1t．To uncover； lay open to view；disclose；make visible；hence， to show．
Than sholde ye hane sey shotte of arowes and quarellea fle ao thikke that noon durate discouer his heed．

Pan ．．．dibcovered her to the reat．

## Bacon，Fable of Pan．

Go，draw aside the curtains，and discover
Shak．，M．of V．，ii． 7.
The voice of the Lord maketh the hinds to calve，and dis－ coverelh the forests［reviaed version，＂strippeth the forests bare＂］．Pa．xxix． 9.
The opening of the Earth ahall discooer confured and
2．To exhibit；allow to be seen and known； act so as to manifest（unconsciously or unin－ teutionally）；betray：as，to diseover a generous spirit；he discovercd great confusion．［Ar－ chaic．］
O，I ahall discover myaelf！I tremble ao nulike a sol der．Sheridan（？），The Camp，ii．3． 1 think the lady discovered both generosity and a just way of thinking，in this rebuke which ahe gave her lover It was inevitable that time should discover the differ－ nces between characters and Intellecta ao unlike．
3．To make known by speech；tell；reveal．
Then，Joan，discover thine infirmity；
That warranteth by law to he thy privilege．
Shak．， 1 IIen．VI．，v． 4.
I find lim in great anxicty，though he will not discover It，in the busineas of the proceedings of Parliament．
Pepys，Diary，III． 390
4．To gain a sight of，especially for the first time or after a period of concealment；espy： as，land was discorered on the lee bow．
When we had discovered Cyprua，we left it on the left Hence－5．To gain the first knowledge of ；find out，as something that was before entirely un－ known，either to mem in general，to the finder， or to persons concerned：as，Columbus discov ered the new world；Newton discovered the law of gravitation；we often discover our inistakes when too late．
Marchants \＆trauellera，who by late nanigationa haue urueyed the whole world，and discouered large countrie and atrange peoples wild and aavage．
puttenham，Arte of Eng．Poeale，p． 7.
Crimea of the most irightful kind had been discooered； others were auspected．Macaulay，Nugent＇a Hampden． 64．To explore；bring to light by examiuation． In the mean time，we had sent men to discover Merri－ mack，and found some part of it above Penkook to lie more northerly than forty－three and a half．

I＇inthrop，Hist．New England，I． 365.
7†．To cause to cease to be a covering；make to be no longer a cover．

For the greatness of thy iniquity are thy aklrita discov－ $=$ Syn．3．To communicate，impart．－4．To deacry，dis－ cern，behold．－5．Discover，Invent，agree in algnifying to find out；but we discooer what already exlats，though to discover the applicability of steam to the purposes of lo comotion，and to invent the machinery necessary to uae steam for these ends．（See invention．）Some things are of 80 mixed a character that either word may be npplied to them．
A great poet inoents nothing，but seems rather to re－ discover the world about him，and his penetrating vision gives to things of daily encounter aomething of the atrange－ ness of new creation

Lowell，Among my Books，1st ser．，p． 203.

## discover

The great jurist is higher far than the lawyer; as Watt, who invented the ateam-engine, is higher than the jour neyman who feeds its flres and pours oil upon its irritated II. $\dagger$ intrans. 1. To uneover; unmask one's self.
Phat. Whecover quickiy.
Fidl. Why, will you make yourseif known, my lord?
2. To explore.

Voon all those relstions and indnceusents, sir Walter Raleigh, a noble Gentleman, and ticn in great eateeme ndertooke to send to diccover to the Sonthward.

Quoted in Capt. John Sinith's True Travels, I. 80
discoverability (dis-kuveder-ail'j-ti), $n_{\text {. }}$ [< discoverable: see -bility.] The quality of being diseoverable, Carlyle.
discoverable (dis-kuv'er-a-bl), $a$. [< discover + -able.] Capable of bcing diseovered; that may be brought to light, seen, or exposed to view; that may be found out or made known.

Nothing discoverable in the lnnar surface is ever covered Biuch truth, discoverable even at the preaent stage of hunan innprovement, as we have every reason to think,
remains andiscovered.
Everelt, Orations, I. 276 . discoverer (dis-kuv'êr-èr), n. [<discover + -er¹. Cf. $\mathrm{F}^{\prime}$. découvreur $=\mathrm{Sp}$. descubridor $=\mathrm{Pg}$. descobridor $=\mathrm{It}$. discopritore, discovritore, scopritore.] 1. One who diseovers; one who finds out or first comes to the knowledge of something.
Those ways, thro which the discoverers and aearchers of the land had formerly pass'd.

都eigh, Hist. World, 11. v. \& 3.
2†. One who uncovers, reveals, or makes known; an informer.
All over Ireland the trade of tha Disoverer now rose Into prominence. Under pretence of tmproving the kfug's revenus, these persons received commissionsof inquiry into defectiva tities, sud obtanined confiscations and grants at 3†. A scout; an explorer.

Send discoverers forth,
To know the numbers of our enentes.
discovert (dis-kuv'ert), a. [< ME. discovert, < OF. descovert, desconvert, F découvert $=\mathrm{Sp}$. (obs.) descubierto $=\mathrm{Pg}$. descoberto $=\mathrm{It}$. discoperto, discoverto, scoperto, scoverto, く ML. discoopertus, uncovered, pp. of discooperire, uneover, discover: see discover.] 1t. Uncovered; un-protected.-2†. Revealed; shown forth.

And if youre grace to ma be Discouerte.
Political Poems, ctc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 65. 3. In law, not covert; not within the bonds of matrimony: applied either to a woman who has never been married or to a widow
discovert (dis-kuv'èrt), n. [ME. discovert, < OH. descovert, descouvert, m., also descoverte, descouverte, F. découverte, opening, discovery, exposed position or condition, < descovert, pp.: see discovert, a. Cf. covert, n.] An exposed or uncovered condition or position.

An idel man iallke tos place that hath no wallea; thereas deviles insy .. . shoot at hin st discoverte by temptation oll every side. Chaucer, Parson's Tale.
But er tha kynge myght his ahelde reconer, the catte aesed hym at discouert be the sholdres.

## amot him in the discoverle

Aliagunder amot him in the disco Fasta by the chyne bous.

King Alisaunder (Weber'n Metr. Rom.), L. 7417.
discoverture (dis-kuv'êr-tūr), n. [< OF. descoverture, descomverture, $\mathbf{F}$. decouverture ( $=\mathrm{Pg}$. descobertura $=$ It. scopertura, scovertura), uncovering, < lescovrir, diseover. In Es. in technieal sense; ef. coverture.] In law, the state of being frce from coverture; freedom of a woman from the coverture of a husband.
discovery (dis-kuv'er-i), n. ; pl. discorerics (-iz). [ < discover + -y. The ME. word was descuvering, i. e., discovering. Cf. OF. descouverte, F . décou:erte (see discovert, n.) ; OF. descouvrement, $\mathrm{F}^{\text {. }}$ décowvrement, discovery.] 1. The aet of disclosing to view. -2. The act of revealing; a making known; a declaration; diselosure: as, a bankrupt is bound to make a full discotery of his estate and effects. [Archaic oxcept in legal use.]

## She dares not thereof make discovery, <br> Lest he shonld hold it her own gross almse, <br> Ere she with blood had staind her stain'd excuse.

Then covenant and take oath
To nuy discovery.
Chapman.
The Wenkness of which Adsm here gives such distant diseoreries brings about that fatai Event which is the Sub-
ject of the Poen.
Addison, Spectator, No. 345 .
3. The act of gaining sight of; the act of espying: as, the discovery of land after a voyage. -4. The aet of finding out or of bringing to knowledge what was unknown ; first knowledge of anything.

## Ilarvey's discovery of the circaistion of the blood. Sir W. IIamil

## Territory extended by a brilliant career of diccovery and

 conquest.Prescott.
5. That whiel is discovered, found out, or revealed; that which is first brought to light, seen, or known : as, the properties of the magnet were an important discovery.

Grast and naeful discoveries are sometimes made by ac-
Steele, Tstter, No. 178.
In relizion there have been many discoveries, but (in true religion, 1 mesn) no inventlons. Abp. Trench.
6. In the drama, the unraveling of a plot, or the manner of unfolding the plot or story of a comedy or tragedy.-7. In law, diselosure by a party to an aetion, at the instanee of the other party, as of facts within his memory or of a document within his coutrol. It was formerly a dis. tinguishing feature of the proceedings of a court of chan cery or equity that it conidd compel the defendsnt to make discovery of ail material facts and documents withill his power, while in courts of commons $18 w$ compelifing dis. covery has been introduced only by modern statutes. $8+$. Exploration.
Upon the more exact diseovery thereof, they found it to be no harbour for ships, but only for bosts.
N. Morton, New England's Memorlisi, p. 41.
=Syn. 5. Discovery, Invention. See invention.
discovery-claim (dis-kuv' èr-i-klām), n. In mining, the portion of mining-ground held or claimed by night of discovery, the elaimant being the first to diseover the mineral deposit, lode, or vein on whieh the claim is made. The discoverer and focater of a new lead is, in nost mintng districts, entituled to one extrs claim for discovery. [Cor dinersn mining-region.
discradle ${ }^{\text {crade }}$ (dis-krádl), $v . i . \quad[<$ dis- priv. + cradlc, v.] To eome forth from or as if from a cradle; emerge or originate.

This airy spparition first discradled
Frum Tournay into Portural
Ford, 'rerkin Warbeck, i. 3.
discrase, discrasite (dis'krās, -krạ̃-sit), n. Same as dyscrasite
discredit (dis-kred'it), v. t. [=F. diseréditer décréditer $=\mathrm{It}$. discreditare, screditare $(=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg. desacreditar; ef. accrcdit); as dis- + credit, v. Cf. OF. discreer $=$ Sp. descrecr $=$ Pg. descrer - It. discredere, scredere < ML. descredere, dis-
believe, < L. dis- priv. + cradere, believe: see crcdit.] 1. To disbelieve; givo no eredit to; not to credit or believe: as, the report is dis credited.
While one part of the "wisdom of the world " has been ivvisfon of it is now rejected as resting on jusufficient in nction, ind is now rejected as resting on insufficlent inHons 2. To injure the credit or reputation of; mako less esteemed or honored; fail to do eredit to.

He has discredited my house and board
With his ruda swaggering manners.
B. Jonson, Misgnetick Lady, ili.
He ... least discredits hla travels who retarns the
Syself would work cye dim, and finger lame,
Far liefer than вo much discredit him.
Cennyson, Gersint
3. To deprive of credibility; destroy eonfidence in.

Subatantive evidence is that adduced for the purpose of proving a fset in fssue, as opposed to avidence given for the purpose of discrediting a witness (i. e., showing that he is unwortily of belief or of corroborating his testi-
mony.
Rapalje and Lawrence, Evidence, 812 discredit (dis-kred'it), n. [=F. discrédit $=$ Sp. descrédito $=\mathrm{Pg}$. descredito $=\mathrm{It}$. discredito, scredito; from the verb.] 1. Want of credit or good repute; some degree of disgrace or reproach; disesteem: applied to persons or things: as, frauds that bring manufactures iuto discredit; a transaction mueh to his discredit.
As if it were a discredit for a Gentleman to seeme learned, and to shew him selfe amorons of sny good Art.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 16. 1 think good to deliver it from the diseredits and disgraces which it hath received.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 6.
It is the duty of every Chriatisn to be concerned for the eputation or diecredit his life may bring on his profession.
2. Want of belief, trust, or confidence : disbelief: as, his story is received with discredit. $=$ Syn. 1. Disrepate, dishonor, 11 repute.-2. Distrust,
discreditable (dis-kred'i-ta-bl), a. [< dis- priv. + creditable. Cf. discredit.] Tending to injure

## discrepant

eredit or reputation; disreputable; disgraceful.
He [Rocheater] hal no seruple about employing in seifdefense srtifices as discreditable as those which had isen racauray, Mish Ense, vo
discreditably (dis-kred'i-tạ-bli), adv. In a disereditable manner.
discreditor (dis-kred'i-tor), $n$. One who discredits. [Rare.]
The lifencious discreditors of tuture accounts.
W. Montague, Devoute Esssays, II. III. § 3.
discreet (dis-krēt'), a. [< ME. discret, discrete, discreet $;=\mathrm{D}$. discreet $=\mathrm{G}$. diseret $=\mathrm{Dan}$. Sw. diskret,' $\langle\overline{\mathrm{OF}} . \mathrm{F}$. discret $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg} . \overline{\mathrm{It}}$. discreto, prudent, also distinet, < L. discretus, pp. of discernere, distinguish, diseern: seo discern, and discretc, doublet of disereet.] 1 t. Distinet; distinguishable; diserete. See discrete, the usual spelling in this sense.

The waters fall, with difference diacreet,
Sow soft, now loud, unto the wind did call.
Spenser, F. Q., 11. xII. 71.
2. Wise or judieious in avoiding mistakes or faults, or in selecting the best means to accomplish a purpose; prudent; eireumspect; cautious; wary; uot rash.
It [Engish poetry] is a metricail speacil corracted and reformed by discreet ludgements, and with no lesse cuthning and curiositie then the Greeke and Latine Poesia. Puttentary Arte of Eng. I'oesie, p. 18.
When her [Queen Anne's] Indictment was read, she made anto it so wise sind discreet Answers, hat she seemed fully to clear her aelf of sii Masters laid to her charge.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 283.
It is the discreet msn, not the witty, nur the learned, nor the trave, who gaides the conversation, and gives measures to society.

Addison.
A roon in a sother, discreet family, who would not be sverse to admit a sober, disereet, virtnons, frngnl, regnara good-natured man of a bad cilarscter.

## 3. Civil; polite. [Scoteh.]

I csinn ssy I think it vera discreet o' yon to keep push-
Blacking in before me in that wsy.
discreetly (dis-krêt'li), adv. Prudently; cireumspectly; eautiously; judiciously; with nieo judgment of what is best to be done or omitted.

Poets lose half the praise they sionald have got,
Could it be known what they discreetly blot. fialler, On Hosconnon's Trans, of Horace.
Low hillis over which slender trees are so discreetly scattered that each one is a resting.pllace for a shepherd.
discreetness (dis-krēt'nes), n. The quality of being discreet ; diseretion.

Mirth, sud free mindednesse, stmplicitie,
Patience discreetnesse, sud benifnitie.
Dr. IL. More, Psychathanasis, III. iii. 58.
discrepance (dis-krep'ans or dis'kre-pans), $n$. $[<\mathrm{OF}$. discrepanee $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg. discrepaneia $=\mathrm{It}$. discrepanza, ? L. discrepantia, discordanee, dissimilarity, ( discrepan(t-)s, ppr. of discrepare : see discrepant.] Same as diserepancy. Sir T. Elyot.
discrepancy (dis-krep'an-si or dis'kre-pan-si), n.; pl. discrepancies (-siz). [See discrepance.] Difference; disagrecment; variance or contrariety, especially of faets or sentiments.
Distinguishing s different discrepancy betwixt wit and wiadom.

Ford, Ifonour Triumphant, Iv.
A negative discrepancy arises where one witness passes over in sifience what another witness positively avers. A positive discrepancy arises where one witness explicitly ifirns something which snother witness explry. Ilamilfon.

Sir M. Namiton.
Snch, at Jast, became the discrepancy between him sud hls Cabinet, that he removed the chiee men from office.
Theodore I'arker, Historic Americans, $v$.

At this discrepancy of judgments - masd,
The man took on himself the office, judged.
discrepant (dis-krep'ant or dis'kre-pant), $a$. and $n . \quad[<$ OF. discrepant $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. It. dis crepante, < L. discrepan $(t-) s$, ppr. of discrepare, differ in sound, differ, disagree, $\langle$ dis- apart, + crepare, make a noise, crackle: see crepitate.] I. a. Different; disagreeing; contrary; at variance.

## This time

Is many ages diserepant from thine;
This was the season when desert was stoopt to.
Middleton and Roorley, Worid Tost At Tennis.
As our degrees are in order distant,
repant.
eyucod.
The Author of our being has implanted in us our dis crepant tendencies, for wisa purposes, and they are, in G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., i.

A cognition which may be widely diserepant from the

## discrepant

II. $\quad \pi$. One who disagrees or dissents from another, especially in religions belief; a dissenter.
If you persecute hereties or discrepants, they unite themselves as to a common detence. Jer. Taylor, Worka (ed. 1835), 1I. 335.
discrete (dis-krēt'), a. [Samo as discrect, but directly <L. discretus, distinguished, separated, pp, of discernere, distinguish, separate: soe discern and discreet.] 1. Separatc; distinct from others; individual: opposed to concretc. In logic, discrete terms or suppobitions are such as reter to single individuals. In music, discrete tones are such as are separated by fixed or oby
those of a pianoforte.

## There are two laws discrete, <br> Not reconciled, <br> law for thing <br> Hersonz, Ode to Channing.

A soclety, formed of discrete units, and not laving had its type fixed by inheritance from countless like societies, is much more plastic [than other social organizations].

Its seeming continuity is loroken up into discrete molecules, separated from each other as the stars in the Milky
Way are separated. 2. Consisting of distinct or individual parts; not continnous. Discrete quantity is quantity composed of distinct units, like rational numbers; a system of quantities capable of being in one-to-one correspondence with the seriea of positive, integer numbers. Discrete propartion is a proportion in which the ratio of the first term to the aecond is equal to that of the
3. In med., opposed to confuent: as, discrete ex3. In med., opposed to conflucnt: as, discrete ex-
anthemata. Dunglison.-4. In bot., not coaanthemata. Dunglison.-4. In bot., not coaof parts united by some extrinsic bond of connection. Thus, the notion of "women, sailors, and idiots" is a discrete notion.-6. Discretive; containing exceptions, real or apparent.-Discrete degrees, degrees or atates of existence so differenby no means pass from one to another of them: applied by Swcdenborg to the higher or lower levels of apiritual life, here and hereatter, to which it is possible for differ ently constituted, or in the future life differently devel-
discretet (dis-krēt'), $r . t$. [く L. diseretus, ]p.
of discernere, distinguish : see diserete, $a .$, ind of discernere, distinguish: see diserete, a, , and
discern.] To separate; discontinue. Sir T. Browne.
discretely (dis-krēt'li), adv. In a discrete manner; separately; individnally.

We reflect upon the relation of each human atom to each other human atom, and to the great Giver of jersonalities and to Him, and yet how each is discrepely bart ed to each passably separated from each and from lim.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { meach and from lim. } \\
& \text { S. Larier, The English }
\end{aligned}
$$

, W. barier, He Englin Novel, p.. iscreteness (dis-krēt'nes), $n$. The state of being discrete, separated, or distinet; discontimuity.
On the theory, which he is combating, of absolnte discreteness, every line or distance is divisible into an inflnite
number of parts. $J$. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 126 . The term [inflnite], when translated into experience, expresses the fact of continuity of existence underlying all G. II. Leves, Probs. of Life discretion (dis-kresh'on), n. [<ME. discrecion, discrecioun, discressiön, < OF. discretion, F. diserétion $=\mathrm{Pr}$. diseretio $=\mathrm{Sp}$. discrecion $=\mathrm{Pg}$. discrição $=$ It. discrezionc, discrizione, $\left\langle\right.$ I. $_{\text {. }}$ discretio $(n-)$, a separation, distinction, discernment, < discernere, pp. discretus, discern: see discer $n$ and disereet.] 1 t. Separation; disjunetion.
Wysedome es forgetynge of erthely thynges and thynk. ynge of heuen, with discrecyone of all mene dedys.

Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.
To ahew their \{the Jews'] despictency of the poor Geninles, and to pride themselves in their prerogative and dis.
cretion from them.
J. Mede, Diatriba, p. 191.
2. The quality of being discreet; nice discernment and judgment, directed by circumspection, and primarily regarding one's own conduct; prudence; sagacity; circumspection; wariness; caution.
Thus thei assaide Arthur, and nought cowde fynde in hym but high vertu and grete discrecion. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 106. Is that your Discretion? trust a Woman with hersclf? Congreve, Love for Love, ili. 3.
The happinesa of life depends on our discretion.
Young.
The quality the most necesssery for the execution of any useful enterprise is discretion; by which we carry on a own and to their character, weigh each circumstance of the business we undertake, and employ the sureat and safest means for the attaimment of miny end or purpose. II ume, Prin, of Norala, vi
3. Liberty or power of acting without other control than one's own judgment; independent determination: as, he is left to his own diserction; it is at your diseretion to go or to stay.
You may ballance this Matter in your own Discretion.
The Staff, and all officers about hin, have a general dis cretion to lay on with stich
serve any fcllows pillaging.

Willaging. Russell, Diary in India, II. 309. 4. In law, that part of the jndicial power which depends, not upon the application of rules of law or the determination of questions of strict right, but upon personal judgment to be exercised in view of the circumstances of each case, and which therefore is not usually reviewed by an appellate tribnnal, unless abused. Thus, the question how many witnesses a party may call to testify to one and the same fact rests in discretion, hut the queation whether a particular witness is competent does not.-Age of discretion. See age, 3.- Arbitrary discretion, lisw equitable reasons.-At discretion (a) According to one's own judgment.

Where history gives you a good heroic outline for a play, you may fll up with a little love at your own discretion. (b) At the mercy of an antagonist or enemy Thus, to arrender at discretion is to surrender without terms.
If ahe atays to recelve the attack, ahe ia in danger of be Judicial discretion, that discretion which the parties have a right to require to be exercisen with due fererence discretton mait. full age; hence the time of life when one ahould exercise prudence and sober reflection.
If you have occasion to mention me, let it he by Par. thenizss, for that's the Name 1 have assum'd ever aince I
$=$ Syn. 2. Prudence, Providence, etc. See wisdom and
discretional (dis-kresh'on-al), a. [< discretion + -al.] Of or pertaining to discretion; discretionary.
What is the recurity for a judge's just excrcise of his
discretional powers? Henry Warden had, with the animation proper to the enthusiaatic reformers of the age, transgressed, in the vehcmence of his zeal, the bounds of the discretional lil). discretionally (dis-kresh'on-al-i), adr. At discretion; at will; by choice.
If hour may be used dixcretionally as one or two aylla-
Nares, Elem. of urthoepy, p. so.
discretionarily (dis-kresh'on-ā-ri-li), adv. At discretion. Imp. Dict.
discretionary (dis-kresh'on-ā-rí), cu. [= F. cliscrétionnaire; as discretion $+-a r y^{1}$.] Left to discretion; limited or restrained only by discretion or judgment: as, an ambassador in rested with discrctionary powers (that is, empowered to act according to circumstances).
Wherever a discretionary power is lodged in any set of men over the property of their neighhera, they will abuse
There is, indeed, no power of the government without restriction; not even that which is called the discretion.
ary power of Congress.
Calhoun, Works, 1253
discretive (dis-krétiv), $a . \quad[=\mathrm{OF}$. discretif $=$ It. discretivo, < LLL discretivus, serving to distinguish, < L. discretus, pp. of discernere, dis cern: see discrect and discrete.] 1. Disjunctive; noting separation or opposition: as, a discretive proposition. See below. [Rare.]-2, Sepa rate ; distinet. [Rare or obsolete.]
Ilis transcendental deduction of the categories of critit ism, neither discretive nor exhaustive. 11'. Taylor (1798). Discretive distinction, in logic, a distinction implying opposition as well as difference: as, not a man, but a beasi.- Discretive proposition, in logic, a proposition
wlich expresses some distinction, opposition, or variety, by meanz of but, though, yet, etc. : as, travelers change their climate, but not their temper; Job was patient,
though his grief was great.
Discretive propositions are such wherein various and aecmingly opposite judgments are made, whose variety or distinction is noted by the liarticles whit, though discretively (dis-krétiv-li), adv. In a discretive manner; in a distinct and separate manner. Bp. Richardson.
Man alone (ot the antmal creation) has the inspiration him discretively and everlastingly from the and aparate hinn. $\quad$ G.D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 189 discriment, $n$. [< I. discrimen, a division, separation: see discriminate.] In surg., a bandage used in bleeding from the frontal yein. discriminable (dis-krim'i-na-bl), a. [< L. as if *discriminabilis, < discriminare, discriminate: see discriminate.] That may be discriminated. Bailcy. [Rare or obsolete.]
discriminating
discriminal (dis-krim'i-nal), a. [< LLL. discriminalis, that serves to divide, <L. diserimi nare, divide: see discriminatc.] Serving to divide or separate. The discriminal line, in palmistry is the line marking ihe separation bel ween
discriminant (dis-krim'i-nant), $n$. and
(dis-lent 1 .nand $a .[<L$ discriminan( $t$-s, ppr. of discrminare, discrimi nate: see discriminate.] I. $n$. In math., the eliminant of the $n$ differential coefficients of a homogeneous function of $n$ variables. [Intro duced in 1852 by Sylvester for determinant.]
The vanishing of the discrininant of an algebraical equation expresses the condition that the equalion slaan of the equation of a curve or surface expresses the condition that the curve or surface ahall have s double point.
II. a. Implying equal roots or a node.-Discriminant relation, a onetolt
discriminantal (dis-krim'i-nan-tal), $a . \quad[<$ discriminant + -al.] In math., relating to a discriminant. - Discriminantal index of a siugular polnt of a curve, the number which expreases the multiproducea the factor of the equation discriminantal index of a curve, the sum of the discriminantal indices of all its aingnlar points.
discriminate (dis-krim'i-nāt), $v$. ; pret. and pp. discriminated, ppr. discriminating. [< L. discriminatus, pp. of discriminare (> Pg. discriminar), divide, separate, distinguish, 〈 discrimen, a space between, division, separation, distinction, <discernere, pp. discretus, divide, separate, distinguish, discern: see discern, discreet, diserete. Cf. crime.] I. trans. 1. To distinguish from something else, or from each other; separate : obscrve or mark the differences between, absoIntely or by some note or sign of distinction: as, to discriminatc true from false modesty; to discriminatc animals by names.
That they keep themselves a peculiar people to God, in ont ward fashiona . . . discrinmated from alt the nations
of the earth.
Hanmond, On Mat. xxil. The language of the serious parts is deserving of high praise, and the more prominent characters are skilfully dixcriminated and powerfully austained.

Gifford, Int. to Ford'a Plays, p. xl. That art of reasoning ly which the prudent are discrim-
inated trom fools. I. Dl lerceli, Calam. of Authors, II. 172. inated Irom fools. I. D' Israeli, Calam. of Authors, II. 172. When a prianer first leavea his cell he campot bear the
light of day; he is unable to discriminate colours or reclight of day; he is unable to discriminate colours or rec-
Macaulay. 2. To select; pick ont; make a distinction in regard to: as, to discriminate certain persons from a crowd of applicants.
II. intrans. To make a difference or distinction; observe or note a difference; distingnish: as, to discriminate between degrees of guilt.
The Indian Vedas say, "IIe that cals discrininate is the
Emerzon, Old Age. We acknowledge that his [G. P. R. Jame ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ] novels are Interesting, . lut we discriminate bet ween the kind of interest they excite and the interest of "Tom Jones"
or "Ivainoe."
IFhipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 182. Diseriminating cubto math, a cubic equation whose roots are the reclprocals of the maximal-minimal radii rectores of a quadric surface reterved to its center.
discriminate (dis-krim'i-nạt), a. [<L. diseriminatus, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Discriminating; perceiving nice differences.

My eye and spirit, that had swept the whole
The crystal Hiver pouring from the Jorth
Its twinkling tide. J. G. IIalland, Kathrins, i.
2 Distinctive; discriminated.
Oysters and cockles and muscles, which move not, have
Bocon, Nat. Hist.
discriminately (dis-krim'i-nāt-li), adv. With discrimination; with minute distinction; particularly.
His conception of an elegy be has in his preface very judiciously and discriminately explained.

Johnson, Sbenstone.
discriminateness (dis-krim'i-nāt-nes), $n$. The character of being discriminate.
discriminating (dis-krim'i-nã-ting), p.a. [Ppr. of discriminate, $x$.$] 1. That discriminates; not-$ ing distinctions and differences with accuracy and nicety; distinguishing: as, a diseriminating mind.
Marine appetites are not discriminating
2. Serving as a ground or means of discrimination; distinctive.
From the Baptist's own mouth they had learnt that the nating mark of the Messiah.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ii.
Souls have no dizcriminating hue,
Alike important in their Maker'a view.
Conequer, Charity.

## discriminating

Discriminating duty，（a）A higher dnty leviled and col－ from the conntry whure it is prominced than when im－ ported directiy，or when lmported from one conntry than from another．（b）A higher tomuge－duty on vessels not owned by citizens af the fmporthg conntry than on vessela ownel whinly or in part by auch cltizens．Aiso called dif． discriminati
In a discriminating manner；with judgment or discrimination．
Let my good qualitles be apoken oi diveriminatingly，by all meana；but not too discriminatingly．The Allantic，LVIII．85\％．
discrimination（dis－krim－i－nā＇shon），$n$ ．［ $\langle\mathrm{LL}$ ． discriminatio，＜I．discriminare，pp．discrimina－ tus，disoriminate：seo diseriminate．］1．The aet of distinguishing；tho act of observing，making， or marking a differenco；distinction：as，the alis－ crimination between right and wrong．
The aculptors of the last age，from not attending suff－ clently to this discrimisation of the different atyies of painting，have been led into many errors．
So many errors.

To blume milght be hazardous；for blame demands rea－ sons；but pralae enjoys a ready dispensation from all rea－ aons and from all discrimination．De Quincey，Rhetorle． Specifically－2．The power of distinguishing or discriminating；discriminative judgment； penetration：as，a man of discrimination．
Their own desire of glory would so mingle wlth whit they enteemed the glory of God as to batte their discrimi－ Unabie to pralse or hame wlth diserinnination，the massea empl their leader to foliy by assurlng hhm beforeland of piennry absolutlon．Formighty Rev．，N．S．，XLI． 154. guished，or set apart．
There is a reverence to be showed them on the account of thelr diserimination from other places，and aeparation for ascred uses．
4．That which serves to discriminate；a mark of distinction．
Take heed of ahetting any tactons，or applying any pub－ Ilc discriminations In matters of religion．Bp．Gaude Specifically－5．An invidious distinction．
Reproaches and all sorts of unkind diseriminations suc－ $=$ Syn．2．Discernment，clearness，acuteness，acumen，nlce－ ty，msight．See difference and discernment．
discriminative（dis－krim＇i－nă－tiv），a．［く clis－ criminate + －ive．$]$ 1．That marks distinction； constituting a difference；characteristic：as， the discriminative features of men．
There is a sel of apectal distinctions between special or－ discriminative accuracy mhy of the corresponding emplri－ cal distinctions which the human mind is able to recog－ alze．

J．Fiske，Cosmic Philos．，I． 28.
2．Making distinetions；diseriminating．
Discriminative Provillence kncw before the nature and course of all things．

## ${ }_{\text {Dr }}^{\text {D．}}$

 We have also shown that in the cases of the retina and akin every senstbee totn mivy be aubdivided by diserimi－ and luto relations betwcen the parts，these bcing aenslblo spaces too．IF．James，Mind，XII． 30.
discriminatively（dis－krim＇i－nā－tiv－li），adv． Witli discrimination or distinction．
But it is far less probable that sensation is thus imme－ diately and diacriminatively cognizant of molecular neural processes，than thit the inseparable motor impulses whicis diale cause or objects of senalilon．
discriminator（dis－krim＇i－nā－tor），n．［＜LL． diseriminator，＜L．iliseriminare，pp，cliserimina－ tus，diseriminate：see discriminate．］Onie who discriminates．
discriminatory（dis－krim＇i－nā－tō－ri），a．［＜dis－ criminate + －ory．］Discriminative．Imp．Dict． discriminoid（dis－krim＇i－noid），\％．［＜L．dis－ crimen（－min－），differenco（see discriminate），+ －oid．］In math．，a function whose vanishing ex presses the equality of all the integrating fac－ discriminoidal（dis－krin－i－noi＇dal），$a$［ in criminoid＋al．］In malh．，relating to a dis－ criminoid．
discriminoust（dis－krim＇i－nus），a．［＜ML．dis－ criminosus，critical，LL．（in adv．discriminose） decisive，＜L．discrimen（－min－），a division：see discriminate．］Hazardous；critical；decisive． Any kind of spltting of blood imports a very diserimi－
discrivet，$\varepsilon$ ．$f$ ．Same as descrive．Chancer．
discrown（dis－kroun＇），t．t．［く dis－priv，＋
crown．Cf．OF．lescouronner，diserown．］To crosn．Cf．OF．alescouronner，diserown．］To
deprive of a crown；removo a crown from． Seems royal stili，though with her head diseromoned

Byrun，chinilda Itarold，iv．iut

1657
discruciating $\dagger$（dis－krö＇shi－ā－ting），$a$ ．［Ppr． ciare，torture violently，＜ifis－（intensive）＋ eruciare，torturo，＜crux（crue－），eross．］Tor－ turing；excruciating．
To single hearts doubling is discruciating；such tempers must aweat to allssemble，and prove lut hypocritical hypo－
crites．
Sir T．Brove，Chriat．Mor， 11.
discubitory $\dagger$（dis－kū＇bi－tọ－ri），a．［く ML．＂dis－ cubitorius，＜L．discubitus，pp．of discumberc，lio down：seo liscumbency．］Leaning；inclining； fitted to a leaning posture．Sir T？Broucne．
disculpatet（dis－kul＇pāt），v．$\ell$［＜ML．discul－ patus，1pp．of disculpare（＞It．discolpare，scol－ pere $=$ Sp．disenlpar $=\mathrm{Pg}$. desculpar $=\mathrm{OF}$. des－ colper，descoulper，descouper， $\mathbf{F}$ ．disculper），free colper，descoutper，（escouper， $\mathbf{F}$ ．discuiper），free
frome， L. dis priv．+ culpare，blame，く culpa，a fault：seo culprit．Cf．exculpate，incul－ pate．］To free from blamo or fault ；exculpate； excuso．
＂IIow hast thou escaped from above？thou hast cor rupted＂hy glards，snu their hives shall answer in．＂My II．Vifalpole，Castle of Otranto，1．31．
disculpationt（dis－kul－pa＇shon），n．［＝ $\mathcal{F}$ ．dis－ culpation $=$ Sp．disculpacion $=\mathbf{P g}$ ．desculpação， く ML．＂disculpatio（ $n-)$, く disculpare，pp．diseul patus，free from blame：see rlisculpate．］Free－ ing from blame or fault；exculpation．
This Innoxious and Ineffectual character，that seems formed upon a plan of apology and disculpation，fall mserably sliort of the mark of public duty．

Burke，Present Discontents，
disculpatoryt（dis－kul＇pä－tō̄－rii），a．［＜discul－ pate + ory．］Tending to disculpate．Imp． Dict．
discumbency（dis－kum＇ben－si），n．［く L．dis－ cumben（t－）s，ppr．of rliscumbere，lio down，＜dis－ （intensive）+ cubare（－cumbere），lie：see cubit．］ The act of reclining at meals，according to tho manner of tho ancients．［Rare．］
The Greeks and Romans uscd the dustom of diarum－
Sir T．Brorve，Vuig．Firr．
discumbert（dis－kum＇bér），r．$t$ ．［＜OF．Ilescom－ brer，desconbrer，descunibreir，く des－priv．＋ combrer，ote．，cumber：see dis－and cumber． Cf．discncumber．］To disencumber；relieve of something cumbersome．

His limbs discumbers of the clinging vest，
1 his irreast．
discurer，$t \cdot$ ．［ME．discuren，lescuren，contr．of descureren，discoveren，discover：see discoter．］
To discover；reveal． To discover；reveal．
＂Ye shull wite it well，＂quol Jterlin，＂hout，loke ye，dis－

I will，if please your it discure，assay
To case you of that ill，so wisely as I may．
Spenser，F．Q．，II．ix． 42. discurrent（dis－kur＇ent），a．$[<$ dis－priv．
current1，a．］Not current．Sir $E$ ．Sandys．
discursion（dis－kér＇shon），n．［＝OF．discursion， ＜LL．discursio（n－），a running different ways，a hasty passing through，ML．discoursing，＜L． discurrere，pp，discursus，run different ways， ete．：seo discourse，$n$ ．］ $1 \dagger$ ．A rumning or ram－ bling about．－2 $\uparrow$ ．Rambling or desultory talk； expatiation．

Because the word discourse is commonly taken for the coherence and consequence of words， 1 will，to avoid equivocatlon，call It diseursion．

Hobbea，Ifnman Sature，lill
3．The act of discoursing or reasoning．Cole－ ridge．
discursist†（dis－kèr＇sist），n．［く LL．discursuz，
a discourse（see discourse，n．），＋－ist．］A dis－ puter．［Rare．］
Oreat discursists were apt to ．．
resolutlon，and stir up the people．
dispute the Prince＇s
L. Addison, Western
discursive（dis－ker＇siv），a．［ Pr．discursiu $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．It．discursivo $=\mathrm{ML}$ ． ＊discursivus，＜L．discursus，pp．of discurrere， run to and fro，LL．speak at length：see dis－ course．Cf．discoursive．］1．Relating to the understanding，or the active faculty of know－ ing or of forming conclusions；ratiocinative： opposed to intuitive．

Whence the soul
Renson recelves，and reason is her behng，
Discursice or intultive． $\begin{aligned} & \text { Millon，} 1, \text { In，v．} 488 \text { ．}\end{aligned}$
lour acts of acquisltlon，conservation，reproduc－ These four acts of acquisltion，conservation，reproluc－ miny call the subsidinry，as furnishlng the materials to a materials．This elatorative which is to elaborate these parison；for under comparison mny be comprised ail the acts of synuthesis nud nnaiysis，generalization and abstrac－ tion，judgment and reusuning．Comparlann，or the elabo．

## discuss

rutlve or diacuraice faculty，conresponds to the dianola of the Greeks，to tie Verstand of the flermans．This fuculty is thought iroper；and loglc，as we alusll sec，is the sclience conversani albont＇its lawz．Sir IV．Ilamilfon．
2．Passing rapidly from one subjoct to another； desultory；rambling；digressional．
It Is $n$ regular code，．of an extent so conslderahle
and of a character so free und dicuraike，that we can and of a character so free nnd discuraike，that we can falrly fudge from li the condition of the prose ianguage of the time．

Ticknor，Span．Lit．，1．44．

## Heart－sflluence in cliscuraine talk

from household fountains never dry．
Tenmyen，In Memoriam，cix．
3t．Passing over an object，as in running the eyo over the parts of a large object of vision．

Ali in Himselfe ss in a glasse lifee sees，
For from 11 lim，by 1 ilm ，through 11 lm ，all thinge bee：
Hul seelng the whole，cacli，blingle part io
acly slngle part doth sce．
Sir $J$. Davies，Nosce Teipsum．
Discurstve judgment，one that is the result of reason－ mig；a dianoetic judgment．
discursively（dis－ker＇siv－li），ade．In a discur－ sive manner．（a）Dlgresslvely．（b）Argumentatlively
by reasoning or argument． by reasoning or argument．
We do diseursively and by way of raliocinatlon deduce one thing from another

Sir Mr．Hale，Orig．of MankIncl，p．22．
discursiveness（dis－kér＇siv－nes），$n$ ．The qual－ ity of being discursive．

Fsch hesd is treated gufficiently，while all temptatlon y resisted，
ann，No．3141，p． 15.
 discourse（seo discourse， $\mathrm{H}_{0}$ ），＋－ory．］Having argumentative．［Rare．］
Ilere shali your Mtajesty find．．positive therlogy
wilh polenical；textuai with digcurgory．
$B_{1}$ ． 11 all，Worka，I．，E1，Ded．
discursus（dis－kėr＇sus），n．［［ $L_{\text {．}}$ ，\＆conversu－ tion，discourse：see discourse，$n$ ．］Ratiocina－ tion；argumentation；discourse．
discus（dis＇kns），u．；pl．disei（－si）．［L．（NL． etc．），a diseus，the disk of a dial，〈 Gl．ঠíкоя，a flattish discus，disk，etc．Hence dish，dish，Ilesk， and tlais：see theso words．］1．In classieal antiq．，a circular piece of stone or plato of metal， about 12 inches indiameter，pitched from a fixed point to tho greatest possible distance，as a gym－ nastic exerciso and as an athletic contest．The throwing of the discus was a fuworite exercise in the whlch constituted the pentation．See cut under discobo． $l u 8$.
2. 2．In anat．，phys．，zoöl．，and bot．，a disk of any kind．－3．［cay．］In zool．：（u）A genus of mol－ lusks．（b）A genus of acaleplis．Lesson， 1837. （e）A genus of scombroid fishes．Campbell， 1879．－Discus blastodermicus．Same as blawfodermic disk（Whicit see，under blaxfodermic）．Discus prolige－ rus，in ande，a mass of cells derived from the membrana granuiosn of the Graafian veslete，sccumulated around the ovim in a kind of granuiar zone．
OIt． OIt．discussarc），examine，scatter，＜I．discus－ sus，pp．of discutere（ $>\mathrm{It}$ ．disentere $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ． discutir $=$ OF．diseuter，discutir，F．discuter $=$ D ．discuteren $=\mathrm{G}$ ．discutiren $=$ Dan．dishutere $=$ Sw．diskutera，discuss），strike or shake apart， break np，scatter，also，in derivatives and in ML．，oxamine，discuss，$\langle$ dis－，apart，+ quatere， shako：sce quash．Cf．coneuss，percuss．］1．To shake or strike asunder；break up；disperse； scatter．［Obsolete except in surgical use．］
Supposing we should grant that a vigorona heat nnd a
strong arm may by a vlolent friction discuss some tumor strong arm may by a vlolent friction discuss some tumor
of a distempered body． Conslder tho threefold effect of Juplters trisulc，to
burn，diseuss，and terebrate．Sir T．Brove，Vnlg．Err． A pomade of virtue to discuss plmplea．

## 2†．To shake off；put away．

All regard of ahame ahe had discus
Spenser，F．Q．，III．1．\＆
3†．To examine；consider and declare one＇s opinion concerning；henco，to explain；declare； speak about．

Now have yhe herd
liow Crist at hls last commyng
Sal in dome slite and dircusse alle thyng．
Tampole，Prick of Consclence，1． $6247^{\circ}$
That no brother no alater ne slable diseume the counseil of this fraternite to no stranngere．

English Gilds（E．E．T．S．），p． 76
Diserzs the same in French unto him．
$k_{\text {．，II }}$ I．Y．，Iv． 4
4．To agitate；debate；argue about；reason upon；sift the considerations for and against． Men sre never so likely to settle a question rightly as Macaulay，Southey＇s Colloquies．

## discuss

We might discuss the Northern ain,
Tennyson, To F. D. Msurice.
Hence - 5. To examine or investigate the quality of by consuming, as something to eat or drink: as, to discuss a fowl; to discuss a bottle of wine. [Humorous and colloq.]
A mesl was soon disoussod, and in an hour we were
$P$. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 148. We discussed tariff and currency and turkey and champagne wilh the Pittsburg iron and steel lords in the evcn-
S. Bowles, in Merrlam, 1 J .53. 6. In civil law, to exhaust legal proceedings against for debt, as the actual debtor or his property, before proceeding against the property of a person secondarily liable for the debt. See benefit of discussion, under discussion.-7. In French-Canadian law, to procure the sale of (the property of a debtor) by due process of law and apply the proceeds toward the payment of the debt. $=$ Syn 4. Dispute, Debate, etc. See argue. discussable (dis-kus' $\frac{\mathrm{a}}{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{-bl}$ ), a. [< discuss + -able. C Capable of beỉng discussed, debated,
or reasoned about. J. S. Mill.
discusser (dis-kus'èr), n. Oue who discusses; one who reasons or examines critically. Johnson.
discussion (dis-kush'on), n. $[=$ D. discussie $=$ G. discussion $=$ Dan. Sw. diskussion, $\langle\mathrm{F}$. discussion $=$ Pr. discussion $=$ Sp. discusion $=$ Pg.discussão $=$ It. discussione, $<\mathrm{L}$. discussio ( $n$ - ), a shaking, LL. an examination, discussion, ( discutere, pp. discussus, shake apart (discuss) : see discuss.] 1. The act or process of breaking up or dispersing; dispersion, as of a swelling or an effusion. [Obsolete except in surgical use.] - 2. Debate; disquisition; the agitation of a point or subject with a view to elicit truth or gain a cause; argument about something.

The anthority of law and the aecurity of property were | found to be compatille with a liberty of discussion and |
| :--- |
| M/acaulay. | 3. In civil law, the act of exhausting legal proceedings against a debtor or his property before proceeding against the property of a person secondarily liable for the debt.- Benefit of discussion, in civil law, the right of a person liable to psys certsin sum, in case of the allure to pay it of the made to collect it by law from the latter before demand is made upon himself: a right in Louisisna ordinsrily belong ing to a gusarantor snd to the purchaser of property subject to a mortgage, when part of the mortgaged property is still ownd by the mortgager, etc.-Discussion of property, ln French-Canadian law, the selling of the property itor snd the spplication of the proceeds to the payment of the debt. See benefice.

discussional (dis-kush'on-al), a. [<discussion + -al.] Of or pertaining to discussion. Edinburgh Rev.
discnssive (dis-kus'iv), $a$. and $n . \quad[<$ discuss + -ive.] I. a. 1 $\dagger$. Breaking up and scattering morbid affections, as tumors; discutient.
If ought be obstructed, he puls in his opening and dig2. Having the power to settlo or bring to a conclusion; determinative; decisive. [Rare.] II. $n$. [= F. discussif.] A medicine that disperses or scatters; a discutient.
discutient (dis-kū'shient), a. and n. [<L. discutien( $t$-)s, ppr. of discuterc, shake apart, dispersing morbid matter.
I then made the fomentstion more discutient by the addition of salt and sulphur. Wiseman, Surgery, i. 7.
II. $n$. A medicine or an application which lisperses a swelling or an effusion.
disdain (dis-dān'), v. [< ME. disdainen, desdainen, disdeynen, disdeignen (also dedeynen, etc.: see dedain ${ }^{1}$ ), < OF. desdaignier, desdeigner, desdegner, F . dedaigner $=\mathrm{Pr}$ desdegnar $=\mathrm{Sp}$. desdeñar $=\mathrm{Pg}$. desdenhar = It. disdegnare, sdegnare, disdain, < L. dis-priv. + dignari, deign, think worthy, < dignus, worthy: see deign, and dainty, ult. $=$ dignity.] I. trans. 1. To think unworthy or worthless; reject as unworthy of notice or of one's own character; look upon with contempt and aversion; contemn; despise: as, to disdain a mean action.

His clownish gifts aud curtsies I diedaine.
Those fathers I would have disdained to hsyen Janurry. the dogs of my flock.

The bioody proclamation to escspe
Into a madmau's rags; to assunte a semblance
That very dogs disdain'd.
Shak., Lear, v. 3. There is nothing that my Nsture disdains more than to be a Slave to Silver or Gota. Howell, Letiers, I. vi. 60. 2 . To fill with scorn or coutempt.

1658
disease
"Pily!" said Pyrocles, with a bitter smillng di8daind with so currish an snswer; "no, no, Arcadian, I can quickly have pity of myself, and would think my life most niseralle which should be a gitt of thine." Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv. $=$ Syn. 1. Despise, etc. (see scorn), s
II.t intrans. To be filled with scorn or contempt.
Ajax, deprived of Achilles armour, which he hoped from he suffrage of the Greeks, disdains; and, growing im patient of the injury, rageth and runs mad.

Jonson, Discoveries.
disdain (dis-dān'), n. [< ME. disdayn, disdein, disdeyn (also dedayn: see dedain1), < OF. desdaign, desdaing, desdeign, desdain, F. dédain = Pr. desdaing $=$ Sp. desdeño (obs.), now desden, $=$ Pg. desdem $=$ It. disdegno, sdegno, disdain $=$ Pg. desdem $=1$. disdegno, segntempt mingled with aversion; contempt ; scorn.
I haue ther-of grete disdeyn, that he thourgh his grete pride leste to a-rise a-gein Rome as longe as he kioweth me on lyve.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 639
A msn whose wisdom is in weighty affsirs admired would take it in some disdain to have his counsel nolemin-
Iy asked sbout a toy.
Ifooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 15 .

Disdain and scorn ride sparkling in her eyes.
You sought to prove how $I$ could love, And my dizdain is my reply.
Tennysom, Lady cla
$2 \dagger$. The state of being despised; the state of feeling one's self disgraced; ignominy; disgrace.
They say he yesterday coped Hector in the battle, and struck him down; the disdain and shame whereof hatl
$3+$. That which is worthy of disdain.
Th' other halfe did womans shape retaine,
Spenser, F. Q., I. f. 14
=Syn. I. Pride, Presumption, etc. (see arrogance), scorn disdained $\dagger\left(\right.$ dis-dānd $\left.{ }^{\prime}\right)$, ${ }^{\text {an }}$. $\quad$ [ $\left\langle\right.$ disdain $+\tau d^{2}$.] Disdainful.

Revenge the jeering and disdain'd contempt
$0 \ell$ this proud king.
Shak., 1 llen. $1 V ., 1.3$. disdainful (dis-dān'fül), a. [<disdain $+-f u l$, 1.] Full of or expressing disdain ; contemptuous; scornful; haughty.
yet I gesse vnder disdainfull brow
Which comfortes the mind, that erst for fesr shooke I'yatt, The Wauering Louer, etc. Let not ambition mock their useful toil, Their homely joys, and destiny obscire,
The short and simple annals of the poor. Gray, Elecy.
disdainfully (dis-dān'fül-i), adv. Contemptuously; with scorn; in a haughty manner.

Disdainfully she lookd; then turning round,
Dryden, Eueid, vi.
disdainfulness (dis-dān'fúl-nes), n. Contempt; contemptnousness; haughty scorn.
There was never such beastliness of minds, such disdain disdainous $\dagger$ (dis-dā'nus), a. [< ME. desdaynous, < OF. desdaigneux, F. dédaigneux = Pr. desdenhos $=$ Sp. desdeñoso $=$ Pg. desdenhoso $=$ It. disdegnoso, sdegnoso; as disdain + -ous. Cf. dainous.] Disdainful.

I1ls loking was not disdeynous
Ne proude, but meke and ful pesyble
re a Byble.
Rom. of the Rose, 1. 7410.
Thy scorns, mocks, and other disdainous words and beviours. disdainouslyt (dis-dā'nus-li), adv. Disdainfully.
Remembre howe disdaynouslye and lothsomly they are pleased wyth gyftes that hane thys homelye adage nin theyr mouthes, he geueth me a pygge of inyne owne sowe,

Bp. Bale, Apology, Pref.
disdeignt (dis-dān'), v. An obsolete spelling of disdain.
disdiaclast (dis-dī'á-klást), n. [Irreg. < Gr. dís (in comp. prop. $\delta t=$ ), twice, $+{ }^{*} \delta \iota a ́ k \lambda a \sigma \tau o s, ~ a s-~$ sumed verbal adj. of sıakiav, break in twain, < $\delta i a ́$, through, $+\kappa \lambda a ̃ \nu$, break.] A mame given by Brücke to hypothetical small doubly refracting elements, of which he supposed the anisotropous disks of striated muscle to be composed. disdiaclastic (dis-di-a-klas'tik), a. [As disdiaclast + -ic. $]$ Doubly refractive: an epithet applied to disdiaclasts.
disdiapason (dis-dī-a-pā'zon), n. [LI., < Gr. ( $\tau \grave{\text { o }}$ ) $\delta i s$ di $\pi a \sigma \bar{v}$, disdiapäson: dís, twice (sce di-2) ; dià raoũv: see diapason.] In medieval music, the interval of a doublo octave or fifteenth.
disdiplasion $\dagger$ (dis-dī-plä'zi-on), $n . \quad[<$ Gr. dis, twice, + din $\lambda a ́ \sigma o s, ~ d o u b l e, ~ t w o f o l d: ~ s c e ~ d i ~$
plasic. $]$ In modieval music, same as disdiapason.
disease (di-zëz'), ィ. [< ME. disese, rarely dcsesc, < AF. *disese, discasc, desaese, OF. desaise, desaysc, F. désaise $=$ Pr. desaise, uneasiness, trouble, pain, disease, = Pg. desazo, dullness blockishuess, $=\mathrm{It}$. disagio, trouble, inconve nience, want; as dis- priv. + ease.] 1t. Lack or absence of ease; uneasiness; pain; distress trouble; discomfort

Charite," he seith, "is pacient,
Hymans to Virgin, etc.(E. E. T. S.), p. 115. We aall noght here doute to do hym disesse,
But with conntenaunce fuli cruell
York Plays, p. 124. All that night they past in great disease, cuide mens labours, broumbte them also Spenser, F. Q., v1. v. 40.
2. In pathol.: (a) In general, a morbid, painful or otherwise distressing physical condition, acute or chronic, which may result either in death or in a more or less complete return to health; deviation from the healthy or normal condition of any of the functions or tissues of the body.
Disease . is a perturbstion of the normsl activities
Huxley, Biod. Sci. and Med. Specifically - (b) An individual case of such a morbid condition; the complex series of pathological conditions causally related to one another exhibited by one person during one period of illness; an attack of sickness.
Yet, through a life which was one long disease, the
force of his [William of Orsuges] mind never failed, on any great occasion, to besr up his suffering snd languid
Mocaly.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vil. (c) A special class of morbid conditions grouped together as exhibiting the same or similar phenomena (symptoms, course, result), as affecting the same organs, or as due to the same causes: as, the diseases of the lungs, as pneumonia, consumption; the diseases of the brain. The forms of expression used in reference to cases of disease are largely framed on the old fanciful conception of them as substantive things enteriug into and
for the time being the person of the patient.
As every climate has its peculiar diseases, so every walk of life has its peculiar temptations.
racaulay, Boswell's Johnsou.
3. Any disorder or depraved condition or element, moral, mental, social, or political.

An 't please you, it is the disease of not listening, the malady of not marking, that I am troululed withal.
Though all affictions sie evils in themselves, yet they are good for ua, because they discover to ns our disease
sill tend to our cure.
Tillon, Worke, 1 . Ix. The instability, injustice, and confusion introduced into the public conucils liave, in truth, been the mortal disperished. Which popular govermmens Madison. Addison's disease, a disease characterized by a fibrocaseous metamorphosia of the suprarenal capsules, browniah-olve colorat on thomas Addison, an English physlcian (1793-1860) Also cslled suprarenal melasma and bronzed-skin discase.-Animals' Contagious Dis eases Acts, English statuies of 1867 ( 30 and 31 Vict., $\mathbf{c}$ 125), 1869 ( 32 and 33 Vict., c. 70 ), 1875 ( 38 and 39 Vict., c 75 ), and 1878 ( 41 and 42 Vict., $c$. 74 ), for the protection of cattle from disease; and one of 1884 ( 47 and 48 Vict., c. 13), regulating the landing and transportation of animals from foreign countries. - Basedow's disease, exophthal mic goiter (which see, under exophthalmic).-Bell's dis62 ], a form of acute cercloral disease, characterized by maniscal dellrium aucceeded by apsithy and coma, accompanied by fever, and exhibitlng anstomically more or less guperficial encephalitis. Also called periencephalitis mania gravis, and typhomania.- Bright's disease, disease, or group of diseases, first deacribed in 1827 , hy richard Bright, an English physician (1789-1858), name is usualbumuria and general dropsy Anatomics ly, in the chronic forms, several types may be distinguishd: (1) parenchymatous nephritis, priucipally marked by disturbance of nutrition in the epithelial cells; (2) inter titisl nephritis, by inflammation of the interstitial con nective tissue ; (3) lardaceous infiltration; (4) diffuse ne phritis. Acute Bright's disease may present the auatoml al characters of difuse or parenchymatous nephritis, or may leave no distinct changes in the renal tissue (exidajamin C. Brodie, 1783-1862], a chronic synovitis, in which the subsynovis] tissues have become much thickened and oft. Also called pulpy disease of the synavial membrane. - Charcot's disease. (a) Mutipte sclerosis of the cerebrospinal axis. (l) Certain inflammatory cunditions of joints attendsant on locomotor ataxia.- Contagious Diseases Acts, English statutes of 1866 ( 29 and 30 Vict., c.
35 ) sud $1869(32$ and 33 Yict., . 96 ), for the control of ve. nereat diseases at certain naval and military stations in kuritation.- Fish-skin disease. See ichethyosis. - Foot-


For it is not probable that men of great means and plon-
tiful estate will endure the travel, diseasementy, and adventures of going thither in person.
liscsy, <discse, uneasiness: sec disease, n.] Uneasy.

Ali the dalcs of a pore man ben yvele [var. disesy]
isedge (dis-ej'), v. t.; pret. and pp. disedged, ppive aly. [ as- priv. + eage.] 10 de

I hold him prudent that in these tastidious times will N. Ward, simple Coblor, p.

Scrved a little to disedge
Tennyson, Geraint.
disedification (dis-ed ${ }^{8 i-f i-k a}$ 'shon), n. [< dis-
edify: see-fy and -ation. Cf. cdification.] The act of disedifying; a seandal. [Rare.]
Cardinal Wiaeman, in his "Lecturea on the Priacipal in 1836, speaks of "Disedification committed belore the churoh. N. and Q., 7th aer., III. 400
disedify (dis-ed'i-fi), v. t. $[\ll$ dis-priv. + edify.
Cf. OF. desedifer, demolish, destroy, of like formation, in lit. sense.] To fail of edifying; impart false doctrine to. Warburton.
The "Church Times " of March 4, 1887, tells 51 a readers
 disembargo (dis-em-bär'gō), v. t. [< dis- priv. disembark (dis-em-bäxk'), v. [Formerly also dimbark; <OF. desembarquer, $F$. desembarquer , it. see dis- and embark. Cf. disbark², debark.] I. trans. To debark; remove from on board a ship to the land; unload; put on shore; land: as,
the general disembarked the troops at sunrise.

> Go to the bay, and disembark my coffers.
II. intrans. To land from a ship; go on shore, as at the end of a voyage.
There is a repori current to the effect that the next diW. II. Russell, The War, 1.
[= Sp. (obs.) desembareacion $=\mathrm{Pg}$. desembarcação;
as disembark + -ation.] The aet of disembarking.
désembarquement ; as disembark + -ment $]$ The act of disembarking
disembarrass (dis-em-ba $z a r=\mathrm{Pg}$. desembaraçar $=\mathrm{It}$. disimbarazzare), disentangle, < des- priv. + embarrasser, embar To free from embarrassment, Cf. debarrass. that eauses embarrassment; clear; extricato as, her affability eompletely disembarrassed him; to disembarrass one of a load of care, or

We have disembarrassed it of all the intricacy whlch arose from the different lorms of doclension, of which the
Thus disembarrassed of the most tormidable means of with his preparations. Prescoti, Ferd. and $1_{68}$., fi. 10.

Syn. Disentrngle, Release, etc. See disengage.
The act of extricating; or the state of being extricated, from embarrassment, or from anything that embarrasses.
disembattled (dis-em-bat'ld), a. [< dis- priv
of battle
are of ramparts, and completeg itg long irregular curye
M. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 9.
disembayt (dis-em-bā'), v. t. [<dis-priv. + em ay.] To navigate elear out of a bay.

Iad spy'd the ats
put ofp from land: and now quito diarare bare
Put ot trom land : and now quite disembay'd,
Whilst gentle gales her awelling sails did court.
disembellish (dis-em-bel'ish), v. t. [Formerly eertain parts of desembellir, F. désembellir (ci. Sp. descmbellecer), disfigure, ( des-priv. + emdeprive of embellishment. Carlyle
disembitter (dis-em-bit er), $v . t . \quad[<d i s-$ pliv.

+ embitter.] To free from bitterness; clear from acrimony; render sweet or pleasaut.
disembroil
Fnconrage such innocent amusements as may disembit ter the minds ol meil

Addison, Freeholder disembodiment (dis-em-bod'i-ment), $n$. [<disembody + -ment.] 1. The aet of disembodying. -2 . The condition of being disembodied.
disembody (dis-em-bod'i), v. $t . ;$ pret. and pp . disembodied, ppr. disembodying. [Kdis- priv. + cmbody.] 1. To divest of body; free from flesh.

Ilow shall I know thee in the sphere that koepe
Mr. Spencer esserts thit all forms of religious entifmen Mr. Spencer asserts that all forme of religious anniment
spring from the prinutive idea of a disembodied double of and deal man. 2. To discharge from military incorporation; disarm (a military body) and release from service for a speeifled period: as, the militia was disembodicd.
disembogue (dis-em-bög'), v. \& pret. and pp. discmbogucd, ppr. disemboguing. [Formerly disemboque ; < Sp. desembocar ( $=$ Pg. desembocar), disembogue, 〈 des- priv. + embocar ( $=$ Pg. enbocar), enter by the mouth, or by a narrow passage: see dis-and cmbogue.] I. trans. To pour out or diseharge at the mouth, as a stream; hence, to vent; cast forth or ejeet.
Indua, which dinideth it in the middle, after nine hundred miles lourney, wjth two nanigable montire di Purchas, Pilgrimage, p.

If 1 get in adoors, not the power o' th' country,
Fletcher and Shirley, Night. Walker, v. 1. Two ahipa lading of these precious aaints [German reagain, and broached anew their perntciona principlea. Dryden, Posteript to $I$ ilat. of League. Rolling down, the ateep Timavus raves,
And through nine channels disembogues his waves.
Addison.
II. intrans. 1. To flow out, as at the mouth; become discharged; gain a vent : as, innumerable rivers disembogue into the ocean.
This River, though but amall, yet it is hig enough for Pereagoes to enter. It disembogues on the Sonth side, near the middle of the Lagune.

Dampier, Voyages, II. II. 51
Volcanoes heliow ere they disemboyue. Foung.
2. Neut., to pass across, or out of the mouth of, a river, gulf, or bay, as a ship.

My ships ride in the bay,
Ready to disembog.
Even to my wishes.
disemboguem
disenbogne + ( tisembogue + ment.] Discharge, as of the wa-
ter a river into tho oeean or a lake. Smart. disemboquet, $r$. An obsolete form of disenbogue. disembosom (dis-em-búz' um), v. t. [< dispriv. + embosom.] To separate from the bosom.

Uninjur'd from our praise can 1le escape,
The heaven of heavens, to klas the distant earth? Foung, Night Thoughts, Ix.
disembowel (dis-em-bou'el), v. $t$; pret. and pp. disemboteled or disembocelled, ppr. disemborcel ing or disembouclling. [<dis-priv. + emborcel.] 1. To deprive of the bowels, or of parts analogous to the bowels; eviscerate: as, to disembowel a earcass; to disemboncel a book by tearing out leaves.-2. To wound in the abdomen in sueh a manner as to permit the bowels to protrude or escape, as in suieide by hara-kiri. 3. To take or draw from the bowels, as the web of a spider. [Rare.]

Arachne in a hall or kitchea spreada
Obvious to vagrant filea.
J. Philipg, The Spleadid Shilling.
disembowelment (dis-em-bou'el-ment), $n$. The
act or process of disemboweling ; evisceration. One woman will eviscerate about iwo dozen of berrligs in a minute; and when nearly 2000 of them are working imagined than described. Encyc. Brit., IX. 259. disembower (dis-em-bou'èr), v.t. [< dis-priv. + emboucer.] To remove from or deprive of a bower. Bryant.
disembranglet (dis-em-brang'g]), थ. $t$. [< dispriv. + embrangle.] To free from litigation; free from dispute, squabbling, or quarreling.
For God's sake disembrangle these matters, that I msy Bp. Berkeley, Letters, p. 109.
disembroil (dis-em-broil'), v. t. [ $\langle$ dis- priv. + embroil.] To free from broil or confusion; extricate from eonfusion or perplexity; disentangle.
It is by thls meane that Monsieur Vaillant has disemtime, and out of a short collection of medals has given us a chronicle of the kings of Syria.

Addison, Ancient Medals, 1.

## disemic

disemic (dī-sētmik), a. [< LL. disemus, < Gr. donuos, having two more, of doubtful quantity < $\delta \ell-$, two-, $+\sigma \bar{j} \mu a$, a sign, mark, onuciov, a sign, mark, unit of time, mora.] In ane. pros., containing or equal to two morw, or units of time; equivalent to or constituting two normal shorts or one ordinary long: as, a disemic time, thesis, or arsis. A disemic long is the ordinary long, equal to
 pespectively. A disemic pause (also called a prosthesis) is a pause of two times ( $\sim$ ): : that is, a space of two ahorts esaeatial to the shytha, but not repreaented by aylable in the text. A pyrrhte, or foot of two ahort ayllables, is apparently disemic, but accordiag to the best authorities
disemployt (dis-em-ploi'), $v_{0}, t$. $\quad[\langle$ dis- priv. +
employ, $v$.$] To throw out of employment; re-$ employ, $v$ ] To throw out of employment; relieve or dismiss from business.
If personal defailance be thought reasonable to dis. employ the whole calling, thea neither clergy nor laity should ever aerve a prince.

Ser. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), 11. 245.
disemployed $\dagger$ (dis-em-ploid'), $a$. [< dis- priv. + employed.] Unemployed.
The smallest sins and irregularities of our life, which usually creep upon Idle, disemployed, and curious persons.
disemploymentt (dis-em-ploi'ment), $n$. [<dispriv. + cmployment.] Want of employment; the state of being unemployed.
In this glut of leisure and disemployment, let them set apart greater portions of their time for religion
er. Taylor, Holy Living, 1. 1.
disempower (dis-em-pou'èr), v. t. [<dis-priv. + empower.] To divest or deprive of power or authority previously conferred or enjoyed.
disenablet (dis-en- $\bar{a}^{\prime} b l$ ), $v . t$. [< dis- priv. + en-
able.] To deprive of power, natural or moral; disable; deprive of ability or means.
The sight of it might damp me and disenable me to
State Trial, Abp. Laud, an. 1640 . Sate hate, Abp. Ladu, an. 16to. Not disinabl'd to austain those many glorions lallours of
his life both in peace and war.
Milton, Ilist. Erg., v. Through indisposition of hody, he is disenabled from disenamoured (dis-en-am'ord), a. [ $<$ dispriv. + enamoured; $=\mathrm{F}$. césénamouré.] Freed from the bonds of love. Also spelled disenamored.
He makes Don Quixnte disenamoured of Duleinea del
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, IV, xviii. disenchain (dis-en-chān'), r. t. [< OF. desenchainer, F . désenehainer = Sp. deseneadenar = Pg. deseneatear, desencadeior; as dis- priv. $\dagger$ cuchain.] To set free from chains or restraint. Poe.
disenchant (dis-en-chànt'), v, t. $[<\mathrm{OF}$. desenchanter, F . désenehanter $=$ Sp. Pg. deseneantar $=1 \mathrm{l}$. disineantarc, $\langle\mathrm{L}$. dis- priv. + ineantare, enchant: see dis- and enehant.] To free from enchantment; deliver from the power of charms or spells, or of an enchanter; free from fascination or delusion.
Let your own brain disenchant yon. Sir P. Sidney. Haste to thy work; a noble stroke or two Ends all the charms, and disenchants the grove. No reading or atudy had contributed to disenchant the falry-land around him. Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2
disenchanter (dis-en-chán'tèr), $n .[\ll$ disen-
chant $+-e r^{1}$. Cf. F. désenehanteur.] One who or that which disenchants.
disenchantment (dis-en-chànt'ment), $n$. [< F. désenehantement $=\mathrm{Sp}$. desencantämiento $=\mathrm{Pg}$. dcsencantamento; as disenchant + -ment.] The act of disenchanting, or the state of being disenchanted.
All concluded in the promise, which he held for certain, of the difenchantonent of Dulcinea.

Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, IV. xxli.
disenchantress (dis-en-chàn'tres), $n . \quad[<\mathbf{F}$.
désenchanteresse; as disenchanter +- ess $]$ female disenchanter.
If he loved his disenchantress? Ach Gott! His whole heart and soul and life were hers.

Carlyle, Sartor Reaartus (ed. 1831), p. 101.
disencharm $\dagger$ (dis-en-chärm'), v. t. [<dis-priv. + "encharm, < en-1 + charm.] To free from a charmed or enchanted condition; disenchant.
This lasted till he was toid of his duty and matter of nbedience, and the fear of a atn had disencharmed him. See disinclose.
disenclose, $v$. $t$. See disinclose.
disencourage (dis-en-kur'ạj), $v$.
isencourage (dis-en-kur'āj), v. t.; pret. and pp. disencouraged, ppr. diseneouraging. [< dispriv. + eneourage. Cf. discourage.] To deprive of encouragement; discourage. Ifme. D'Arblay.
isencouragementt (dis-en-kur'āj-ment), $n$. [< disoncourage + -ment.] Deprivation or absence of encouragement; discouragement.
On the 24th of July, 1659, our author [South] preached the assize sermon at St. Mary's, wherein he took occasion to speak of the great disincouragement or tharning.
disencreaset, v. i. [ME. disencresen; as dispriv. + inerease.] To decrease. Chaneer.
disencreaset, n. [ME. disencrese; from the verb.] Diminution. Complaint of the Blaek Knight.
disencumber (dis-en-kum'bér), v. t. [く OF. desencombrer, F . désencombrer $=\mathrm{Pr}$. desencombrar; as dis-priv. + eneumber. Cf. discumber.] To free from encumbrance or from whatever tends to encumber, burden, hamper, or impede; disburden: as, the troops diseneumbered themselves of their baggage; to disencumber the mind of its prejudices; to disencumber an estate of debt.

Ere dim night had disencumber'd heaven.
Milton, P. L., v. 700.
I have disencumbered myself from rhyme.
Dryden, All for Love, Pret. The struggling elements of the modern Spanish were disencumbering themselvea from the forma of the corrupt ed Latin.

Ticknor, Span. Lit., 1.
disencumberment (dis-en-kum'bèr-ment), $n$. [ < disencumber + -ment.] The act of disencumbering, or of freeing from encumbrance: as, the disencumberment of an estate from debt by paying off the mortgage.
 diseneumber + -ance. Cf. eneumbranee.] Free-
dom or deliverance from encumbrance or from whatever tends to encumber or burden: as, the diseneumbrance of an estate.
There are many who make a figure below what their iortune or merit entitle them to, out of mere choice, and an elcgant deaire of ease and disencumbrance.

Steele, spectator, No. 264.
disendow (dis-en-dou'), r. t. [< dis- priv. + enfow.] To deprive of an endowment or of en dowments, as a church or ether institution.
Mr. Borlase seems, almost as a matter of conrse, to assume that the Church is to be presently disendoved upon the scheme of the Liberation Society. $\begin{gathered}\text { Vineleenth Contury, XX. } 567 .\end{gathered}$
disendowed (dis-en-doud'), a. [< dis-priv. + endowed.] Not endowed; destitute of means or privileges; iu a state of peverty or dependence; hence, proletarian; plebeian.
Ite implored them to lestow upon the dizcudoued class es, as they were called, all the benefits of civilization.
disendowment (dis-en-dou'ment), $n$. [ $\langle$ disendow + -ment.] The act of depriving or divesting of an endowment or endowments.
There must, of course, be Disendorment [of the Estabpriation of the funds whl be incouparably the more im portant procesa of the two. $R$, Jinton, Ens. Radical Leaders, p. 25.
disenfranchise (dis-en-frán'chīz), $r$. $t$.; pret. and pp. disenfranchiscd, ppr. disenfranehising. [< dis-priv. + enfranchise.] To disfranchise. Booth. [Rare.]
disenfranchisement (dis-en-frán'chiz-ment), m. [< disenfranchise + -ment. $]$ Disfranchisement. Booth. [Rare.]
disengage (dis-en-gāj${ }^{\prime}$ ), v.; pret. and pp. disenguged, ppr. disengaging. [< OF. desengager, F . désengager, < des- priv. + engager, engage: see dis- and engage. 1 I. trans. 1. To set free or rclease from pledge or engagement; release from promise, engagement, or vow.
I lack you here, for my Lord of Dorset, he might make which in good faith ts a little bound. Donne, Letters, xilix,
2. To release or set free from union, attachment, or connection; detach; loosen or unfasten, and set free; release: as, to disengage a metal from its gangue, or a garment from a elinging bramble; to disengage the mind from study.
Common sense and plain reason, while men are disengaqed from acquired opinions, will ever have some general
infuence upon theirminds. Swift, Nobles and Comnons, In saying this she disengaged her hand, with a look whith 1 thought a sufficient conmentary upon the text.

Sterne, Sentínental Journey, p. 20
She had sunk twice, nor was it in my power to disengape Far a for to bring her relle the decomposition of a single grain of water in a voltale cell to be equal to that liberated in 800,000 discharges of the great Leyden battery of the Royal Inatitution.

Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 154
3. In feneing, to carry or pass the peint of (the weapon) from one side to the other ever or un-

## disenslave

der the adversary's, when the previous relative position or engagement of the blades is to the opponent's advantage. The movement is executed by describing with the poiut of the weapon a very small circle. Rolando (ed. Forsyth). - Engaging and disengaging machinery. Sec engage. embarrass, Extricate, are here arranged in the order of strength. Disengage auggests that one has been caught and held; liberate, that he has been canglat and held se curely: disentangle, that he has been well smarled un and can be set free only with time and painstaking; disem barrass, that he has been kept from progress by aomething that hampered him or welghed him down; cxtricate, thal he has got into a pitfall or quagmire and needs to be pulled out. Physical suggeationa thus qualify the neanII, iutrans.
II. intrans. To withdraw; become separated. Providence gives us notice, by aensible declensions, that we may disengage from the worto by degrees.

Jeremy Collier, Thought.
Foung.
disengaged (dis-en-gājd'), a. [< dis- priv. + engaged.] 1. Not engaged; not under engagement; moccupied; at liberty.-2. Free from care or attention; easy.
Everything he saya nust he in a free and direngaged mamer.

Spectator', No. 618 .
3. In entom., not adhering to other parts, except at the base. Specifcally applied to the maxille when they are free from the labrun and digula, or connected only ly membrane
disengagedness (dis-en-gā'jed-nes), n. 1. The state of being unengaged or unpledged.-2. The state of being disengaged, unattached, or free from union, entanglement, or preoccupation; freedem from occupation, care, attention, prejudice, etc.
It is prohable also that France will continue to be the principal acene of theac intereating observations [on hypnotiam]; partly owing to a spirit of disengagedness and opeaness to new ideas, whech seems specially to characterise the medical faculty of that conntry
E. Gurney, Mind, X1I. 217.
disengagement (dis-en-gāj'ment), $n$. [< OF. disengagement, F . désengagement, < desengager, disengage: see disengage and -ment.] 1. The act or process of disengaging or setting free; a releasing or freeing; extrication.
If the paste is heated, a copious disengagement of sulphur dioxide takes place and the colour turns to a acarlet. Denedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 202. It is eaay to render this disengagement of caloric and
2. The state of being disengaged or free.

The disengagement of the spirit from the voluptuons appetites of the flesh is to be studied and intended.
i1. x. \& 1.
3. Freedom from engrossing occupation; vacancy; leisure.
Disengagement is absolutely necessary to enjoyment.
4. Freedom from constraint; ease; grace.

Oh, Madam ! your Air! -The Neglixence, the Disen-
gagement of your Manner!
Steele, The Funeral, tii. 1. 5. A manœuver in fencing. See disengage, v. $t ., 3$.

The disengagement is made either as an attack, or as a return after defending one'a self fromia thrust, and is executed both under and over the wrist or foils.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 70.
disennoble (dis-e-n ${ }^{-1} \mathrm{bl}$ ), $v . \quad t$.; pret. and pp. disennobled, ppr. discmobling. [< dis- priv. + ennoble.] Te deprive of title, or of that which ennobles; render ignoble; degrade.

An unworthy behaviour degrades and disennobles a man
disenroll (dis-en-rōl'), v.t. [< OF. desenrouler,
F. désenróler, < des- priv. + onrouler, enroll: see dis- and curell.] To erase from a roll or list. Also spelled disenrol.

From need of tears he will dcfend your soul,
Or make a rebaptizing of one tear ;
He cannot (that's he will not) disenrol
Your name. Donne, To the Countess of Bedford.
disensanity $\dagger$ (dis-en-san'i-ti), $n$. [Irreg. S dis(here intensive) + *ensanity for insanity.] Insanity; folly.

## What tediosity and diserranity

Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 5.
disenshroud (dis-en-shroud'), v. t. [< dispriv. + enshroud.] To divest of a slrroud or similar covering; uuveil.
The disenshrouded statue. Browning.
disenslave (dis-en-slāv'), v. t. [< dis- priv. + enslave.] To free from bondage or an enslaved condition.
They expected such an one as allould disenslare them from the Roman yoke.

## disentail

disentail ( Ilis-en-tāl'), $v . t$. [Also formerly disintail, disintate: <dis- priv. + entail.] 1. To free from entail; break the cutail of: as, to rliscntail an estate. - 2. To frec from connection divest.
In all theso respects with mutch more reason undoubt Ily onght the censmre or the chmrch he quke devested and disintal'd of sll jurtsdiction whatsoever.
rilton, Church-Government, i1. 3.
disentail (dis-en-tāl'), $n$. [< disentail, 1.$]$ The act or operation of disentailing or breaking the entail of an estate.
disentangle (dis-cn-tang'gl), v. t. ; pret. and pp. disentangled, ppr. disentangling. [र dis- priv. + entungle.] 1. To freo from entanglement; extricate from a state of involvement, disorder, or confusion: as, to discutangle a skein of thread, a mass of cordage, a set of accounts, or the affairs of a bankrupt firm.
he humbler skill
of Prudence, disentangling geod and it
With patlent care.
Hi erdsicerth, Son
nets to Liberty and Order .
2. To loose from that in or by which anything is entangled; extricate from whatover involves, perplexes, embarrasses, or confuses; disengage: as, to disentangle an object from a mass of twisted cord; to disentangle one's self from businoss, from political affairs, or from the cares and temptations of life.
To disentangte truth from error. D. Stewart.
disentanglement (dis-en-tang'gl-ment), u. [< disentangle + -ment.] Tho act of disentangling, or the state of being disentangled.
In the disentanglement of this dlistressful tale (the Nutbrewne Mayde], we are happy to find that all his crnelty was tenderweas, and his inconstancy the most Invariable
trulh. disenter $\dagger$ (dis-en-têr'), ct, t. See disinter.
disenthrall (dis-en-thrâl'), $t^{\circ}, t$. [Fornerly also disinthral, disinthrall; < dis- priv. + enthrall.] To free from thraldom; liberate from slavory, bondago, or servitude; free or rescue from anything that holds in subjection, whether physical or montal. Also spelled disenthrat.

In straits and in distress
T'hou dldst mo disenthrall. Jilton, Pso iv
Pethaps hifs [Cowper's] poetry bears truer wilness to his hailitual feeling, for it is only there that poets disenthrath Chemselves of their reserve and become filly possessed of other inen.
disenthralment (dis-en-thrâl'ment), n. [ $<$ disenthrall + -ment.] A freeing, or the state of having been freed, from thrallom; emancipation from slavery or subjection of any kind. Also spelled disinthralmetit.
disenthronet (dis-en-thrōn'), v. t. [< dis- priv. + enthrone.] To dethrone; depose from sovereign authority.

> Wo war.
disenthrene the Klag of neaven
disentitle (dis-en-ti'tl), $v, t^{\circ}$ pret and entitlet, ppr. disentitling. [< dis. priv. + en. title.] To deprive of title or claim.
To do an action sgainat nature is the greatest dishonour and implety in the world, . . and disentitles ins to all relations to God. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), 1. 39.
Every ordinsry offence does not disentitle a sen to the leve of lis father.

South, Works, V115. v.
The offence thus met at its birth lyy Baxter's protest Is the unaltered wrong whieh wo still depiore, as disenname.
disentomb (dis-en-töm'), v. t. [<dis- priv. + cutomb.] To take out of a tomb; disinter.
Not least amoug the curiositles which the day brought together werc some of the gradustes, posthumous men, as it were, disentombed from country parlighes and district
achools, but pereunlal also. Loocell, Fireside Travels, p. 61 .
disentrail $\dagger$ (dis-en-trāl'), v. t. [< dis- priv. + entruit.] To draw forth from the entrails or interual parts.

All the while the disentrayled blood
Alowne their gildea ithe it ervers streme
Spenser, F. Q., IV. til. 2s
disentrance (dis-en-tråns'), $v, t$; pret. and pp . disentranced, ppr. disentraneing. [ $\langle$ dis-priv. + entrance ${ }^{2}$.] To awaken from a trance or from deop slecp; arouse from a reverie; free from a delusion.

Ralpho hy this time disentrancid,
S. Bufler, Hudlbras, 1. 1ti.
disentrancement (dis-en-tráns'ment), $n$. [< disentrance + -ment.] The proccss or result
of coming out of the trance state; recovery of of coming out of the trance state;
disentraylet, t.t. Seo disentrail.
isentwine (dis-en-twin'), v. t.; pret. and pp. disentwined, ppr. disentucining. [< dis- priv. + entwine.] To free from the state of being twined or twisted; untwine; untwist. Shelley.
disepalous (di-sep' a -Ins), $a_{\text {. }}$ [<Gr, $\delta_{t-\text {, two-, }}+$
NL. sepalum, sepal, + -ous.] In bot., having two sepals.
disert (di-sêrt'), $a$. [< L. dïscrtus, for "disserins, skilful in speaking, well-spoken, fluent, pp. of disserere, discourse, discuss, argue, < dis-, apart, + serere, join, set in order: see series. Cf. desert ${ }^{1}$.] Fluent; eloquent; clear in statement.

I have a long whlle thought it very possilhle, in a time of Peace, and in aoms Kings Reigne, for discri Statesmen to cut an exquisite thred between Kings 1rerogatives and Suljecta Lllertles of all sorts.
v. Ward, Slmple Cobler, 1 . 53.
disertlyt (di-sert'li), adv. In a disort manner;
eloquently; cloarly.
II ersclitus directly and disertly nameth war the falther of all the worlil. Moland, Ir. of M'lutareh. disespeirt, $n$. [ME., also desespeir, dessespeir, < OF. desespeir, desespoir, F. déscspoir ( $=$ Pr. desesper), despair, ( desesperct, F . désespérer, despair, < des- priv. + esperer, < L. spercre, hopo: see despair and esperance.] Despair.
Love . . . with dessegpeir so sorwefully Me offendeth.
disesperatet, u. [ME. discsperat, var. of desperate, after lisespeir, q. v.] Desperate; hopeless.
Disesperat of alle blya. Chaueer, 1fouse of Fame, $1.201 \overline{1}$.
disesperauncet, $n$. [ME., also descsperaunce, < $\mathrm{OF}^{+}$. desesperance, F . désespérance ( $=$ Cat. desesperançu $=0$ Sp. (lesesperanza), < desespercr, F. đdsespérer, despair: see disespeir, and ef. desperance, esperanec.] Despair.

As liketh the; lne from desesperaunc
Theu be my shelde for thl benignite.
Chaucer, Trollus, I. 530.
disespouset (dis-es-pouz'), r.t. [< dis- priv. + espouse.] To separate after espousal or plighted faith; divorce.
of Turnus for Lavinia direrpoused. + establish.] 1. To deprive of $\quad[<$ dis- priv. + establish.] 1. To deprive of the character of being established; cause to cease to be established; specifically, to withdraw from exclusive state recognition or privileges, as a church.-2. To unsettle; sct aside; remove from established use. [Rare.]
The lugical sccent is to dixentabtish this rhythm.
S. Lanier, Engllsh Verse, p. 87.
disestablishment (dis-es-tab'lish-ment), $\mu$. [< disestablish + -ment.] The act of depriving, or the condition of being deprived, of the position and privileges of an established body ; cspecially, the act of withdrawing a church from a privileged relation to the state: as, the disestablishment of the Irish Church by Parliament in 1869.
The earnest and active attention of the Soclety is directed to proenre not only the repeal of the Blasphemy dixestablishment snd dlaendownent of all stste clurches, but also the redlistribution of real snd personal property, the reculation of wages, and the abolition of the llouse of Lords.

Saturday Rer.
His [Mr. Fswcett'a] posililen on the direstablishment and disendewment of the Established Church Hlustrates the many-sidedness of his judgment.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 24.
disesteem (dis-es-tēm'), v.t. [<OF. desestimer, F. désestimer $(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. desestimar $=\mathrm{It}$. disistimare), disesteem, < des- priv. + estimer, esteem: see dis- and esteem, v.] 1. To regard without esteem; consider with disregard, disapprobation, dislike, or slight contempt; slight.
Ho that truly disesteems himself Is content that others
should do so too. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 303.
But if this aacred gift you disesteen,
Sir J. Den
Iler acqualntance began to disesteem her in proportiou
2t. To bring into disrepute or disfavor; lower
in esteem or estimation.
What fablea have you vexed, what truth redeemed,
Antiquitlce searched, oplnions disesteerned!
disesteem (dis-es-tēm'), $n_{0} \quad[<$ disesteem, v.] Want of estecm; slight dislike; disregard.

If her ladyshlph's
Slight, or disesteem, slr, of your aervice
Math formerly begot sny distaste. B. Jonsen, New Imn, I. 1.

## disfeature

Was thia man evar likely to he adivia'd, who with auch a prejulice suit diextem aets himself sganart hila chos in sud appointed Counselers ? Miltor, Elkonoklaatea, xi. disestimationt (dis-es-ti-mā'shon), n. [= Sp). rescstimacion $=\mathrm{Pg}$. desestimação; as dis- priv, + estimation: seo disestecm.] Disestecm; bad reputc.
Three kinda of contempt: disestimation, diaappoint. ment, calumny. $R p$. Reymolde, On the Prasblon, $x \times x$. disexerciseł (dis-ek'sęr-siz), to. t. [< clis- priv. + exercise.] To deprive of exercise; cease to use.
The disexercising and bunting our abllities.
Milton, Areopagitlea, p. 5.
disfame (dis-fām'), n. [< dis- + fame. Cf. OF. disfame, diffame: see defame.] Evil fame; bad reputation; infamy.

And what is Fams in hife but haif dinforme, And counterchanged wlth darkness?
mon, serlin and Viven.
 to dislike.

Orthodox sud heretlal titles that every man will apply as he llsts, the one to hlmaelf and hia sdherents, the other to all others that he disfancies. disfashiont (dis-fash'on), $\boldsymbol{\tau}, i$. [〈OF'. desfaçonner, delfaçonner, F. dejfaçoner, disfigure, destroy, <des- priv. + fagonner, fashion: sce dis- and fushion, $v$.] To put out of fashion or shape; disfigure.
It [ghttony] disflyureth the face, iliscolonreth the aklu, disfavor, disfavour (dis-fā'vor), u. [< OF. rlcঋfareur, F . défuceur $=\mathrm{Sp}$. clisfaror $=\mathrm{Pg}$. desfucor =It. disfavore, 〈 $\overline{\mathrm{L}}$. dis- priv. + fucor, favor: see dis- and fator, 1.$]$ 1. Unfavorable regard; slight displeasure; discountenance; disesteem; disparagement: as, the conduct of the minister disparagement: as, the conduct of the minister
incurred the disfacor of his sorereign; to speak in one's disfucor.

As unjust favor pint him ha, why donbt
Dirfacor as unjust has turned him out?
Locrelt, Tcmpera Mutantur.
Those same misdeeis have ralsed an energetic . . . sen. tment of dixfacour against its ally. Glaufstone, Church sud State.
2. Want of favor; the stato of being regarded unfavorably: as, to be in disfaror at court.
May a good acquaintance has been lost from a general $3 \dagger$. An act of disregard, dislike, or unkindness. IIe might dispense favours and diufa cours.

## Clarendon, Clvil War, I. 49.

$=$ Syn. Dikfaror, Dieyrace, etc. Sue odium.
disfavor, disfavour (dis-fā̀vor), $r, t . \quad[=I t$. disfavor, disfavour (dis-fávor), r.t. $\left[=\frac{\mathrm{It}}{\mathrm{F}}\right.$.
disforire, sfavorive (ef. OF, ilesfavoriser,
F . défavoriser $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg. desfatorccer $),\langle\mathrm{L}$. dispriv. + ML. "favorire, favorare (favorizare), favor: see dis- and favor, e. Cf. disfavor, u.] 1. To withdraw or withlold favor, friendship, or support from; clicek or oppose by disapprobation; discountenance.
Might not these of higher rank, and nearer sccess th her majesty, receive her own comunands and be countear. Swil.
2t. To mar; blemish; disfigure.
Rub these hands
With what may cause sil eating leprosy,
Fien to my bones and marrow: snything
That may diafocour me, save in my honour
B. Jonson, volpone, lit. 6 .
disfavorablet, disfavourablet (dis-fā'vor-a$\mathrm{bl})$, $a . \quad[=\mathrm{F}$. defarorable $\Rightarrow \mathrm{Pg}$. desfurorä̈el $=$ It. disfavorerole; as disfavor, disfavour, + -able.] Unfavorable.
And manle other vallent personages, who being entret the sea tasted Portune disfauourable.

Store, Rlch. 11., sn. 1377.
disfavorablyt, disfavourablyt (dis-fä'vor-anbli), adv. Unfavorably.
These occurrences, which look so aversly to our reasoms,
and so diafavourably to our nature.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. Iv. \& 4.
disfavorer, disfavourer (dis-fä'vor-èr), $n$. One who disfavors or discountenances.
It was verily thought that had it not been for four great digfacourers of that voyage, the enterprize had anc.
disfeature (dis-fō'tūr), c. t.; pret. and pp. disfeatured, ppr, disfcaturing. [< dis- priv. + feature. Cf. defeature.] To mar the features of; deprive of a feature or of features; disfigure; deface.

A fiting-ou of noses to dinfootrred bishops, and a rearrangement of the manttc-folds of strait-laced queena discomposed by the centuries. Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 46.
H. James,
disfellowship
disfellowship (dis-fel'o-ship), $v . t$; pret. and felloushiping or disfollowshipping. [< dis- + fel lowship, $v$.] To exclude from fellowship; refuse to have interceurse with: used especially of a person or a church excluded from religious fellowship by fermal action. [U. S.]
disfen (dis-fen'), v. t.; pret. and pp. disfenned, ppr. disfenning. [<dis- priv. + fen.] To change frem the character of a fen. [Rare.]
Disfenned, or stripped of peat. Encyc. Brit., XII. 62.
disfiguratet, a. [ME. disfigurat, $\langle$ ML. * disfigudisfiguratet, a. ${ }^{\text {ratus, pp. of }}$ disfigurare: see disfigure.] Disfigured; deformed. Chaucer.
disfiguration (dis-fig-ū-rā'shon), n. [ $=\mathrm{OF}$. destiguration, deffiguration $=$ Sp. desfiguracion = Pg. desfiguração = It. disfigurazione, < ML. *disfiguratio(n-), < *disfigurare, pp. *disfiguratus, disfigure: see disfigure.] 1. The act of disfiguriug or marring the external form of ; de-facement.-2. The state of being disfigured; disfigurement; deformity.
One thing that often leads to disfiguration of the landscape is the manner and form in which the planting [of trees for shelter] is originally done,
Ci. Amer., July 19, 1884.
disfigure (dis-fig'ür), v. $t$.; pret. and pp. disfigured, ppr. disfö̈uring. ${ }^{\text {< }}$ ME. disfiguren,
OF. desfigurer (also defigurer, F. défigurer; ef. defigure $)=$ Sp. Pg. desfigurar $=\mathrm{It}$. disfigurare, sfigurare, $<$ ML. "disfigurave, < L. dis- priv. + figurare, fashion, ferm: see figure, $v$. and $n$.] figurare, fashion, form: see figure, oxternal figure of; impair the shape or form of; injure the beauty, symmetry, or excellence of; deface; deform, either actually er by incongruous addition.

## So abject is their punishment,

Disfiguring not God'a likemess, but their own;
Afilton, P. LL, xi. 521.
Gaudy ribbons and glaring colours beling now out of use, Gaudy ribbons and glaring colours being now out of use, the sex has no opporthnity given which they seldom fail to do whenever it lies in selves, which they seldom lail to do whenever it Nos
their power.
It cannot be denied that hts [Petrarch's] merits were disfiyured by a most unpleasant affectation.

2t. To carve: said of a peacock.
Dysfygure that pecocke.
Babeer Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.
$3 \dagger$. To disguise, especially by putting on inferior habiliments.

So alyly and so wele I shal me gye,
That in this world ther ghall no mas me knowe.
Chaucer, Good Women, 1. 2046.
$=$ Syn. 1. Cripple, Manple, etc. See mutilate.
disfiguret, $n . \quad[\langle\mathrm{ME}$. disfigure, v.] Disfigurement; deformity. Chaucer.
disfigurement (dis-fig'ūr-ment), u. $[=F$. défigurement; as disfigure + ment.] 1. The act of disfiguring, or the state of being disfigured; blemish; defacement; change of external form for the worse.

And they, so perfect is their motsery,
But once perceive the real
But boast themselves more comely than before.
Milton, Comus,
Grace doth us this good office, by a detecting to us the nakedness of our nature, not by a covering and palliation of her disfigurements.
W. Ar ontague, Devoute Essaya, I. vi. § 2.
2. Something that disfigures.

Uncommon expressions are a disfigurement rather Thls building, lately cleared from the disfiguremente and partition of its profane use, forms one of the noblest round
churches to be found.
E. A. Frceman, Venice, p. 133.
disfigurer (dis-fig'ūr-ér), $n$. One who disfigures. disfiesh (dis-flesh'), v.t. [<dis-priv. + flesh.] To deprive of flesh; render less fleshy.

The best 18, said the other, not to run, that the lean atratn not himself with too much weight, nor the fat man dirflesh
himself.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, IV. Xxv.
disfoliage (dis-fō'li-äj), v.t.; pret. and pp. disfoliaged, ppr. disfoliaging. $[\langle$ dis- priv. + foliage.] To deprive or strip of foliage.
In winter the tempering influence of the pine-forest preponderated over that of the disfoinaged $\begin{aligned} & \text { Science, V. } 352 .\end{aligned}$ disforest (dis-for'est), v. t. [< dis- priv. + for est. Cf. disafforest.] 1. Same as disafforest. The Crown foresta, with the exception of the New ForThe American, VII. 85.
2. To strip of forest; clear of trees, as a wooded tract; destroy the forests of, as a country or region.
disformityt (dis-fôr'mi-ti), $n$. [ $\Lambda$ "restored" form of difformity (q. v.) for deformity.] Irreg ularity of form or methed; absence of fixed or regular form.
Unfformity or disformity in comparing together the reapective figures of bodies.
disfranchise (dis-från'chiz) v, t.; pret and pp disfranchised, ppr. disfranchising. [Early mod. E.disfraunchyse; <dis-priv. + franchise.] To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen; deprive of chartered rights and immunities; deprive of any franchise, especially of the right of voting in elections. Formerly sometimes written diffranchise.
Suppose woman, though equal, to differ essentially in her fintellect from man-is that any ground for digfrandisfranchisement (dis-fràn'chiz-ment), n. [ disfranchise + -ment.] The act of disfranchising, or the state of being disfranchised; deprivation of the privileges of a free citizen, or of membership in a corporation, or of some particular immunity or privilege, especially that of voting. Formerly sometimes written diffranchisement.
Disfranchisement is as great folly as applied to the whites, as omisaton to eufranchtae is wickedness toward the negroea.
disfriart (dis-fī'är), v.t. [<dis- priv. + friar.] To depose from being a friar; divest of the office and privileges of a friar; unfrock.
That oner-great aeverity would cause a great number to disfriar themselves, and fly to Geneva.

Sir E. Sandys, state of Religion.
disfurnish (dis-fer'nish), v. $t$. [<dis- priv. + furnish.] To deprive or divest of furnishment; strip of or cause to be without adjunets or belongings.
All wanting that they would haue, and bringing what they want, furntshing their Mokisso with those things whereof they complaine themselues to bee disfurnished.

> 1 am a thing obscure, , disfurnish do of All merit. Massinger, The Pict

I found the honse altogether diefurnish'd and bi packing up.
packing up. $\qquad$ er dief furnizh'd, and his booka The Indians showed a far greater natural predisposition for disfurnishing the ontside of other people a heada than for furnishing Lovell, Oration, Inarvard, Nov. 8, 1886.
disfurnishment (dis-fer' ${ }^{\prime}$ nish-ment), n. [ [<disfurnish +- ment.] The act of disfurnishing, or the state of being disfurnished.
Early in life he found limself invested with ample revennes; which, the took almost imnediate measures entithey to dissipate and bring to nothing.. .. Thus furnished by the very act of disfurnishment, of oset forth, like some Alexander, upon his great enterprise,
"horrowing and to borrow."
Lamb, Fiia, p. 46.
disfurnituret (dis-fér'ni-tūr), n. A disfurnishing; removal; deprivation.
We may consequently, with much ease, bear the disfuriture of such transitory movables as were rather ornaments then materials of our labrick.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. vill. \& 3. disgaget (dis-gāj'), v.t. [< dis- priv. + gage; ef. OF. desgager, disengage, < des- priv. + gager, pledge: see dis- and gage ${ }^{1}$. Cf. dégagé and disengage.] Te free or release from pledgo or pawn; redeem.
He taketh those who had lever lay to gage and pawn thetr goods, and remain under the burden of usury, than to sell up all and disgage themzelves at once. IIolland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 232
disgallant $\dagger$ (dis-gal'annt), v. $t$. [<dis- priv. + gallant.] To strip or divest of gallantry, courage, or confidence.
Sir, let not this discountenance or disgallant yon a whit you inust not aink under the frat disaster.
B. Jonson, Cynthla'a Revels, fii. 1.
disgarland $\dagger$ (dis-gär'land), v. t. [< dis- priv. + garland.] To divest of a garland.

Forake thy ppe, a sceptre take to thee,
Thy locka disgarland.
Drummond, Songa, li. 13.
disgarnish (dis-gär'nish), $v . t$. [< ME. disgarnishen, < OF. desgarniss-, stem of certain parts of desgarnir, desguarnir, F. dégarnir (= Pr. desgarnir, desguarnir $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. desguarnecer $=$ It. sguernire), ( des- priv. + garnir, garnish: see dis-and garnish.] To strip or divest, as of something that garnishes or furnishes; disfurnish; thing that garnishes or furnishes;
degarnish.
[Obsolete or archaic.]
Fior thei wolde not dibgarnyssh the londe of peple. ${ }^{\text {Merlin }}$ (E. E. T. S.), il. 291.
Also ther were xx kynges that after that thei herde that the cristin were comynge, thei wolde neuer he dirgar ysined or her armes. Alerlin (i. F. T. S.), iii. 440.
If your master haue loning frender and fatthful anbiectca, 1 amn, thanke God, not disgarnighed nor vnjrouided
of the same.
Hfall, Ifen. V., an. 2 .

## disgrace

We have quite disgarnibhed that kingdom [Ireland] of trops.

W'alpole, Letters, II. 431 .
disgarrison (dis-gar'i-son), v. t. [ [<dis-priv. + garrison.] To deprive of a garrisen. [Rare.]
Be thou our king; aet up thy throne in our hearts; diamantle, and disgarrison, all the strong holds and fortifcations of sin.

Hewyt, Prayer bef. Sermon.
disgavel (dis-gav'el), v. t. ; pret. and pp. disgavelled, ppr. disyavolling. [<dis- priv. + gavel1.] In Eng. law, to relieve (land) from the law of gavel-kind, and particularly from subjection to the rule of partition at the owner's death.
A large number of properties were disgavelled in Kent by statute in the retgn of Herry the Lighth, upon the petition of the owners. In the same reign all the lands in nota were disyavelu. Bulut not appear to have been Injured hy the new egisation
$W$. $K$. Sullitan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. clxxxiv,
disgeneric (dis-jệ-ner'ik), a. [ $<$ dis- priv. + generic.] Belonging to different genera, as two or more species; not of the same genus as another species: the opposite of congeneric.
disgest $\dagger$ (dis-jest'), $v . t$. [Var. of digest.] To digest. Bacon.

Who can disgest a Spaniard, that's a true Euglishman?
Dekker and Webster, Sir Thomas Wyat, p. 40
disgestion $\dagger$ (dis-jes'tyon), n. [Var. of digestion.] Digestien. Buccon.
disglorify (dis-glō'ri-fí), v. t. ; pret. and pp. disglorified, ppr. disglorifying. [<dis-priv. + glorify.] To deprive of glory; treat with indignity. So Dagon ahall be magnified, and God, Besidea whom is no goí, compared with idols, Disglorifed, blasphemed, and had in seorn. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Milton, S. A., 1. } 442\end{aligned}$
disgloryt (dis-glō'ri), n. [<dis- priv. + glory.] Deprivation of glory; dishonor.
To the disglory of God's name.
Northbrooke.
disgorge (dis-gôrj'), v. $t$.; pret. and pp. disgorged, ppr. disgorging. [< OF. desgorger, F . dégorger, bring up from the throat, vomit, clear out, disgorge ( $=$ It. sgorgare, disgorge, overflow), < des-, away, + gorge, throat: see dis- and gorge, $v$.$] 1. To eject or throw out from, or as$ from, the stomach, throat, or mouth; vomit ferth; discharge; peur out: generally with an implication of force or violence.
Their warlike frauglitage.
Shak., T. and C., Prol. The empire,
In which thou Ilv'at a atrong c
Beau. and Fl., Valentinian, iii. 1.
To aee hls heaving breast dizgorge the briny dranght. Four Infernal rivers, that disgorge

Milton, P. L., Ii. 575.

| The barbarous North digyorged her ambitious savages |
| :--- |
| Everett, Orationa, I. 124. | 2. To give up, as something that has been taken wrongfully; surrender: as, he disgorged his ill-gotten gains.

That which . . . no mlacreant or malefactor
ver so desperate as to diagorge in contor was ully pecived customs is now their voice that restore as they say the ancient purity of religion. gorgenement (dis-gôrj'ment), n. [< OF. desas diment, F . dégorgement $=\mathrm{It}$. sgorgamento, as disgorge + -ment.] The act of disgorging.
The very presaes are openly defled with the most loathsome disgorgements of ther Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 162. disgorger (dis-gôr'jér), n. A device for removing a gorged hook from the mouth of a fish. It is pushed down along the line, and forces back the barbed point, thus enabling the hook to be withdrawn.
disgospelt (dis-gos'pel), v.t. [< dis- priv. + gospel.] To manage or treat in a way inconsistent with the precepts or doctrines of the gospel; deprive of a gospeI character.
Who possesse hnge Benefices for lazie performances,
great promotions only for the execution of a cruell dis. great promotionk only for the execution of a cruell di goapelling juriadiction.
disgownt (dis-goun'), v. i. [〈dis-priv. + gown.] To divest one's self of a clerical gown; hence, to renounce hely orders.
Then, desiring to be a convert, he was reconciled to the Church of Rone ; so he disgorned and put on a aword.
disgrace (dis-grās'), $n$. [< OF. disgrace, disgrace, ill favor, ill fortune, $\mathbf{F}$. disgrace $=\mathrm{Sp}$. desgracia $=$ Pg. desgraç $=1$ t. disgrazia, sgrazia (ebs.), く ML. disgratia, disfavor, ill favor, ill fortune, disgrace, < I ${ }_{\text {s }}$ dis- priv. + gratia, favor, grace: see dis-and grace.] 1. A state of being out of favor; exclusion from favor, confidence,

## disgrace

or trust：as，the minister retired from conrt in disgrace．
Ife was turned ont of hla phace of library Keeper to the King，and died in Disgrare．Lister，Jeumey to P＇uris，p． 102 They wlll alink back to their kenuels in disgrace
horeau，Walden，p． 833
2．$\Lambda$ state of ignominy，dishonor，or shame； subjeetion to opprobrium．
France，bound as she was by solemn stipulatlons，could net，without diagrace，make a direct attack on the Aus－ trian dominiona
Who hind mildew＇il in their thensmens，dolug nething
Since Egbort－why，the grester their disgrace！
Tennysen，Aylmer＇s Ficld．
3．A cause of shame or reproaeh ；that whieh dis－ honors：as，lionest poverty is no disgrace． 4 ． Want of grace of person or mind；illfavored－ ness；ungracious condition or character．［Ar－ ehaie．］

Moat fonle and flthle were，their Their 1accs
Meat 1ong all rag did and tatter＇d，their disgraces
Dill much the moro sugment．
Spenser，F．Q．，V．xif． 28
Even a coat may be one of the outward algna by which we betray the grace or disgrace that is in us．

T．H＂inthrop，Cecll Dreeme，v
5t．An act of unkindness；an ill turn．
The interchange centinually of faveurs snd disgraces．
＝Syn． 1 and 2．Disgrace，Dishonor，clc．（see odittm），dis． redit，ignominy，iufamy，disrepute，reproach，contempt opprebrium，obloquy．－3．Scandal，hlet．
disgrace（dis－grās＇），$v, t$ ；pret．and pp．dis－ graced，ppr．disgracing．$[<\mathbf{O F}$ ．disgracier， F ． disgracier $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．desgraciar（obs．）$=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．desgraçar ＝It．disgraziare，sgraziare（obs．），〈M工．＂disgra－ tiare，disgrace；from the nonn．］1．To pnt ont of favor；dismiss with diseredit．
In thee［the Countess of Pembroke］the Leablan Sapphe with her lyric harpe is disgraced．

Vash（Arber＇s Eng．Garner，I．500）
Flatterers of the disgraced minister．Macaulay． 2．To treat or affect ignominiously；bring or east shame or reproach upon；dishonor；put to shame．

Hia ignorance disgraced him．Jahnson．
Let Gireece be humbled，and the Trojans rise；
shali heap with ho aurs him they race
Pope，Illad，
Wa will pass by the instances ef oppression and false－ hood which diagraced the early yart of the reigh of 3 ＋．To revile；upbraid；heap reproaehes upon．

The geddess wreth＇gan foully her disgrace．Spenser．
I command yon，and do you command yeur fcliows，
That whell you see her next，disgrace and scorn her．
Fletcher and Novley，Mafd in tha Minl，ili． $=$ Syn． 1 and 2．Debase，Degrade，etc．（aee abcase）；to ahame， mortify，dishoner；tarnish，blet，stain，sully．See list un－
disgraceful（dis－grās＇fůl），a．［＜disgrace＋ －ful，1．］Partaking of disgrace；shameful；dis－ honorable；disreputable；briuging or deserv－ ing shame．
Te retire hehind their chariots was na little diagracefut then as it is now to aljght from oue＇a horse in a battle．Pope
Cranmer rose Into favour by serving Henry in the dis－ raceful aftair of his first divorce．
$=$ Syn．Discrellitable，igneminiens，scundaleus，base，vile， pprobriens，infameus．
disgracefully（dis－grās＇fül－i），adv．In a dis－
fraceful manner；with disgrace：as，the troops fled disgracefully．

## The senate have cast youl ferth Diagracefully．Jonson，Cstuine．

disgracefulness（dis－grās＇fůl－nes），$n$ ．Igno－ miuy；shamefulness．
disgracer（dis－grā＇serr），n．One who or that which disgraces or exposes to disgrace；one who or that whieh brings disgrace，shame，or contempt upon others，or upon a cause．
Perhaps the lowest class of etcher oex would be proper－ ly assigued to these two disgracers of the human species， commenly called a besu nud a fine lady．

Fiedling，Conversation．
disgracioust（dis－grā＇shis），a．［＜OF＇＂disgra－ cieux（1＇．disqracieux），＜disqrace，disgrace：see disgrace，and cf．gracious．］Ungraeious；un－ pleasing：

If I be so diagracious in your eye，
end yen，madam
disgracivet（dis－grā＇siv），a．［Irreg．＜disgrace $+-i k e$ ．］Disgraeeful．
He that will question every dismacive werd which be hesrs is spoken of him shall have few friends．

1663
They are unwisely ashamed of sn innorance which is
Fellham，Resolves，i． 27. disgradation（dis－graì－dā＇shon），n．［＜disgrade + ation；equiv．to degraidation．］In Seots lave，degradation；deposition；specifically，the stripping from a person of a dignity or degree of honor，and taking away the title，badge，and urivileges thereof．
disgradet（dis－gräd＇），t．t．［＜OF．desgrader （＝Sp．desgradar（obs．）＝Pg．desgraduar），de－ grade，＜des－priv．+ grade，rank．Cf．degrade．］ To degrade；lower in rank．
Being now lately beceme a Cenriter he shew not him－ self a crastsman，\＆merit to ba disgraded，\＆with scorne sent bsck agsine to the shep．

## Puttenhan，Arte of Eng．Poeale，p． 250.

disgregatet（dis＇grệ－gảt），v．t．［＜LLL．disgrega－ tus，pp．of disgregare，separate，$\langle$ dis－，apart，+ grex（greg－），a floek．Cf．congregate．］To sep－ arato；dispersc．Dr．II．Morc．
disgregation（dis－grē̈－gā＇shon），n．［＜disgrequte： see－ation．］Separation；specifically，in chem．， the separation of the moleeules within a sub－ stanee，which is brought abont by heat or other chernical agents：as，the disgregation of a body is greater in the gaseous than in the liquid state． Imp．Diet．
disgressiont，$n$ ．［ME．；var．of digression．］Di－ gression．Chaucer．
disgruntle（dis－grun＇tl），v．t．；pret．and pp．dis－ gruntled，ppr．disgruntling．［OP E．dial．origin； humorousi formed－as－gruntle，freq．of grunt，implying disgust．］To disappoint ；dis－ concert；chagrin；disgust；offend；throw into a state of sulky dissatisfaetion：usually in the participial adjeetivo disgruntled．［Colloq．］
This centinual grasping sfter sutherity for the purpose of meeting the individuat case of some dizgruatled per－ probstion．Previdence（R．I．）Journal，March I， $887 \%$ ． Thene that were diggruneled because Dutch and Gernmu were dropped［in the names of the Reformed Churches］ staid where they were becsuse they did net know where
The Churchman，Suppl．Oct． 30 ， 1856 ． disguise（dis－giz＇），t．t．；pret．and pp．disguiscd， ppr．disguising．［Early mod．E．also disguize； $<\mathrm{ME}$ ．disguisen，disgisen，desguisen，desgisen （also deguiscn，degisen：see deguise），〈 OF．des－ guiser， F. dégwiser $(=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．desguisar），counterfeit， put on a false guise，＜des－priv．+ guise，guise， manner，fashion：see dis－and guise，v．］1．To conceal the personal identity of，by changes of guise or usual appearance，such as those pro－ dneed by differences in dress or in the hair or beard，the use of a mask，ete．

> Sha cast her wit in sendry wiseHow she hinu nimite se debouise, That ne man shulde his bory kno

Gover，Conf．Amsut．，11． 227.
The children of honour，called the lifenchenien，which werc freshly disguysed sud daunced a Morice before the kyng．$\quad$ I／all，Hen．VHI．，an． 2
The tradition is that，during these evill daya，Bunyan was forced to disguise himself as a wagconer．
acaulay，John Bunyan．
This copler of the mien and gait snd garb
Rob halt and lame，sick folk ithe temple－porch ！
I venture te see in the Norman Conquerer s friend dis－ guised in the garb of an encmy．

E．A．Freeman，Amer．Lects．，p．J53．
2．To conceal or cover up the real or original character of by a counterfeit form or appear－ ance；cloak by false show，deceptive statement or speech，or an artifieial manner：as，to dis－ guise the handwriting；to disguise the taste of a drug；to disguise sentiments or intentions．

Disguise it net－we have one human heart－
All mortal thoughts confess a commen heme．
Ialam，vill． 10
Litcrature and taste，indeed，silll disguised with s flush of hectic loveliness and brillisucy the ravages of an Incur sble dccay．Macaulay，Machisvelli．
If we call it by one name up to a certain year，and by some other nama siter thst year，we disguisa the fact thint the historical identity of the language has never
been breken．
E．A．Freeman，Aner．Lects．，p． 06. They agree in snother respect，sa well as in style．Al are elther ruins，or Iragments disguised by restoration．

3．To alter the appearance of；make diffeult of recognition by some ehange not intended for concealment．

They aaw the isces，which too well they knew
Thongh then disguised in death．Dryden，Eueld．
4．To change in voice or behavior by the use of strong drink；intoxicate．［Fuphemistic．］

Come，I will shew you the why home，if drink
Or too full dlet have dirguised you．
B．Jonson，Staple of News，iv．I．

## disguisily

Ifarp．I am a prince diapuscd．
Mascinger，Virgin－Martyr，III． 3
Fail．Will not ale serve thy turn，Will？
Bib．I had too much of that last night． was a litle disguised，as they any．Dryden，Wild Gallant，1．I． It is most absurdly ssid of any man thist he is diyguised in iquer；ler，on the contrary，most men ere diegulsed nen display themsolvea in their complexion of character

5．To distinguish by a difference of form or guise．
The newe laze［law ］．．．is zothliche newe，and desgised ursm［from］ethre lascs．Ayenbite of Inwyt，p．07． A menges wymmen he apanne
In theyre halyte disguysed from a man． Lydgate，Miner Poems，p． 80. ＝Syn，2．Simulate，etc．（see dissemble），mask，velt． which discuises；something that serves or is intended for concealment of identity，charac－ ter，or quality；a deceptive covering，condi－ tion，manner，etc．

I will assume thy part insome disguise，
And tell Iair IIere I am Clandio．
Shak．，Much Ado，1． 1.
This calumnions disguise［s long ulster］was crowned and compieted by a solt feit hat．

R．L．Stevenson，The Dynnmiter，p．98．
That is a thin disguise which veils with care
The face，but lets the changeless heart lie bare．
2．The act of disguising，or the state of being disguised；a false or misleading appearance； concealment under a disguised form，manner， ote．：as，his attempted disguise was unsuceess－ ful；a thief in disguise．

So disquise shati，by the diagulaed，
Pay with falaehood falae
hak．Mi．for M．，iH． 2.
Praise undeserved is scandal in disgurise．
Pope，Imit．of Horace，11．1． 413.
That close alifance which，under the diaguise of the most endiy ennity，has always subsisted hetween fanaticism and atheisns is still unbroken． Macaulay，Sadier a Law of Popnlation． 3．Change of behavior and utteranee by driuk； intoxieation．［Enphemistie．］
Yon see wo＇ve burnt our cheeka：
and mine own
tongue
Splita what it apeaks：the wild disguise hath almost
Antick us．
Antick＇d us．
e wild dis
Shise hath almost
44．A masque；an interlnde．
Never prince was more whelly given to his sffalrs，nor In them more of himself；Insomuch as fir triumphs of justs and tourncys，and balis and maska，which they then called disguises，he was rather a princely and gentle spec－ tator than aecm much to be delighted．

Bacon，Hist．Iienry VII．（cd．Bohn），p． 477.
Disguise was the old English word for a masque，sir，be－
fore you were au fimplement belonging to the Revela．
．Jonser，Masque of Augurz．
0，what a mask was there，what a disguise！
Hitton，The lassion，1．10．
disguisedly（dis－gi＇zed－li），adv．With or in disguise．［Rare．］
I flnd that he travelled England disguisedly，and con－ cealed his state there．Sir $/ 7$. Hotton，Rellquire，p． 589. disgulsedness（dis－gi＇zed－nes），$n$ ．The state of being disguised．［Rarc．］
But alas！the painted facea，and msunishnesse，and menstrous disguisednesa of the one scx ！
Bp．IIal，The Impress of God，11． disguisement（dis－giz＇ment），u．［＜OF．des－ guisement， F ．deguisement（ $=$ Pr．desguisamen），ऽ
desguiser，disgulse：seo disquise，v．，and－ment．］ The act of disguising；a disguise．［Rare．］
She through his late disguizement could him not descrie．
，F．Q．，IV．v． 29.
He was exposed in a jacket resembling those which Londen lamp－ighters formerly delighted in，with a cap of the hall．．．．In Chia diagurament hemb，Elia p． 35
disguiser（dis－gízèr），n．1．One who changes the appearanee of another by a disguise ；a dis－ figurer．
O，death＇s a great disguiser：and you may add to lt．
2．One who conceals his real sentiments；one who assumes a disguise．
You are a very dexterona disguiser．Suift．
3ł．A masquer；a mummer．
The Dignisers to come in aftir thls manoar following， with ill torcheis to be borne before theim at their riding into the Hall，with ili yomen waiters suche as ahall be ap－ pointed by the Marshallia to do it．

Qnoted in $J$ Collier＇s Eng．Dram．Poetry，I．18，nete．

## disguisilyt，ado．［ME．disgisili；＜disguisy +

ly $\left.{ }^{2}.\right]$ Strangely；extraordinarily．
Desparaged were idisgivili zif i dede in this wise．
William of Palerne（E．E．T．S．）L． 485

## disguisiness

disguisinesst，n．［ME．disgisines；＜disguisy $+-n c s s$.$] Strangeness；extraordinary appear－$ ance．
Precions clethyng is coupable fur the derthe of it，and for his sottncsse and for hls strangenesse and disgisinesse var．deyisymesse］

Choucer，Parson＇s＇Tale．
disguising（dis－gīzing），n．［＜ME．desgysyng； verbal n．of disguise，v．］1．The act of assum－ ing a disguise，or of giving a false appearance． These \＆many such like disguisings do we find in mans behaniom，specially in the Courtiers of forraine co
$2 \dagger$ ．Theatrical mummery or masking．
As Chrisimas，when disguising is o＇ $\begin{aligned} & \text {＇}{ }^{\text {Atoot．}} \\ & \text { B．Jonson，Mssques．}\end{aligned}$
Sonday at night the fitteenth ot June，1523，in the grea halle at Wyansore，the emperor MLaximilian and IIenry VIII．being present，was a disguixizng or play．

保
disguisyt，a．［ME．disgisi，disgesye，＜OF．des－ guisc，pp．of desguiser，disguise：see disguise， v．］1．Disguised；masked．

Daunces disgisi redy disi were．
2．Concealed；strange．
Long thei caired ouer cimtrea as that crist wold，
Oner dales \＆downes \＆diggesye weyes．
Hillian of Palerne（E． E
T．S．），1． 2715.
disgust（dis－gust＇），v．t．［＜OF．desyouster， distaste，dislike， F ．dégoîter $=$ Sp．disgustar $=$ Pg．desgostar $=\mathrm{It}$ ．disgustare，syustare，disgust， ing：see dis－and gust $\left.{ }^{2}, v.\right]$ 1．To excite nau－ sea or loathing in ；offend the taste of．－2．To offend the mind or moral sense of ：with at or with，formerly with from：as，to be disgusted at foppery or with vulgar pretension．
What disgusts me from having anything to do with this race of anawer－jobbers is，that they have no sort of con－ $3+$ ．To feel a distaste for；have an aversion to；disrelish．
By our own flekleneas and inconstancy dizgusting ilve deliverance now it is come，which we so earnestly desired thetore it cane．$\quad$ Tillotson，Sermons，xxxí． gout $=$ Sp．disgusto $=$ Pg．desgosto $=$ It．dis－ qusto，disgust：see the verb．］1．Strong dis－ relish or distaste；aversion to the taste of food or drink；nansea；loathing．
The term disgust，in its simplest sense，means some． thing offensive to the taste．

Darwin，Express．of Emotions，p． 257. 2．Repugnance excited by something offensive or loathsome；a strong fecling of aversion or repulsion；extreme distaste or dislike．
In a vulgar hack－writer such oddities wonld have ex
cited ouly disgust．
Noble too，of old blood thrice－refined
That alninks bom clownish coarseluess in disgus
$=$ Syn．2．Hatred，Distike，etc．（see antipathy），loathing detestatien，abhorrence．
2．］Offensive to thust），a．［＜disgust +- ful， 2．］Offensive to the taste；nauseous；hence morally or esthetically offensive．

The British watera are grown dull and muddy，
The Iruit disher，Bonduca
The Iruit disgustful．Fletcher，Bonduca，i． 2 If any lesson may be drawn from the tragical and too ultation at our superior enfightennent，or shame at the ahortcomings of the human intellect．It is rather one of harity and self－distrust．

Lovell，Among my Books，lat ser．，p． 148.

## disgustfulness（dis－gust＇fül－nes），$n$ ．The char－

 acter of being disgustfnl or disgusting．disgusting（dis－gus＇ting），p．a．［Ppr．of dis－ gust，v．］Causing disgust；offensive to the taste，physical，moral，or esthetic．
A smear of seup on a man＇s beard looks disgusting， thongh there is of course nothing disgusting in the solp，
itself．
Darvin，Express．of Emotions，p． 257 disgustingly（dis－gus＇ting－li），adv．In a dis－ gusting manner．
It is really lamentable to ohserve in many lamilies the is disgustingly unnatural．$\quad$ V．Fnox，Essays，xxxix
disgustingness（dis－gus＇ting－nes），$n$ ．The qual－ ity of being disgusting．Kingsley．
a dish（dish），$n$ ．［＜ME．dissh，disch，＜AS．disc， a dish，plate，$=$ OS．dish，a table $=$ MD．D．disch $=$ MLG．disk，disch，LG．diseh $=\mathrm{OHG}$. tise，dise， MHG．tisch，disch，also tis，dis，G．tisch，a table，$=$ Icel．diskr，a dish，plate，$=$ Sw．Dan．disk，a dish， also a counter，$=\mathrm{OF}$ ．dais，a table（ $>$ ME．dees， E．dais，q．v．），$=$ Sp．Pg．disco，a disk，quoit，$=$ a discus，disk，plate，dish，face of a sun－dial， a discus，disk，plate，dish，face of a sun－dial，
ML．also（with var．descus）a table，dais，desk，

## 1664

pulpit，〈 Gr．diokos，a discus，disk，dish，trencher， plate．From the same source are disk，disc， desk，and dais，which are thus doublets of dish．］ 1．Any rimmed and concave or hollow vessel，of earthenware，porcelain，glass，metal，or wood， used to contain food for consumption at meals． Originally applied to very shaliow or fiat vessels，sa plates snd platters，the term now usually inctudes any large open vessel，more or less deep，snd with or witheut a cover，used to contain lood or table－drink，auch as iea， ing－vessels，as bowis sud cups，is less commen snd seems ing．vessers，as bowls sud cups，is less common snd seems collective plural dishes．A set of dishes includes all the vessels（except drinking．glasees）requisite for furnishing a table，ss platters，plates of various sizes，vessels for vege． tables，fruita，preserves，etc．，tureens，bowls，snd cups and ssucers．
Attre take also a drope of Bawme，snd put it in to a Dissche or in a Cuppe with Mylk of a Goot．
rou must bring two Dishes of Chocolate and a Glass of Cinnamon water．Congreve，Way ot the World，i． 7 ． A percelain dish，o＇er which in many a cluster
Plump grapes hung down，dead－ripe and withont lustre．
2．The food or drink served in a dish；hence， any particular kind of food served at table；a supply for a meal：as，a dish of veal or venison； a cold dish．
Tis an ordinary thing to bestow twenty or thirty pounds on a dish，some theusand crowna upon a dimner．

Burton，Anat．of Mel．，p． 142.
If you please，let us walk up to supper；and to－morrew， if the day be windy，as our days here commonly are，tis Cot ton，in Walton＇s Angler，ii． 263. We were roused trom s peaceful dish of tea by s loud
hubbub in the street．
Deckford，Italy，II． 70 ． Nothlng could be plainer than his iable，yet his aocie often attracted the wealthy to share his single dish． Lady Ilolland，in Sydney Smith，iv．
3．In Eng．mining：（a）A rectangnlar box about 28 inches long， 4 deep，and 6 wide，in which ore is measured．［Lead－mines of Derbyshire．］
The dish of the Low Pcak is reputed to hold 14 Win． cllester pints，when level－full；while in the IIigh Peak 16
（b）Formerly，in Cornwall，a measure holding one gallon，used for tin ore dressed ready for the smelter．$f_{\text {．Carcu，Survey of Cornwall }}$ （I769）．－4t．A discus．
Thei hastiden for to he maad felawis of wrastiyng，and paciouns of a disch，ether pleiyng with n ledin disch paciouns of a disch，ether pleiyng with ni kedum disch，
Hyyclif， 2 Mac．iv． 14 （OxL．）． 5．The state of being concave or like a dish； concavity：as，the clish of a wheel．－Brazen dish．
dish（dish），$v . \quad[=G$ ．tischon，serve the table， sit at table；ef．ODan，diske，go to dinner，Dan． diske $(o p)$ ，dish or serve（up），SW．Aiska，wash dishes；from the noun．］I．trans．1．To pnt in a dish or dishes，as food；serve at table often with $u p:$ as，to dish up the dinner．

## For conspiracy， thou it be dish＇d

1 know not how it tastes；thourh it be dish＇d
Get me ．．．yuur best meat，and dish it in ailver 2．To cause to resemble a dish ；make concave． Thus，a carriage－wheel is said to be dished when the spokes（either by construction or as the result of accident） are inclined to the nave，so that the wheel is concave on une side．
Seven hours＇travelling over very rough ground dished a whecl，and lunch was takell while repairs were bein The slicer is hammered into a slightly arched or dished Byrne，Artisan＇a Handbook，p． 203 3．To use up，as if by serving on a dish，or making a meal of；frustrate or disappoint； damage；ruin；cheat．［Slang．］

For of this be assured，if you＂go it＂too fast，
Barham，Ingoldsby Legends，II． 204. Where＇s Brummell？Dished．Byron． But in Canada，as in England，demsgogues dish each other by extensions of the franclise．

Nineteenth Century，XX． 27
4．To push or strike with the horns．Jamieson ［Scoteh．］
He would hae gart［made］me trow that they［Tonden folk］hae horns on their heads to dish the llke o＇me，and hooves to tread upon us wheu doon．


To dish out，to lorm（coves）by wooden ribs．
II．intrans．To be concave or have a form resembling that of a dish：as，the wheel or the ground dishes．See I．， 2.
We had much trouble with our wagon，the wheel dish． ing frequently．A．WV．Greely，Arctic Scrvice，p． $38 i$ dishabilitate（dis－ha－bil＇i－tāt），$r$ ．t．；pret．and pp．dishulilitated，ppr．dishalititating．［＜MI．
dish－clout
＊dishabilitatus，pp．of＊dishabilitarc（＞OF．des－ habilitcr，F．déshabiliter＝Pg．deshabilitar）， dis－priv．＋habilitare，habilitate：see dis－and habilitate．］To disqualify：in old Scots law，to corrupt the blood of；attaint．
The Earl hia tather being forefanlt，and his posterity dignity in scotland．
Starr，suppl．，Dec．，p． 243.
dishabilitation（dis－ha－bil－i－tā＇shon），$n . \quad[=F$ ． déshabilitation，く ML．＊dishabilitatió（ $n$－）＜＊disha－ bilitare，disqualify：see dishabilitate．］Disquali－ fication；in old Scots law，the corruption of blood consequent upon a conviction for treason．
All prior acts of dishabilitatioun prenuncit againes the
posteritie of the ssid ．．．Francis sumtyme Erle Bothwell
Acts Charles I．（ed．1814），V． 55
dishabille（dis－a－bēl＇），n．［Also deshobille；く F．déshabillé，undress，prop．pp．of déshabiller， undress，＜dés－priv．+ habiller，dress：see dis－ and habiliment．］Undress，or negligent dress； specifically，a loose morning－dress．
Her Dishabille，or Flame－colour Gown calld Indian， and sipperg of the same．

1＂ycherley，Gentleman Dancing－Master， $\mathbf{v}$ Two or three ladies，in su esay dizhabille，were intro－
Goldsmith，
Vicar，xix
dishabitt（dis－hab＇it），v．t．［＜OF．deshabiter， F．déshabiter $=$ Sp．Pg．deshabitar，desert a place,$=$ It．disabitare，depopulate，$<\mathrm{L}$ ．dis－ priv．＋habitare，dwell in，inhabit：see clis－and halit，$x$ ．］To drive from a habitation；dislodge． Those sleeping atones ．．．from their fixed beds of lime Had been dishabited．．．Shak．，K．John，ii． 1 ． dishabituate（dis－hą－bit＇ū－āt），$v . t$. ；pret．and pp．dishabituated，ppr．dishabituating．［＜dis－ priv．+ habituate，Ćf．F．déshabitucr $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ． deshabituar．］To render unaccustomed to or unfamiliar with．
He had lived at Genevs so long that he had ．．．be ome dishabituated to the American tone．

II．Jaines，Jr．，Dalsy Miller．
dishablet，$v$. t．［Same as disable ；＜dis－priv． + huble for able ${ }^{1}, v_{.}$q．v．］1．To disable． 2．To disparage．

She oft him Han＇d
For anfferlng snch abuse as knighthood sham＇d，
And him dishabled quyte．Sperser，F．Q．，II．＇v． 21. dishallow（dis－hal＇ō），v．t．［＜dis－priv．＋hal－ low，v．］To make unholy；desecrate；profane． Ye that so dishallow the holy alcep，
Your sleep is death．
Tennyson，Pelleas and Ettarre．
But once a year，on the eve of All－Souls，
Throngh thesc arches dishallowed the organ rolls．
Lowell，The Black Preacher．
disharmonic（dis－här－mon＇ik），a．$[=\mathrm{F}$. des－ harmonique $=$ It．disarmonico（cf．G．disharmo－ misch，$>$ Dan．Sw．disharmonisk）；as dis－priv．+ harmonic．］Not harmonic ；anharmonic．An－ throp．Inst．Jour．，XVII． 160.
disharmonious（dis－här－mō＇ni－us），a．［＜dis－ priv．＋harmonious．］Inharmonious；discor－ dant；incongruous．
The ege［according to Prenss］is composed of painful and disharmonious sensations

G．S．Hall，German Culture，p． 45.
disharmonize（dis－här＇mō－nīz），v．t．；pret．and pp．disharmonized，ppr．disharmonizing．［＝F． désharmoniser $=\mathbf{P}$ ．desharmonizar，deprive of harmony，$=$ It．disarmonizzare，want harmony； as dis－priv．＋harmonize．］To deprive of har－ mony；render inharmonious．
Differences which disharmonize and retard and cripple the general work in hsud

Penn．School Jour．，XXXII． 381.
disharmony（dis－här＇mō－ni），n．；pl．disharmo－ nies（－niz）．［ $=\mathrm{F}$ ．désharmonie $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．desarmo－ nia $=$ Pg．desharmonia $=\mathrm{It}$ ．disarmonia $=\mathrm{G}$ ． disharmonie $=$ Dan．Sw．disharmoni；as dis－ priv．＋harmony．］Want of harmony；discord； incongruity．
A disharmony in the different impuises that constitute tour nature］．Coleridge．
The more disharmonies［according to Preuss］，the more last nene will be，at first all matter was organized，and at
dish－catch（dish＇kach），n．A rack for dishes． ［local．］

My dish－catch，cupboard，boards，and bed，
And all I bave when we are wed．
Comical Dialogue between tivo Country Lovers．
dish－cloth（dish＇klôth），n．A cloth＇used for washing dishes．
dish－clout（dish＇klout），n．A dish－cloth． Those same hanging cheekz，
Thst look like trozen dibheclouts set on end
B．Jonson，Volpone，i． 1.
That old rag of a dishclout ministry，Harry Furnese，is
Walpole，Letters，11．493．
to be the other lord．

dishearten（dis－lilir＇tn），v．t．［＜dis－priv．＋ hearten．］To diseourage；depress tho spirits of；deject；impress with fear．
lie not utte
We have yet a smill rellek hearten + －ment．］Tho aet of disheartening，or the state of being disheartened or discouraged
The sum of petty mortifications，discomforta，and di heartermenta whith（me csited to sueh a trial would in－
evtably have to undergo．The Allantic，LVIlt．781． disheirt（dis－ãr＇），v．t．［＜dis－priv．＋heir．］ To deprive of heirs；debar from transmitting or from being transmitted by inheritance．

Yet atill remenuber that you wield a aword
Forg＇d by your foes ngainst your sovereign Lord； Defrand succession and disheir the cown，
Dryden，Hind nud l＇auther，I． 1999. dishelm（dis－helm＇），v．t．［［ dis－priv．＋helm ${ }^{2}$ ．］ T＇o divest of a helmet．

Disheln＇d and mute，and motionleasly park， Tennyzon，Princess，v．
disher（dish＇err），u．［＜ME．disshere；＜dish＋ －er ${ }^{1}$ ．］A maker of or dealer in wooden bowls or dishes．
disheresst，$n$ ．［＜ME．dyssheres；＜disher + －ess．］ A female disher．Piers Ilowman． disherison（dis－her＇i－zon），n．［Formerly dis－ herisown：contr．of＂disheritison，く OF．desheriti－ son，deshercteson，desheriloison，ete．，〈 ML．＊dis－ hereditatio（ $n$－），disinheritance，＜dishereditare， pp．dishercditatus，disinherit：seedisherit．］The act of disinberiting，or of cutting off from in－ heritanco．
Many a one here is born to a fair estate，and is atripped of it，whether ly the juat disherison of his．．．father，or else by the power or circmuvention of an adversary or by his own misgovernment and unthriftiness．

Bp．Ilall，Remaing，p． 143.
O never－rejecting roof of blue，
On us untulukhug prodigala falls
disheritt（dis－her＇it），［＜MF ，Fresco ＜OF．desheriter，deshereder，F．désheriter $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ， desheretar，deseretar $=$ Sp．desheredar $=\mathrm{P}$ ．des－ herdar $=\mathrm{It}$ ．diseredare， $\mathrm{CML}^{2}$ ．dishoreditare，dis－ inherit，＜L．dis－priv．＋LL．hereditare，inherit： see inheril，heritage．］To disinherit．
Wee have ben in perpetuelle Pees tilte now，that thon come to disherite us．JFandeville，Travels，D．204．
Gentill kynge，ne wepe nought，but go we in the name
of god and fight with hem，flor better it is to dye with honoure than dye old hein，for better it is to dye with honoure than dye olde and pore and disheriled．
disheritancet（dis－her＇i－tanns），$n$ ．［＜OF．des－ heritance，disheritanee，〈 dësheriter，disherit：see disherit．］The act of disinheriting，or the state of being disinherited．
llaving chid me almost to the ruin
of a disheritance，for vlolating
So conterer（and and so aacred a rriendshin．
Imn，ii． 1. disheritor（dis－her＇i－tor），n．［＜disherit＋－or．］ One who disherits，or deprives of inheritance． dishevel（di－shev＇el），$x$. ；pret．and pp．dishev－ eled or dishevelled，ppr．dishereling or dishevelling． ［く ME．dischevelen（in p．n．diseherele：see di－ shevele〉，〈 OF．deselicueler，F．déchevelor $=$ Pr． descabelhar $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg．deseabellar $=\mathrm{It}$ ．scapi－ gliare，＜MLL．disenpillare，pull off，tear，or disor－ der the hair，dishevel，＜L．dis－，apart，＋eapil－ lus（＞OF．ehevel，F．ehereu），hair：see eapillary．］ I．trans．1．To cause to havo a disordered or neglected appearance；disarrange：said origi－ nally of the hair，but now often extended to the dress．

Monrning matrons with dishecelled hair．Dryden 2．To disorder or disarrange the hair or dress of；derange with regard to any covering of loose materials．

Thick did they scat ter upon evcry Plain
fow＇ry verdure，and dishevel מtay
ltound Tellus＇s apringing face．
In both senses usea ciple and as an adjective．］
II．intrans．To be spread or to lang in dis－ order，as the hair．［kare．］
Their halr，curling，dishevels shout thicir shoulders．
disheveleł，dishevelyt，$a$ ．［＜ME．diselievele disshevely，disshivill，disheveled，adj．，prop．pp．
＜OF．descherele，F．déchevelé，pp．of descheveler： see dishevel．］Disheveled．
She was ull discheuclee in her hecr，and Taurus hir heilde be the tressce and drough hir atter hits horse．
dishevelment（di－shev＇el－ment），11．［＜dishevel $+-m e n t$.$] The act of disheveling，or the state$ of being disheveled．Carlyle．

## dishevelyt，a．See dishovele

dish－faced＇（dish＇fāst），a．1．Haviug a face in which the nasal bone is higher at the noso than at the stop：applied to dogs．This peculiarity is frequently seen in pointers．Fero Share，Book of the Dog．－2．Having a round flattish face， like a reversed plate：said of persons．
dishful（dish＇fül），n．［＜ME．disehful，disseful；〈dish＋fill，2．］As much as a dish will hold． dishing（dish＇ing），p．a．［Ppr．of dish，v．］Tak－ ing or having the form of a dish；concave； hollowing：as a dishing wheel；the lay of the ground was slightly dishing．
dishonest（dis－on＇est），a．［く ME．dishouest，＜ OF．deshoneste，deshonneste， F ．déshonucte $=$ Pr． deshonest $=\mathrm{Sp} . \operatorname{Pg}$ ．deshoncsto $=\mathrm{It}$ ．disonesto， ＜ML．＊dishonestus，dishonest，＜L．dis－priv．+ honestus，honest：see dis－and honcst，a．］1．Not honest；withont honesty；destitute of probity or integrity；having or exercising a disposition to deecive，cheat，or defraud．－2．Not honest in quality；proceeding from or exhibiting lack of lionesty；fraudulent；knavish：as，a dishon－ est transaction．
Gaming is too unreasonable and dishonest for a gentie－ to addict nimself to it．

Lord Lyttelton．
3ł．Dishonored；disgraced．
Dishonest［tr．of Im inhonesto］，with lop＇d arms，the youth appears；
polld of liis
Spoll＇d of lis nose，and shorten＇d of his cars．
44．Dishonorablo；disgraceful；； inglorioua triumpha，and dishonest acara

Pope，Windsor Forcst，1． 326. And，looking back ward with a wise affright， Saw＇aeams of wounds，dibhonest to the aight．
54．Unehaste；lewd．
I hope it la no dishonest desire，to desire to be a woman $=$ Syn． 1 and 2．Fslae，unfair，disingenuous，unscrupulous， rernions，treacherous，sllppery．
ishonestt（dis－on＇est），v．l．［＜ME．dishon－ esten，〈 OF. deshonester，deshonnester $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ． deshonestar＝It．disonestare，$<\mathrm{ML}$ ．＂dishone－ stare，dishonor，＜L．dis－priv．+ honestare， honor：see dis－and honest，$t$ ．Cf．dehonestate．］ To dishonor；disgrace．
Some yonng widows do dishonest the congregation of Chist，and hia doctrinc
，Ans．Losir I．More，etc．（Parker Soc．，1850），p． 156. Does hee hope to dishonest me？

Jarslon，The Fawne，Iv．
dishonestly（dis－on＇est－li），adv．1．With dis－ honesty；without probity or integrity；with fraudulent intent；knavishly．
One thing was very dishonestly insinuated，that the
prisoner was al laplat，which was only to incense the jury againat him，and it tha ita cffect．
Staic Trials，Stephen College，an． 1681.
2†．Dishonorably；ignominiously．
Marius canzed Caius Ceaar ．．to be vlolently drawe to the aepultra of one Uarius，a simple and seditions per－ sone，and there to be dishonestly slayne．
3 ．Unchastely；lowdly．
She that liveth dishonestly is her father＇s heaviness．
dishonesty（dis－on＇es－ti），n．［＜OF stete，deshonestc，deshonneste，F．deshonnéteté $=$ Pr．dezonestat $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．deshonestidad $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．desho－ nestidade $=$ It．disonestà，disonestade，disonestate， ＜ML．＂dishonesta（t－）s，＜＂dishonestus，dishon＂－ est：seo dishonest．Cf．honesty．］1．The quality of being dishonest；lack of honesty；want of probity or integrity；a disposition to cheat or defrand，or to deceive and betray．
The reckleas assumption of pecuninry obligations doea not ordluarily origluate in dishonesty of intention．

J．Fiske，Evomitionlst，p．290．
2．Violation of trust or of justice；fraud； treachery；any deviation from probity or in－ tegrity．
For the asid earl saith tinat the nssurances which he Gave hia hate misjcsty and his majesty that now is，con－
cerning thesc treatica，were such as had been dithoneaty and breach of hifs duty and trust for him to have held back．State Trials，The Duke of Buckingham，an．1626． 3†．Unchastity；lewdness．
$\begin{aligned} & \text { IIeaven be my witness } \ldots \text { ．．if your suspect me of any } \\ & \text { Shak．，M．W．of W．，iv．} 2\end{aligned}$
dishonesty．

## dishonorary

＝Syn．1．Knavishness，deceilfnlness，perfidionsness，un－ acripulonsnesa，unfairnees，al！pheriness．
dishonor，dishonour（dis－on＇or）， $1 \%$［＜ME． deshonour，＜OF．deshonor，later deshowneur， F ． déshonneur $=$ Sp．I＇g．eleshonor $=1 \mathrm{It}$ ．disonore，$\langle$ ML．dishonor，dishonor，＜L．dis－priv．＋hanor： see dis－and honor，u．］1．Want of honor；dis－ honorable eharueter or conduct．

For aince dithonour traflica with man＇s nature，
llo la but ontside．Shak．，T．of A．，i．
2．The state of being disgraced，or eousidered dishonorable；disgrace；shame；reproach．

There fics ho now with foule dishonor dend，
Who，whiles he Ilvic，was called pround Sans foy．
It is the great dishonour of too muny among ns that they are more ashamed of their Reiligion than they are of
Stheir slus．
Stilingteet，Sermons，I．iv．
3．Disgrace inflicted；violation of one＇s honor or dignity．
It was not mect for ua to sea the king＇a dishonour
Ezra iv． 14.
Whatever lends to the dishosiour of God，to the injury of others，or to our own destruction，it is all the reason in the World wo ahould abstain front．

4．In come，failure or refusal of the acceptor of a bill of exchange the drawee or it， 0 ，if it is accepted，to pay and note to accept dishonor odium，and liat under disgrace． dishonor dishonour（dis
deshonorer， $\mathbf{F}$ ．déshonorer ${ }^{\prime}$＇Tr ，$t$ ．［ $<$ OF． deshonorer，F．déshonorer $=$ Pr．desonorar $=$
Sp. Pg．deshonrar $=\mathrm{It}$ ．disonorare，＜ML．dis－ honorare，dishonor，＜L．dis－priv．+ honorare， honor：see（lis－and honor，v．］1．To deprive of honor；violate the honor or dignity of；dis－ graco；bring reproach or shame ou；stain the character of ；lessen in reputation．
Moat ccrtain it is that nothing but only ain doth dia honour God．

Iooker，Ecelea．l＇olity，ii． 2

> Nothing . that may dibhonoure Our law, or atain my yow of Xazari

Our law，or atain my vow of Mazarite．
2．To treat with indignity．
Jnatice，swect prince，againat that woman there，
That hath abuged and dishonour＇d me
Shaik．C．of E．，v． 1.
3．To violate the chastity of；ravish；seduce． －4．In com．，to refuse to honor；refuse or fail to accept or pay：as，to dishonor a bill of ex－ change．A bllf or note is also aaid to be diahonored when overdue and mpnid，although there may have been no ac－ ual demand or refusai to pay．
Any chequca or bills refused payment［when presented
to the banks）are cailed＂returns．＂and can cenerally be Oo the banks）are cailed＂returns，＂and can generally be aent back to the Clearing 110 ouse the same day，and enter－ ed again as a reverse claim by the bank dishonouing them on the banks which presented then．
evons，Money and Mech．of Exchange，p． 206. 5ł．To disgraee by the deprivation of，or as of． ornament．［Rare．］

His scalp．．dishonourd quite of hair．
Dryden，tr．of Ovld＇s Metainorph．，xт． $=$ Syn．1．To elhame，degrade，discredit．－2．To insult dishonorable，dishonourable（dis－on＇or－a－bl）， a．［＜OF．deshonorable，deshonnorable，＂dëshon－ ourable，F．léshonorable，＜des－priv．＋honor－ able，honorable：see dis－and honorable．Cf． dishonor，etc．］1．Showing laek of honor； base；bringing or meriting shame or reproach； staining charaeter and lessening reputation： as，a dishonorable act．
In our age there can be no peace that ia not honorabie： there can be no war that ha not dishonorable．

Sumner，True Grandeur of Nations． 2．Destitute of honor；characterized by want of honor or good repute：as，a dishonorable man．

We petty men ．．．find ourseivca dishonourable graves
3．In a state of negleet or disesteem．［Rare．］ lhe that is hononred in poverty，how much more in rechea，and he that is dishonourable in richea，how much
more in more in poverty．
dise．x． 3.
$=$ Syn． 1 and 2．Diareputable，discreditable，disgracetul，

## dishonorableness，dishonourableness（dis－

 on＇or－a－bl－nes），$n$ ．The quality of being dis－ honorable．dishonorably，dishonourably（dis－on＇or－a－ bli），ade．In a dishonorablo manner；with dishonor．

We saited to the island of Capri，the antient Capreas，to the public．Pococke，Deacription of the East，11．it．203，
dishonorary（dis－on＇or－ā－ri），a．［＜dis－priv．+ honorary．］．］Causing dishonor；tending to dis－ graee；lessening reputation．Clarke．［Rare．］
dishonorer
dishonorer, dishonourer (dis-ou'or-ėr), $n$. One who dishonors or disgraces; "one who treats another with indignity.

## It would be to ensnare ans irrel the gods

Disfonourer of Dagoln an irrel igious
dishorn (dis-hôrn'), $v, t_{0}$ [ $<$ dis- priv. + horn $]$ To remove the horns from; deprive of horns. The truth being known,
ont ourselves, dishorn the apirit, And mock him home to Windsor

> Shdsor. ihak., M. W. of W., iv. 4.
dishorse (dis-hôrs'), v. t. ; pret. and pp. dishorsef, ppr. dishorsing. [< dis- priv. + horse.] To unhorse.

He burst his fance against a foreat lough,
Dishorsed hiinselt and rose again.
Tennyson, Balln and Balan.
dish-rag (dish'rag), n. A dish-cloth.
dishumort, dishumourt (dis-hū'mor ), $n$. [ $\langle$ dispriv. + humor, 12.] Ill humor. [Rare.]
We did not beforehand thiuk of the creature we are enamoured or as anbect to dishiunour, age, aicknesa, im-
patience, or sulienness.
Steele, Spectator, No. 479 . dishumort, dishumourt (dis-hū'mor), $v . t$. [< dis- priv. + humor, $\left.v_{0}\right]$ To put out of humor; make ill-humored. [Rare.]

Here were a couple nnexpectedly dishumoured.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 3.
dish-washer (dish'wosh"er), n. 1. One who washes dishes.-2. The pied wagtail, Motacilla lugubris. [Prov. Eng.]-3. The grinder, or restless flycatcher, Seisura inquicta. See Scisura. [Australian.]
dish-water (dish'wầ tèr), n. Water in which dishes have been washed.
disillude (dis-i-lūd'), v. t.; pret. and pp. disilluded, ppr. disilluding. [< dis- + illude.] To free from illusion; disillusion. [Rare.]
I am obliged to dixititude many of my visitors, thongh " Lammot reduce my titlea below "General Sahib," or
W. II. Russell, Diary in India, II. 08. disillusion (dis-i-lū'zhon), n. [=F. désillusion; as dis- priv. + illusion:] A freeing or becoming free from illusion; the state of being disillusioned or disenchanted; disenchantment.
He (Spenser) apeaks of the Conrt in a tone of contemptuous sorrow of disilusion than of the gall of personal disappointment. Lowell, Among my Booka, 2 d ser., p. 145 . disillusion (dis-i-lū'zhon), v. t. [=F. désillusionner; from the noun.] To free from illusion; disenchant.
" Egypt," the product of a much disillusioned ohserver.
The Nation, No. 967 .
The anto da fés of Seville and Madrid, . . . the deso lated plains of Germany, and the cruelties of Alva in the Netheriands, divilluzioved Europe of those golden dreams which had arisen in the earlier days of humanism.

Encyc. Brit., XX X. 394.
disillusionize (dis-i-1n̄'zhon-iz), v. $t_{.}$; pret. and pp. disillusionized, ppr. disillusionizing. [< dispriv. + illusion + -ize.] To free from illusion; disenchant; disillusion.
I am not sure that chapter of Herder's did not unconaciously operate as a disilturionizing medium.

Oreen, Eveninga witi Skeptics, 1. 173. disillusionment (dis-i-lū'zhon-ment), $n$. $[=F$. désillusionnement; as disilluision, ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{v}$, , + -ment.] The process of disillusioning; the state of being disillusioned.
Guicciardini seems to glory in hia disillusionment, and uaes his vast intellectual ability for the analysis of the ,

Encyc. Brit., XI. 256.
And therein was the beginning of disillusioninents.
disimbark $\dagger, v$. An obsolete form of disembark. disimpark (dis-im-pärk'), v. t. [< dis- priv. + impark.] To free from the limits of a park. Craig. [Rare.]
disimprison (dis-im-priz'on), $v, t$. [ $\langle$ dis-priv. + imprison.] To discharge from a prison; set at liberty; free from restraint. Lockhart. [Rare.]
French Revolntion meaus here the open, violent rebellion and victury of disimprisoned anarchy against corrupt,
worn-out authority.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. vi. 1 , disimprove (dis-im-pröv$\left.{ }^{\prime}\right)$, v.; pret. and pp. disimproved, ppr. disimproving. [< dis-priv. + improve.] 1. trans. To render worse; injure the quality of. [Rare.]
No need to disimprove the royal bauks to pay thankz
(o the bishopa. Jer. Taybor, Worka (ed. 1835), II. 148 .
II. intrans. To grow worse. [Rare.]
disimprovement (dis-im-pröv'ment), n. [<
or want of improvement; non-improvement [Rare.]
Beside that the presence of God serves to all this, it hath also especial infitence in the disimprovement of temptations.
disincarcerate (dis-in-kär'sê-rāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. disincarcerated, ppr. disincarcerating. [< dis- priv. + incarcerate. Cf. Sp. desencarcelar $=$ Pg. descncarccrar.] To liberate from prison; set free from confinement. Harvey. [Rare.]
disinclination (dis-in-kli-nā'shon), n. [< dispriv. + inclination.] Want of inclination; waut of propensity, desire, or affection (generally implying a positive inclination toward the opposite course or thing) ; slight dislike or aversion.
Disappointment gave him a disinclination to the fair aex
$=$ Syn. Indisposition, unwillingness, reluctance, lhesita tion, repugnance.
disincline (dis-in-klin'), v. t. ; pret. and pp. disinclined, ppr. disinclining. [< dis- priv. + incline. $]$ To make averse or indisposed; make nnwilling.
The Provençal poets. . willingly eatablished them selvea. ad under a prince full of knightly accompl
ments, and yet not disinclined to the arta of peace ments, and yet not disinclined to the arta of peace.
Ticknor, Span. Lit.

## Disinclined to help from their own store <br> The opprobrious wight. <br> Browning, Ring and Book, I. 120

[Thia] . . . produced so much effect upon the Committee as to disineline them to report thia measure favor
disinclose, disenclose (dis-in-klōz', -en-klōz') v. t.; pret. and pp. disinclosed, disenclosed, ppr. disinclosing, disenclosing. [ $\langle$ dis-priv. + inclose, cnclose.] To free from inclosuro; throw open (what has been inclosed); specifically, to dispark.
disincorporate (dis-in-kôr'pọ-rāt), $v . t . ;$ pret. and pp. disincorporated, ppr. disineorporating. [< dis- priv. + incorporate, v. Cf. F. désincorporer $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg. desincorporar.] 1. To deprive of corporate powers or character.-2. To detach or separate from a corporation or society. disincorporatet (dis-in-kôr'pō-rặt), a. [= Sp. Pg. desincorporado; as dis- priv. + incorporale, Pg. desincorporado; as dis- priv. + incorporare, bodied. Bacon.
disincorporation (dis-in-kôr-pọ-rā'shọn), u. [ $=$ F. désincorporalion $=$ Sp. desincorporacion $=$ Pg. desincorporação; as disincorporate + -ion: see -ation.] 1. Deprivation of the rights and privileges of a corporation.-2. Detachment or separation from a body, corporation, or society disincrustant (dis-in-krus'tant), n. [ [ dis-priv. + incrust + -ant1.] Something which serves to prevent or to remove incrustation.
Zinc as a Disincrustant in Steam Boilers.
Ure, Dict., IV. 1012
 pret. and pp. disindividualized, $\mathrm{p} p \mathrm{r}$. disindividualizing. [<dis-priv. + individualize.] To deprive of individnality.
The artist who is to produce a work which $1 s$ to be ad mired, not by his frienus or his whazpeople or his con tiful to the eye fo proportion to Ita culture, mast disindi viduclize himself, and be a man of no party, and no manner, and no age, but one through whom the soul of all men circulatea, as the common air through his lunge.
disinfect (dis-in-fekt'), v. t. [= F. désinfecter $=$ Sp. Pg. desinfectar $=\mathrm{It}$. disinfettare ; as dispriv. + infect.] To cleanse from infection purify from contagions or infections matter; destroy the germs of disease in.
disinfectant (dis-in-fek'tant), $a$. and $n . \quad[=F$. désinfectant $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. dësinfectante $=\mathrm{It}$. dis infettante; as disinfcct + -ant1.] I. a. Serving to disinfect ; disinfecting.
II. n. An agent used for destroying the contagium or germs of infectious diseases. The dis. infectauts most used at present are heat, mercuric chloId, suiphur dioxid (formed by burning sulphur), iron pro-
tosulphate, zinc chiorid, Labarraque'a disinfectiug aolution liquor aodec chlorate), and chlorinated lime, or so-called chlorid of lime (calx chilorata). Deodorizers, or substances which destroy amells, are not necessarily disinfectants, and disinfectants do not alwaya lave an odor.
The moral atmosphere, too, of this honest, cheerful, sim. ple hone scene acted as a moral disinfectant. ${ }^{\text {TV }}$. inthrop, Cecil Dreeme, vi.
disinfection (dis-in-fek'shon), n. [=F. désinfcction $=\mathrm{Sp}$. desinfcccion $=\mathrm{Pg}$. desinfeeçũo; as disinfect + -ion.] Purification from infectious matter; the destruction of the contagium or germs of infectious diseases.

## disintegration

Disinfection consista in the deatruction of aomething infectiouz, and we fail to see any justifleation for the popu. lar use of the terns which makes it aynonymoua with deodorization.
disinfector (dis-in-fek'tor), u. [< disinfcet + -or.] One who or that which disinfects; specifically, a device for diffusing a disinfectaut in the air to purify it, or destroy contagion.
disingenuityt (dis-in-je-nū'i-iti), n. [ $\langle$ disingenuous + -ity, after ingcnuity, q. v.] Disingenuousuess; unfairness; want of candor.
A habit of ill nature and disingenuity necessary to their affairs.

Clarendon, Civil War, I. 321.
disingenuous (dis-in-jen'市-us), a. [< dis- priv. + ingenuous.] Not ingennous; not open, frank, or candid; uncandid; insincere: as, a disingenuous person; a disingenuous answer.
Such kinds of Pieasantry are very unfair and disingenteous in Works of Criticism. Adtison, spectator, No. 291. the opiniona they defend. Hume, Prin. of Morala, § 1 . Lovable as ine was, it would be disingenuous, as well as idie, to attempt to ahow that Steele was a prudent man.
A. Dobson, Iut. to Stcele, p. xxvi.
disingenuously (dis-in-jen'ụ-us-li), $a d v$. In a disingenuous manner; not openly and candidly.
disingenuousness (dis-in-jen'ị̀-us-nes), $n$. The character of being disingenuous; want of candor.
The disingenuousness of embracing a profession to which their own hearta have an inward reluctance.

Govermnent of the Tongue.
disinhabit+ (dis-in-hab'it), r. t. [< dis-priv. + inhabit. Cf. dishabit.] To deprive of inhabitants.
It was disinhabited sixe and thirtie yeres before Saint
Helen's time for lacke of water. IIakluyt's Voyages, I1, 109 , Helen's time for lacke of water. Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 109. disinherison (dis-in-her'i-zon), $n$. [See disherison.] 1. The act of cutting off from hereditary succession; the act of disinheriting.-2. The state of being disinherited.
The adultery of the woman is worse, as bringing bastardy into the famliy, and disinherisons or great injuries to the lawful children. Jer. Taytor, Holy Living, li. 3. disinherit (dis-in-her'it), v. to [< OF. *disinheritcr; as dis- priv. + inherit. Cf. disherit.] To deprive of an inheritance or of the right to inherit; prevent, as an heir, from coming into possession of property or right which by law or custom wonld devolve on him in the course of descent, as by an adverse will or other act of alienation, or by right of conquest.
He was a murderer hefore a parent ; he disinherited all hia children before they were born, and made them alaves vefore they knew the price of liberty.

Bates, Harmony of the Divine Attrlbutea, ii.
disinheritance (dis-in-her'i-tans), n. [< OF. disinheritancc, < *isinheriter: : see disinherit and -ance. Cf. disheritanee.] The act of disinheriting, or the state of being disinherited.
Sedition tendeth to the disinheritance of the king.
State Trials, W. Stroud, an. 1620.
disinhume (dis-in-hūm'), v. $t$; pret. and pp. disinhumed, ppr. disinhuming. [< dis- priv. + inlume.] To disinter. [Rare.]

Once more the Church is seized with sudden fear, And at her call is Wicliffe disinhumed.

Wiordsworth, Ecles. Sonnets, ii. 17.
disintailt, disintalet, v. t. Obsolete forms of disentall.
disintegrable (dis-in'tē-gra.bl), a. [< disin-tegra-te + -blc.] Capable of being disintegrated.
Argillo-calcite is readily disintegrable by exposure to the disintegrate (dis-in'tē-grāt), v.; pret. and pp. disintegratcd, ppr. disintegrating. [< dis- priv. + integratc.] I, trans. To separate into component parts; reduce to fragments; break up or destroy the cohesion of : as, rocks are disintegrated by frost and rain.
The Carolingian empire, first parting into lts large divlsions, became in course of time further disintegroted by
II. intrans. To break up; separate into its component parts.
disintegration (dis-in-tē-grā'shon), , 12. [< disintegrate: see-ation.] The act of separating the component particles of a substance, as distinguished from decomposition or the separation of its elements; destruction of the cohesion of constituent parts; specifically, in geol., the wearing down of rocks, resulting chiefly from tho slow action of frosts, rains, and other atmospheric influences.-Disintegration milling. See milling.

## disintegrative

disintegrative（dis－in＇tē－grậ－tiv），ce．［＜disin－ tegrate + －ive．］Tending to disintegrate ；dis integrating．
The disintegratire process which renults in tho multi－ Feudalism itseil．．Was hy no means purely disinte．
rative in its tendenciea．J．Fiske，Amer．Pot．Ideas，p． 86 ． II．Spencer． disintegrator（dis－in＇tē－grā－tor），$n$ ．［［ disin－ tegrato + －or．］One who or that which disin－ tegrates；specifically，a machino for pulveriz－ ing，crushing，or breaking up various kinds of matcrials．A common form used for bresking up orea， rock，artifclal manurea，oil－eake，etc．，and for mixin sisting cssentially of a number of beatera profecting from ties faces of twe paraliel lisker revolving in opposite di－ rections st a high apeed．
disintegratory（dis－in＇tọ̃－grạ－tō－ri），a．［＜dis－ integrate + ory．］Disintegrating；disintegra－ tivo．［Rare．］

Kant haa truly sald that now criticlam has taken its place among tho disintegratory agenciee，no ayatem can pretend to eacape ite juriadiction．

G．II．Levos，Pop．Sci．Mo．，X111．419． disinter（dis－in－tér＇），v．t．；pret．and pp．disin－ terred，ppr．disinterring．［Formerly disonter；〈OF．desenterrer，F．désenterrer＝Sp．Pg．des－ enterrar，disinter，〈L．dis－priv．+ ML．interrare （ $>$ OF．enterrer，etc．），inter：see inter ${ }^{1}$ ．］ 1. To take out of a grave or eut of the earth；ex－ hume：as，to disinter a dead bedy，－2．To take out as if from a grave；bring from obscu－ rity into view．
The pitilosopher ．．may be concealed in a plelecian Which a proper education might have dizinterred，and
disinteressed $\dagger$ ，disinterest $\dagger$（dis－in＇tér－est），a ［Also written disinteress＇d；with E．suffix $-d^{2}$ $\left(-t^{2}\right),\langle\mathrm{OF}$ ．desinteresse， F ．désinteressé $(=\mathrm{Sp}$. des interesado $=$ Pg．desinteressado $=\mathrm{It}$ ．disinteres－ sato），pp．of desinteresser，rid of interest：see dis－ interest，r．］Disinterested．See disinterested， which has taken the place of disinteressed．
The measures they shall walk by shall be disinterest， nd even，and dispassionate，and full of observation．
Because all men sre not wise and cood sud disinterent Jer．Taylor，Rule of Conscience，iL．5． disinteressment（ dis－in＇têr－es－ment），n．［＜F． désinteressement（ $=$ Sp．desinteresäniento），＜dés－ interesser，rid of interest：sce disintercst，v．］ Disinterestedness；impartiality．
He［the Earl of Dorset］has managed some of the great－ them down with entire disinteressment．

Cor，Postscript to Pra．to Poe ［ $\quad$ Sp．desin terés $=P \mathrm{~g}$ ．desinteresse $=I t$ ．disinteresse，disin terest；as dis－priv．+ interest，$n$ ．Cf．disinter－ est，v．］1．What is coutrary to interest or ad－ vantage；disadvantage；injury．
They ought to neparate from her［the Chureh of Rome］， that there be no prejulice done to my true chureh，nor disinterest to thy kingdom．

2．Indifference to profit；want of regard to private advantage
disinterestt（dis－in＇tér－est），v．t．［For＂disinter－ ess，$\langle\mathrm{OF}$ ．desinteresser，F．désinteresser $=$ Sp． desinteresar $=$ Pg．desinteressar $=1 \mathrm{It}$ ．disinteres－ sare，rid or discharge of interest，$\langle M$ ．dis－ priv．+ interesse，interest：see dis－and interest， $v$ ．and $n$ ．，and cf．disinterest，$n_{\text {．］}}$ ］To rid of in－ terest ；disengage from private interest or ad－ vantage；destroy the interest of．
A noble courtesy ．．．conquers the uncompellable mind，sntid disinterest
man of himself．
Feltham，Sermon on Luke xiv． 20.
disinterestt，$a$ ．See disinteressed．
disinterested（dis－in＇tér－es－ted），a．［A later form of disinteressed，disinterest，$a$ ．，as if＜disin－ terest，$v$. or $\left.n .,+-e d^{2}.\right]$ 1．Freo from self－ interest；unbiased by personal interest or private advantage；acting from unselfish motives．
Every true patriot is disinterested．Ifhately． 2．Not influenced or dictated by private advantage：as，a disinterested decision． Friendship is a disinterexted commerce hetwcen equals．Goldsmith，Good－nntured Man，I．
love of goodness impersonated lin God is not a less dis． inerested，though naturalty a more fervent，zentiment than love of goodncss in the abstract．
＝Syn．Unblased，Inpartial，unle Parien，p． 19. clfigh，dispasslonate imara，umbonght，incorruptible，un－ seninfe，dispassionate，magnanimous．Divinterested and rarely in writing．A dixinterested person takes part in or concerns himself abont the affairs of others without regnri to self－interest，or to any personnt bencfit to be gained by his action；nu uninterested one tskes no interest in or is

1667
Indifferent to the matter under consideration：as，a dis－ disinterestedly（dis－in＇ter－es－ted－li）
a disinterested manner；unselfishly．
1 have long aince renonnced your worki，yo know ： Yet weigh the wortl of worldly prize foregone， Disintereatedly julige thia and that
Good ye account good．
Browning，Ring and Book，11． 325.
disinterestedness（dis－in＇ter－es－ted－nes），$n$ ．
Tho charactor of being disintercsted or unsel－ fish；the fact of having no personal interest in a question or an event；freedom from bias or projudice on account of private interest；un－ selfishness；generosity．
Wholly to abstract our Vlews from acle uadonbtediy requirea unparalleled disinterestedness． Shelley，in Dowden，I． 264.
The concept lon of pure disinterestedness is presupposed In sll our eatinnates of virtue．Lecky，Europ．Jtorala，1． 72. disinteresting（dis－in＇tér－es－ting），$a$ ．［＇dis－ priv．＋intercsting．］Uninteresting．［Rare．］ There ls such a dull，heavy auccession of long quota－ tions of disinteresting pssangea that it makek their method quite nans
ubject．
The Studio，11I． 130.
disinterment（dis－in－tér＇ment），$n . \quad[=S p$. des－ enterramiento $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．desenterramento；as disin－ ter $+-m e n t$ ．］Theact of disinterring，or taking out of the carth or the grave，literally or figur－ atively；exhumation．
Our noes akilful delver into dramatic history，aminist his curions masses of disinterments，has brought nip this prociamation． disinthralt，disinthrallt（dis－in－thrâl＇），fo．$t$ ． Soo disenthrall．
disinthralment（dis－in－thrâl＇ment），n．Seo disenthralnent．
disintricate（dis－in＇tri－kāt），r．t．；pret．and pp． disintricated，ppr．disintricating．［＜dis priv． + intricate．］Te free from intricacy；disen－ tangle．
It is therefore necessary to disintricate the question，loy relieving it of these two errors，bad in themselves，but worse to the couluaion which they occasion．
ir IV．Hamillon．
disinuret（dis－i－nūr＇），v，t．；pret．and pp．disin－ ured，ppr．disintring．［＜dis－priv．\＆inure．］ To deprive of familiaxity or custom；render unfamiliar or unaccustomed
We are hinder＇d and dis inur＇d by this cours of llecncing towards the true knowledge of what we acem to know． lifton，Arcopagitica，p． 42
disinvagination（dis－in－vaj－i－nā＇shon），n．［ dis－priv．＋invagination．］In mod．，the lelief or rednction of an invagina
disinvalidity $\ddagger(d i s-i n-v g-l i d \prime i-t i), \quad n . \quad[<d i s-$ priv．（here intensive）＋invalidity．］Invalidity． Againe，I doe cali those some men＇a doctrinea in this polint，private opinions；and so well may idoe，in respect of the disinvaludity and disproportion of then．

F．Montague，A ppeal to Cecsar，il．
disinvestiture（dis－in－ves＇ti－tūr），$n$ ．［＜dis－ priv．＋intestiture．］The act of depriving or the state of being deprived of investiture．
disinvigorate（dis－in－vig＇or－āt），$v . t . ;$ pret．and pp．disinvigorated，ppr．disinvigorating．［＜dis－ priv．＋invigorate．］Todeprive of vigor；weak en；rclax．

This soft，and warm，and disinviqorating climate！
Sydney Smith，Letters（1844），p． 52.
disinvite（dis－in－vit＇），v．t．$[=\mathrm{F}$. désinviter $=$ It．disinvitare；as dis－priv．\＆invite．］To re－ call an invitation to．

I was，upon hia highneas＇a Intinuation，sent to disinvile
Sir J．Finett，Forejgn Ambassaiora，p． 143. disinvolve（dis－in－volv＇），v．t．［ $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. des enrolver ；as dis－priv．＋involve．］To uncover unfold or unroll；disentangle．


Disippus（ Limenitis disiofous），natural size，showing wings on the
lef side in their proper positioo，and on the right wide reversed，to
disjointed
disippus（di－sip＇ur），n．［NIs．，irreg．\＆（i）Gr． dic，twice，denble－，+ imros，horse，as in archip－ pus（in ref．to its imitation of the arclippus）．］ A common and wide－spread species of but terffy， Limenitis disipuus，fecding in the caternillar tate on the willow，peplar，and plum，and hi－ bernating in tho same state in cases mado of rolled leaves．See Limenifis．Itoccurs in the Unital Staten as far north as Maine，in the West Indien，mud in northern sonth Ameriea．The adult is mupused to minic the archippus butterfly（Danais archippus），the larva of disjaskit（dis－jas＇kit），a．［Sc．，said to be a corruption of disjecter for rejecled．］Jaded； decayed；worn out．
In the morning after the coronation I found mynel $t$ in a very ditjaskit state，being both soro in lith and limh，and worn out in my mind witis the grent fatigue I had ander． genc

Gall，The Steam－Hont，p． 26 t ． disjecta membra（dis－jek＇ti mem＇brii）．［L．： disjecta，neut．pl．of disjeetus，scattered；nem－ bra，pl．of membrum，member：see disjection and member．］Scattered members；disjointed por－ tions or parts．
disjection $\dagger$（dis－jek＇shon），n．［＜L．as if＂disjec－ tio（ $n$－），＜disicere，disjieere，pp．disjectus，throw apart，scatter，disperse，＜dis－，apart，+ jacere， throw：see jetl，and cf．adjeet，conject，dejeet， etc．］The act of overthrowing or dissipating． A very atriking image of tile suiden dixjection of Plin－ disjoin（dis－join＇），$\varepsilon$＇．［ $\langle\mathrm{ME}$. disjoynen，$\leqslant \mathrm{OF}$ ． desjoindre， $\mathbf{F}$ ．disjoindre，déjoindre $=$ Pr．desjo－ wher，dejowher $=1 \mathrm{It}$ ．disgiugnere，disgiungere，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ． disjungere or dijungere，pp．rlisjunetus，scparate， ＜dis－，di－，apart，＋jungeve，join：sec join．］I． trans．1．To sever the junction or union of； dissolve or break up the connection of ；disunite； sunder：as，te disjoin the parts of a machine； they have disjoined their intercsts．

You shine now in too high a aphere for me；
lie are planeta now disjoind for ever．
F＇leicher（and another），Queen of Corinth，int． 2 My Father was appolnted Sheriff for Surrey and Sussex 2．To prevent from junction or union；keep scparate or apart；divide．
The riner Nilus of Egypt disioyneth Asia from Atrica．
Cross disjoined，in her．，snome as cross double－parted which see，under（rognt，n，）．
II．intrans．To be scparated；part．
Two not far disjoining vallies there are that stretch to Sandys，Travalles，p． 17.
disjoint（dis－joint＇），v．［＜dis－priv．+ joint，$v$. I．trans．1．To separato or disconneet the joints or joinings of．（a）Anatomically，to disarticu－ lste ；dislocate：as，to digjoint ans arm or a foot；to dis－ joint the vertebre．（b）Mechanically，to separate the joined parta of；take apart；puli to piecea：as，diajointed col－ timm to disjoun
2．To break the natural order and relations of ； put out of order；derange．
They are so dinjoynted，and every one commander of himseife，to plant what be will．

Quoted in Capt．John Smith＇s True Traveis， 11.259. Were it possible for any power to add to it ever solittle， it would at once overstep its bounds；the equilibrinm would be disturbed；the framework of affairs would be

II．$\dagger$ intrans．To fall in pieces．
Let the frame of thlugs dinjoint，both the worlds nuffer， Ere we will eat our meal in fear．Shak．，Macbeth，lij． 2 ． disjointt（dis－joint＇），$a_{0}$［くME．disjoynt，＜OF． desjoint，desjoinet， F ．disjoint $(=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．disyunto $=$ It．disgiunto，＜L．disjunctus），pp．of desjoindre， disjoin：see disjoin．］Disjointed；disjunct； separated．

Thinking，by our late dear brother＇a death．
Our atate to be difjoint and out of frame．
Shak．，Hnmlet，1． 2
Carrying on a disjoynt and privat interest of his own．
Ailton，Fikonoklastes，iv．
disjointt，n．［ME．，＜OF．desjointe，des－ joincte，separation，division，rupture，＜des－ joint，pp．of desjoindre，disjoin ：sce disjoint， a．，and disjoin．］A difficult situation；dis－ advantage．

But aith I se I atonde in this disjognt，
wol answere you shortly to the poynt，
Chaucer，Shipnan＇s Tale，1． 411.
disjointed（dis－join＇ted），p．a．［Pp．of disjoint，
e．］1．Having the joints or conncctions sepa－ rated：as，a disjointed fowl；bence，disconnect－ ed；incoherent：as，a disjointed discourse．
The constancy of your wit was not wont to bring forth
Sir $P$ ．Sidney．
Trust me，I eould weep
Rather；for I have found in all thy words
A strange diejointed aorrow， $\begin{aligned} & \text { Beath and } F \text { ，King sul No King，ii } 1\end{aligned}$

## disjointed

1668

A young suthor is apt to run into s confusion of mixed Goldsanith，Metaphors 2．Out of joint；out of order or sorts；badly jointed together．

Which make you lau
Melancholy books
In this diajointed Tite，for one wrong more weep， for one wrong more． ning，Aurora Leigh，
dis，jointedly（dis－join＇ted－li），adv．In a dis－ jointed or disconnected manner．
disjointedness（dis－join＇ted－ues），$n$ ．The state of being disjointed．
 sandys．
disjudication（dis－jö－di－kā＇shon），n．Same as dijudication．
disjunct（dis－jungkt＇），$a$ ．［ $<\mathrm{L}$. disjunetus or dijunctus，pp．of disjungere，disjoin：see dis join，and disjoint，a．］1．Disconnected；sepa－ rated；distinct．Specifically－2．In entom．， having the head，thorax，and abdomen separat－ ed by a deep incision．－Disjunct modal，in logic， B modsi proposition in which the sign of modality sepa der conjurct－Distunct motion．See motion．－Dis－ junct proposition，a disjunctive proposition．
So when I say，Tomorrow it will raily or it will not rsin this disjunct proposition is necessary，but the necessit lies upon the disjunction of the parts，not upon the pirts
thenselves．Dr．II．Afore，Immortal．of Soul，II，iil．$\S 12$ Disjunct species，in logic，different species considere Dis coming nuder one genus．－Disjunct tetrachord．See tetrachord．
disjuinction（dis－jungk＇shon），n．［＝OF．dis－ joinetion，desjoinccion，F．disjonction $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．dis yuncion $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．disjunç̧ão $=$ It．disgiunzionc， L．disjunctio（ $(n-)$ or dijunetio $(n-)$ ，separation， disjungere，pp．disjunctus，disjoin：see disjoin， disjunct．］1．The act of disjoining，or the state of being disjoined；separation；division； distinction．
The disjunction of the body and the sonl．South，Sermons． All thought is a comparison，a recognition of similarity or difference；a comjunction or disjunction．of of its ob－ jects．In Conceptron－t hat is，in the forming of concepts tributes． It is presupposed that there sre＂two kinds＂of con－
sciousness，one individusi，the other nuiversal．And the lact will be found to be， 1 ＇imagine，that consclonsness is the unity of the madividusi and the nuiversai；that there is no purely individual or purely universsl．So the di8．
junaction made is meaningless．
Mind，XII．17． Specifically－2．In logic，the relation between the members of a disjunctive proposition or term．

One side or other of the following dixyunction is true．
disjunctive（dis－jungk＇tiv），$a$ ．and $⿰ 冫 . \quad[=\mathrm{OF}$ disjoinctif， F. disjonctif $=$ Sp．disyuntivo $=\mathrm{Pg}$ disjunctiva $=$ It．disgiuntivo，$\langle$ LL．disjunctivus or dijunctivus，＜L disjunctus，pp．of disjungere disjoin：see disjunct，disjoin．］1．a．1．Serving or tending to disjoin；separating；dividing； distinguishing：as，a disjunctive conjunction， 2．Incapable of joining or uniting．［Rare．］ Atoms．of that disjunctive nature as not to be united 3．Comprising or marked by a disjunction or separation of parts．

Now，in the whole sphere of experience there is a certsin unity，corresponding formally to the category of recipro－ 4．In music，pertaining to disjunct tetrachords： as，a disjunctive interval．－Disjunctive conjunc－ tlon，in gram．，\＆word which joins，or brings into relatio with esch other，sentences or parts of a sentence disjoined Idess：as，he is good but rongh；I neither fove him nor fear him．－Disjunctive equation，in math．，a relation be－ tween two sets of quantities such that each one of elther set ts equsl to some unspecifled one of the other set．－ Dlajunctive judgment or inference．Same ss alterna－ tive judgment or inference（which see，under alternative）．－ Disjunctive proposition，a proposition asserting one or other of two separately described states of things to be take your life．－DIsjunctive syllogism，in logic，a syi． logism in which the major proposition is disjunctive：as， the earth moves in a circle or an ellipse；but it dues not move in a circle，therefore it moves in an ellipse
II．n．1．In gram．，a word that disjoins；a disjunctive conjunction，as or，nor，
disjunctively（dis－jungk＇tiv－li），$a d v$ ．In a dis－ junctivo manner；by disjunction．
disjunctor（dis－jungk＇tor），$n$ ．［＜NL．．＂disjunetor， ＜L．disjungere，pp．disjunctus，disjoin：see dis－ junct，disjoin．］In gun．，a device employed to cut simultaneously the electric currents which pass through the wire targets used for obtain－ ing the velocity of a projectile．Disjunctor reading，the smsil correction applied to the instrumen
reading of any velocimeter to obtain the true rcading．
disjuncture（dis－jungk＇tūr），n．$\quad[=O F$ ．des turc $=1 \mathrm{It}$ ．disgiuntura；as dis junct + －ure．Cf．juncture．］The act of disjoin－ ing，or the state of being disjoined；separation； disjunction．
Bruises，disjunctures，or brokenness of hoones．$G$ ．odwin，Works，iv． 347
disjune（dis－jön＇），u．［Also dejeune；〈OF．des－ jun，desjeun，desjung，breakfast，〈 desjuner，des jсииer，breakfast：see dcjeuse，déjeuncr．Cf dinc．］Breakfast．［Scotch．］

In the mornyng up scho gatt，
Wyf of Auchtirmuchty（Child＇s Ballads，VHII．118）． Did I not tell you，Mysie，that it was my especial plea－ sure on this occasion to have everything in the prectise most sscred M sjesty psitook of his disjunest Tillietudlem？ Cott，Old Mortaity，$x$
isk disc（disk），n．［＜L．diseus，＜Gr．dioko a discus，disk，a dish，trencher：see discus，dish， desk，dais．］1．Same as discus， 1.
Some whirl the disk，sud some the javlin dart．Pope．
2．In the Gr．Ch．，a paten．－3．Any flat，or ap－ proximately or apparently flat，circular plate or surface．
So through the Plymouth woods John Alden went on his errand，
Came to sn open spsce snd saw the disk of the ocesn．
Lonafellor，Miles Standish，
with a disk all golden．
D．G．Mitchell，Wet Iays．
A cellar，in which I this very past silummer planted some sunflowers to thrust their great disks ont
and allure the bee snd the humming hird

Iawthorne，Septimius Felton，p．4．
Specifically－4．In bot．：（a）The flat surface of an organ，such as a leaf，in distinction from the margin．（b）Any flat，circular，discus－ shaped growth，as the adhe－ sive disks which form on the tendrils of the Virginia creep er．（c）In the tubuliflorous Composita，the series of flow－ ers having a tubular corolla and forming the central por tion or whole of the head，as distinct from a surromading ligulate－flowered ray；also，
 the central portion of any ra diate inflorescence．（d）An enlargement of the torus of a flower about the pistil．This assumes


Epigynous and Hypogynous Disks． B．Flower of the oranger family：disk；$d$ ，disk ；ovary

Daisy（Sellis pommon

## nis）． disk．

 istil． any formis，and dular or nectarlf． erous．It may be either free（hypo－ ynous）orsdnate to the calyx（peri－ gynous），or whenthe ovary is in－ ferior it may be npon its summit （epigynous）．It may also be en－
iobed．（e）A name sometimes given to the bor－ dered pits（otherwise called dots and discoid markings）which characterize the woody tissue of gymno sperms，as the pine．（ $f$ ）The hymenium of a discocarp；the cup－like or otherwise expand ed surface on which the asci are borne in Discomycetes．－ 5．In zool．and anat．，any flattened and rounded surface or part；a discus．Specifically －（a）In conch．，the part of a bivalve unibo．（b）In ornith．either side of the face of sn owi ；the set of fes－ thers，of peculisr shape or texture radisting from the eye as a center， inciuding the Ioral bristles and the anriculars or opercular feathers，and the ruff which margins the whole．
（c）In entom．，the most elevated part of the therax or seen from shove；the centrai portion of the wing
6．In armer，same as roundel．－7．One of the collars separating and securing the eutters on a horizontal mandrel．－Accessory disk．See acces． sory．－Anisotropous disk．See striated muscle，under in a field of magnetic force－Blastodermic disk pee blastodennic．－Bowman＇s disks the disks formed by the ransverse cleavage of musculsr fibels．－Brachiferous disk．See brachiferous．－Choked disk，in pathol．，a con－ dition of the optic disk or papilla in which it is swollen， with obscure margins，and the retinal vessels are torth－ ous．It appears to be su inflammatory condition of the papilus，and is connd in connection with intracranial tu－ hors and other sections．Also called popillitis．－Disk Gelatingous disk，the bell or umbrells of discophorous hydrozoans．－Germinal disk．Sane as germ－disk．－

Maxwell color－dieks，disks having each a single color， and slit radially so that one may be made to lap over sno． ther to any desired extent．By rotating them on s spindie， tions can be studied．－Newton＇s disk，a cardboard disk with When rayidly rotated it appears nearly winte．－Oral disk，in Polyzoa，the lophophore（which see）．See also disk， under discus．－Trochal disk．See trochal．See also blood－disk．
disk－armature（disk＇är＂mạ̄－tūr），n．A dynamo－ armature so wound that its coils lie in the form of a disk，which revolves with its plane at right angles to the lines of force of the magnetic field．
disk－clutch（disk＇klueh），n．A form of friction－ clutch in which a disk upon one shaft has an annular plunge which enters an annular groove in the adjacent disk．
disk－dynamo（disk＇di＂nạ－mō），n．A dynamo with a disk－armature．
disk－gastrula（disk＇gas＂trö－lạ̈），n．A disco－ gastrula
disk－harrow（ disk $^{\prime} h^{\prime}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ ），n．A triangular har－ row having a number of sharp－edged concave disks set at such an angle that as the machine is drawn along they pulverize the soil and turn it over in furrows，the disks being kept free from dirt by scrapers．
diskindness（dis－kind＇nes），n．［ $\langle$ dis－priv．+ kindness．］1．Waut of kindness；unkindness； want of affection．－2．An ill turn；an injury a detriment．［Rare in both senses．］

This discourse is so far from doing any dishindness to the hat does it a real service． disknowt（dis－nō＇），v．t．［＜dis－priv．
To disown；refuse to acknowledgo．

And when he shall（to light thy sinfull losd）
fut naanhood on，（isknor him not for bod．
lvester，tr．of In Bartas＇s Weeks，if．，The Lawe disk－owl（disk＇oul），$n$ ．The barn－owl：so called because the facial disk is complete．See disk． 5 （b）．
disk－telegraph（disk＇tel＂e－gråf），n．A tele－ graph in which the letters of the alphabet or fig－ ures are placed on a cir－ cular plate in such a man－ ner that they can be brought in succession to an opening，or indicated in succession in some otherway，as by a pointer． disk－valve（disk＇valv），$n$ ． A valve consisting of a perforated disk with a partial and reciprocating， or a complete，rotation upon a circular seat，the openings in which form ports for steam and other
 fluids．
disk－wheel（disk＇hwēl），n．A worm－wheel in which a spiral thread on the face of the disk drives a spur－gear the space of one tooth at each revelution，the shafts of the disk aud gear being at right angles to each other．
disladet（dis－lād＇），v．t．$\quad[<$ dis－priv．+ lade．$]$ To unlade．Heyncood．
dislady $\dagger$（dis－lā＇di），v．t．［＜dis－priv．＋lady．］ To deprive of the reputation or pesition of a lady．B．Jonson．
dislawyert（dis－lâ＇yer），$t$ ．t．［＜dis－priv．＋ lawyer．］To deprive of the standing of a law－ yer．Roger North．
dislealt，a．［＜OF，deslcal，desleel，disloyal：see disloyal and leal．］Perfidious；treacherous； disloyal．

Disleall Knight，whose coward corage chose
To wreake itselfe on beast all innocent．
Syenser，F．Q．，II．v．．．
disleave（dis－lēv＇），v．t．；pret．and pp．disleaved， ppr．disleaving．［＜dis－priv．＋leave ${ }^{3}$ ．］To de－ prive of leaves．Sylvester．［Rare．］

Where June crowded once，I se
Only bare trunk and disleaved tree．
Lowell，The Nest．
dislikable（dis－lī＇ka－bl），a．［ $\langle$ dislike + －able．$]$ Worthy of being disliked；displeasing；dis－ tasteful．Also spelled dislikeable．
A lively little Provençsl figure，not dislikeable．
， 71
dislike（dis－līk＇），थ．，t．；pret．and pp．disliked，
ppr．disliking．［＜dis－ 1 niv．+ like ${ }^{3}$ ，$x_{0}$ ．Cf．mis－ chaic．］
To ws there may lee pothing more griculus and do liking then that any thing should happen tirrough the default of our Subjects．$\quad$ Iakluyt ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Voyages，II． 145 ．

## dislike <br> Iago．I pray you eall them in．

Cay．I＇li do＇t；but it distikes me．Shak．，Othello，ii． 3. Would I had broke a joint
When 1 devised this，that shouid so dintike her．
2．To be displeased with；regarl with some avorsion or displeasure；disrolish；not to like．
2d Gent．I never heard any zoldier distike it．
Tacio． 1 believe thee：for 1 think thou never wast
dislike（dis－］ik＇），n．［＜dislike，$r_{0}$ ］1．Tho feel－ ing of being lispleased；fixed aversion or dis tasto；repugnanco；the attitude of one＇s mind toward one who or that which is disagreeable．

## At length a revereni sire nmong them cam

And testifled agninst their ways．
Milton，P．L．，xi． 720.
Our likings and disilikes are fonnded rstier upon humour and fancy than upon reason．Sir $R$ ．L Eatrange． You discover not only your distike of another，hit of $2 \dagger$ ．Discord；disagreement．
that showed dislike among thurmur rose
That showed dislike among tho Christian peers，
$=$ Syn．1．Hatred，Dislike，Antipathy，etc．（see antipathy）； disrelish，distaste，disapprobation．Diffavor，Dishomur， etc．See odium．
dislikeable，$a$ ．Soo dislikable．
dislikeful（dis－lik＇fủl），$a$ ．［ $\langle$ dislike + －ful，1．］ Full of disliko；disaffected；disagrecable．
I thinke it hest by sulunon manners，and conformitye of suynies，to bring them to be ong jeople，and to putt Spenser，State of Ireland．
Now were it not，air Sendamonr，to you
Spewser，F．Q．，IV．fx． 40.
dislikelihood（dis－lik＇li－hưd），u．［く clis－priv． t likelihood．］Want of likelihood；improba－ bility．Scott．［Rare．］
dislikent（dis－líkn），v．t．［＜dis－priv．＋liken．］ To make unliko；disgnise．［Raro．］

> Mufle your face ;isizen
> Dismantio you; and, as you can, disine
> The truth of your own seeming.
hak．，W．T．，iv． 3.
dislikenesst（dis－lik＇nes），n．［＜dis－priv．+ likeness．］Unlikeness；want of resemblance； dissimilitude．
For that wifin is not design＇ii to represent any thing but itself can never be eapable of a wrong representation， nor mislead us from the true apprehension of any thing
by its disilkevess to it．

Locke，Humm Understanding，ili． 4.
disliker（dis－li＇ker），n．Ono who dislikes or disapproves．

Among many distikers of the queen＇s marriage．
Speed，Queen Msry，IX．xxiii． 828
dislimb（dis－lim＇），r．$t$ ．［＜dis－priv．＋limb．］
To tear tlie limbs from；dismombor．Latham． ［Raro．］
dislimnt（dis－lim＇），$v$, t．［く dis－priv．+ limn．$]$ To obliterate the lines of ；efface；disfiguro．

That which is now a horse，even with a thought The rack distimms，and maskes it indistinet．
dislink（dis－link＇），r．t．［＜dis－priv．+ link $\left.{ }^{1}.\right]$ To unlink；disconnect；separate．

There a group of sirls
In circle wnited，whom the eleetric shock
Dislinte＇d with shrleks and laughter．
Tcnnyson，Princess，Prol．
dislivet，$v$, ．［＜dis－priv．+ live for life，as in alive，abbr．live ${ }^{2}$ ．］To deprive of life．

> No, she not lestroys it When she disfices it.

Chnmanan，Cexsar and Pompey，iv． 3.
disload（dis－lōd＇），v．$t$ ．［＜dis－priv．+ lortl．$]$ To relieve of a load；disburden．Carlyle．
dislocate（dis＇lō－kāt），v．$t_{.}$；pret．and pp．dis－ locaterl，ppr．dislocating．［＜ML．dislocatus，pp． of dislocare（》 It．dislocare，dislonare，slogare $=$ Sp．dislocur $=$ Pg．deslocar $=$ OF．disloquer），
displace，〈L．dis－priv．＋locarc，place：seo dis－ priv，and locate．］1．To displace；put out of regular place or position；hence，to interrupt the continnity or order of；throw ont of ordor ； disjoint；derange．

The archbishopis see，dislocated or ont of joint for a time，was by the hands of his holiness set night again．
Numerous dikes ．．．Intersect the strata，which have In severni places been dixlocatei with consider
lence，sud tirrown fitu highily－inelined positions． Darwin，Geol．Olservation
Specifically－2．In surg．，to pnt out of joint or out of position，as a limb or an organ；particu larly，to displace from the soeket of the joint， as a bonc；luxate；disjoint，as by violenco．－

## 1669

Dislocated line or stria，In entom．Al line or stria that is interrupted，the parts avided not forming $n$ right ltne． general dtrection or curve is broken in one pince ly an nirupt ontward or inward tlexion
dislocate（lis＇lō－kāt），a．［＜ML．dislocutus，pp sco the verb．］Dislocated．Montgomery． dislocatedly（dis＇lōkä－ted－li），adv．In a dislo－ cated or disjointed manmer．［Rarc．］
dislocation（dis－］ō－kä＇slıon），$\omega_{\text {．［［ } \mathrm{F} . \text { disloca－}}$ tion $=$ Sp．dislocacion $=\mathbf{P} \mathrm{P}$. ．deslocaçáo，$\langle\mathrm{ML}$ ． ＂dislocatio（n－），＜dislocare，p1．dislocatus，dis－ place：see clislocutc，t．］1．Displacement；do－ rangement or disorder of parts．

Nelther battje I see，nor arrnying．nor king in Israel； Ouiy infinite junblie and mess ani dislocation．

Cough，Bothie of Tober－na－Vinolich．
Stopping the purchase and coluage of silver is the first step and the best whicin the United States can take in do－ ing their great part to repair the monetary dislocation of
the worid．
liep．of Sec．of Treaury，1886，I．xxxy， Specifically－2．In surg．：（a）The displacement or separation of the parts of a joint；the unjoint－ ing of a limb；luxation．When dislocation takes place as the result of violence，it is called prinitive or ac－ ease，which hass destroyed the tissues forming the joint it is called consecutive or spontaneous．A simpte dislocation is a dislocation mattended by a wound communicating internally with the jointand externaliy with the air ；and a compourud dislocation is a dislocstion which is attended by such a wound．
But he［Ravillac］scaped only with this，his boily was pull＇d between four horses that ono milght hear his bot How were aet again．
（b）Anatomical displacement，as of an organ through diseaso or violenco；malposition．－3． In geol．，a break in the continuity of strata， usnally attended with more or less movement of the roeks on one side or the other，so tliat，in following any one stratnm，it will be fonnd to be above or below the place whieh it wonld havo occupied had no break or dislocation oc－ curred．See fault．
dislodge（dis－loj＇）， e ：pret．and pp．clislodged， ppr．dislodging．［＜OF．desloger，T．déloger $(=$ It．disloggiare，diloggiare，sloggiare ；ML．disio－ giarc），（ des－priv．＋loger，lodge：seo lodge．］ I．trans．To remove or drivo from a lodgment or resting－plaee；displaee from a normal or a chosen position or habitation：as，to dislodge a stone from a cliff；to dislodge an army or the occupants of a honse．

The Voiscians are dislodg＇d，and Marehus gone．
The shell－fish which are resident in the depths live and die thers，and are never distodged or removed by storms， nor cast upon the ainore．
In single flle they move，sud stop their breath，
For fear they shomld dislodge the oerhanging snows．
For fear they should disiodge the oerhanging snows．
M．Arnold，Sohrab andi Rustum．
On srrival at the ford，I found it in possession of a smail body of Arsbs，which I had no difflenity in dislodging．
II．intrans．To go from a place of lodgment， abode，or rest．
Titey．－．thought it better to dislodge betimes to soms place of better advantage \＆less danger，if any such conk
Lradford，Piymouth Plantstion，p． 23. Thongh there is no violence used to drive out an inhsb－ Jtant，yet bad sccommodations wili mske him dislodye． dislodgment（dis－loj＇ment），$n$ ．［＜OF．desloge－ ment，F．délogement，＜＂lestoger，dislodgo：seo dislodgc．］The act of dislodging，or the state of being dislodged；displacement；forcible re－ moval．
dislogistic，$a$ ．An erroneous spelling of dyslo－ gistic．
dislolgnt $v$. t．［＜OF，desloignier，deslongicr， remove to a distance，＜des－，aprart，＋loignier， remove．Cf．eloign．］To remove to a distance．

Low looking dalea，disloignd from common paze．
disloyal（dis－］oi＇gl），a．［＜OF．desloial，resloyal （also desical，desicel，＞E．disleal，q．v．），F．déloyal （ $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．desleal $=\mathrm{It}$ ．disleale），disloyal，＜ des－priv．＋loial，loyal，loyal．］1．Not true to onc＇s allegiance；falso to one＇s obligation of loyalty to a sovoreign，state，or govern－ ment ；not loyal．
William Malmeabury writes，that the King was killed
 Hence－2．Not trie to one＇s obligations or engagements；inconstant in duty or in lovo； faitliess；perfidious．

[^2]
## dismal

disloyally（dis－loi＇nl－i），adr．In a disloyal manuer；with violation of loyalty；faithlessly； perfiliously．
disloyalness（dis－loi＇al－nes），n．Disloyalty． Builey，17！゙．
disloyalty（dis－loi＇al－ti），n．［＜OF．desloiautr， desloyaute，desloyaulte，also deslealte，desleaute， F．déloyauté $(=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．deslealtad $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．desleallade $=$ It．dislealtà），disloyalty，〈 desloial，disloyal： see disloyal．Cf．loyalty．］1．Want of loyalty； specifically，violation of allegiance or duty to a sovereign，state，or government．
IIe ISuffolk］．．．prnyed that if any one would charge im with treason or disloyatty，he wouid come forth and nake a definite nccusatiol Stubbe，Const Illat，s 845
2．Want of fidelity to one＇s obligations or en－ gagements；inconstancy in duty or in love； faithlessness；perfidy．Spcctator $=$ Syn．Vnfsith－ rumess，treachery，pern．（disdunfumeas，disaffeetion． délustrer，＝Sp．Ig．deslustrar＝It．siustrare，do－ delustrer $=$ Sp．Pg．deslustrar $=$ It．siustrare，do－
prive of luster $; ~ a s ~ d i s-~ p r i v . ~$ prive of luster．

And Winter anddenly，like crazy Lesr，
Reels hack，and briags the dead May in his arms
Iler budding breasts and wan disfustred front
Witil frosty strenks and drifts of his white beard All overblown．
dismadet（dis－mād＇），a．［＜dis－，for mis－，＋made， pp．of make．］Ugly；ill－shaped．

Whose hideous shapes were like to feendes of hell，
Some liko to homndes，some like to apes，dimayd．
Some liko to houndes，some like to apes，dismayd．
dismailł（dis－māl＇），v．t．［＜ME．＂dismaillen， dismallen，＜ $\mathrm{OF}^{2}$ desmaillier，desmailier，desmail－ ler，desmaeler，desmaller，F．démailler，break the mail of，S des－priv．＋maille，mail：see dis－and nuill．］To break the mail of；divest of a coat of mail．

Iya helme wasted sore，rent and broken all，
And hys hauberke dismalled all expresse，
In many places hoies gret and small．
Ronu．of Partenay，p． 151.
Their migitie strokes their lisberjeons dimayld，
And naked mado each others manly spallea．
dismal（diz＇mal），a．and \％．［Early mod．F．also dismall，diesmall，dismold，dysmel，dysemol；＜ ME ．dismal，dismall，dismale，discmal，clysmall， fonnd first as a nom in the phrase＂in the dis－ mal＂（see quot．under II．，1），of which the orig． meaning is not certain，but which prols．stands for＂in the dismal days or time，＂the word be－ ing most frequent in the phraso dismal day or dismal days（see quots．under I．）．The origin and meaning of the word have been much de－ batcd．It was cortainly borrowed，and prob． from the OF．From its lack of a recognized literal meaning in E．，it must have been bor－ rowed in a figurative sense．＂It is just possible rowed in a figurative sense．＂It is just possible
that the original sense of in the dismal［days or time］was in tithing time；with reference to the eruel extortion practiced by foudal lords，who exacted tenths from their vassals even more peremptorily than tithes were demanded for tho church．＂（Skeat．）This viow，which is prob．cor－ rect，is based upon what appears to be phoneti－ eally tho only possiblo origin of $\mathrm{NH}^{2}$ ．dismal， eally tho only possiblo origin of ME．dismal，
namoly，$\langle\mathrm{OF}$ ．dismil， F ．$d$ dimal（vernacular form of decimal，F．décimal）$=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．diezmal $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ． dizimal，Sp．Pg．also decimal＝E．decimal，${ }^{\text {，}}$ ML．decimalis，of a tenth，of tithes，〈 L．decimus， tenth，ML．fom．decima，a tenth，a tithe，$>\mathrm{OF}$ ． disme， F ．díme，ME．disme，E．dime，a tithe， tenth：see clecimal and dime．The notion of official extortion appears further in tho related OF．dismer，diesmer，decimate，exact tithes， hence despoil（ $=$ Sp．iliezmar $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．dizimar，pay tithes，decimato：sce decimate），and in esclicat cheatl＇，q．v．］I．a．Gloomy；dreary；cheerless； melancholy；doleful；dolorous：originally，as an adjective，in the phraso dismial day or dismal days（see etymology），whence it was extended to any visible physical surroundings，or any－ thing perceived or apprehended，tending to de－ press or clill the spirits．

Her disemale daies and her fatal houres．
One only dismall day．Lydgate，Story of Thebes，iti．
Gascoigne，Works（ed．Hazlitt），1． 204.
Paynim，this is thy dismall day．
Spenser，F．Q．，II．vili． 51.
To whet things dismal as the depth of hell
Beau．nnd Fl．，Maid＇s Tragedy，v． 2
They have some tradition that Solomon＇s honse and gar－ dena were there；but it is a very bad situation，and there is side．Pocucke，Descrjption of the East，II．it

## dismal

Allighlander, says Mr. Pempant, never begins any Thing Third of May falls, which he calls the dismal Day.

Bourne's Pop. Antig. (177T), p. 219.
Full well the busy whisper, circling round, Convey dhe dismal tidings when he frownd. Goldsmith, Des. Vil., 204.
II. $n$. 1 + . Sce extract and etymology. I not (ne wot, know not) wel how that I began, Ful evel rehersen hit I can,
And eek, as helpe me God withal,
I trow hit was in the dismal
That was the woundes of Eglpte.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, 1. 1206.
2. Gloom; melancholy ; dumps: usually in the plural, in the phrase in the dismals. [Colloq.]
Dismal, a mental disease, probably melancholy. He comes, and seems entirely wrapt np in, the dismals.
What can be the matter now?
Foote, the Liar, il.
3. pl. Mourning-garments.

As my lady is decked out in her digmals, perhaps she
Foote, Trip to Calais, fii. 4. A name given in the southern Atlantic States, in the region bordering on the sea and sounds, and especially in North Carolina, to a tract of land, swampy in character, often covered by a considerable thickness of half-decayed wood and saturated with watcr. Some of the so-called dismals are essentially peat-swsmps or bogs. They often inclose island-like knobs and hummocks of firm land. The soil and forest-growth of the disuals vary in different regions. The Great Dismal Swamp lies on the border of North Carolina and Virginia. Much of this is a peat-10. of shrubs and dwarfed trees. $5 \dagger$. The devil.
Ye dismall, devill, [L.] disbolus. Levins, Manip. Vocab, col. 13, 1. 20. How suld he kyth mirakil, and he sa evil?
Never
Priest's Peblis (Pinkerton's Scottisls Poems Repr., I. 17).
dismal (diz'mal), v.i.; pret. and pp. dismaled or dismalled, ppr. dismaling or dismalling. [< dismal, a.] To feel dismal or melancholy. Davies. [Rarc.]
Miss L. sung various old elegies of Jackson, Dr. Har. rington, and Linley, and 0 ! how 1 dismalled in hearing them. dismality (diz-mal'i-ti), n.; pl. dismalities (-tiz). [< dismat + -ily.] The quality of being dismal; that which is dismal. Davies.
What signifles dwelling upon such dismalities?
Miss Burney, Camilla, vi. 14.
dismally (diz'mal-i), adv. In a dismal manner; with gloom or sorrow; cheerlessly; depressingly.
dismalness (diz'mal-nes), $n$. The state of being dismal.
There is one pleasure. . that your deepest dismalness will never resist. George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 2.
disman (dis-man'), v. t.; pret. and pp. dismanned, ppr. dismanning. [<dis-priv. + man.] 1. To deprive of men; destroy the male population of. Kinglake.-2 $\dagger$. To deprive of humanity; unman.
Though, indeed, if we consider this dissolution, man by death is sbsolutely divided and dismarid.

Feltham, Resolves, i. 47.
dismantle (dis-man'tl), v. t.; pret. and pp. dismantled, ppr, dismantling. [<OF. desmantcller; take off one's cloak, raze or beat down the wall of a fortress, dismantle, F . démantcler $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg. desmantelar $=1 \mathrm{t}$. dismantellare, smanteltare; as ais-priv. + mantle: see dis- and man-
tle.] 1 t. To deprive of dress; strip; divest; undress.

## And pluck it o'er your your swe ; muffle your face ;

W. T., iv. 3.
2. To loose; throw open or off; undo. [Rare.] That she who even but now was your best object, Commit a thing so monstrous, to dimmantle time So many folds of favour. $\quad$ Shak., Lear, i. 1 Specifically-3. To deprive or strip of apparatus, furniture, equipments, defenses, or the like: as, to dismantle a ship, a fortress, a town, etc.
When Ptolemais was taken, Saladine, fearing the Christians further proceeding, dismantles all the best Towns Bater, Chronicles, p. 63. None but an accomplished military engineer could aitempt to give an account of the remains of all the fortifcations, Venetian and English, dismantled, runined, or al4 . To break down; make useless; destroy

His eye balls, rooted out, are thrown to ground ; Ilis nose, dismanatled, in his mouth is found;
His jaws, cheeks, frout, one undistinguish'd

1670
dismarry $\dagger$ (dis-mar'i), v. t. [< OF. desmarier, F. démarier = Sp. desmaridar (obs.), unmarry; as dis- priv. + marry ${ }^{1}$.] To divorce.
llowebeit agaynst the yonge mannes mynde he was dis. moryed, and maryed agayne to another gelitylwoman. Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I1. exc. dismarshal $\dagger$ (dis-mär'shạl), v. $t$. [<dis- priv. + marshal.] To derange; disorder.

What was dizmarshall'd late
In this thy noble frame;
And lost the prime estate,
Hath re-obtain'd the same,
Is now most perfect seen.
Drumnomd, Sonnets
dismask $\dagger$ (dis-másk'), v. t. [< OF. desinasquer, F. démasquer ( $=$ Pg. desmascarar $=\mathrm{It}$. dismasherare, smaseherare; cf. Sp. desenmasearar), < des-priv. + masquer, mask: see dis- and mask, v.] To strip a mask from; uncover; removo that which conceals; unmask.

Fsir ladies, mask'd, are roses in thefr buid;
Dismak' $\lambda$, their damask sweet commixture shown,
Are angels vailing clouds, or roses blown. ${ }^{\text {Shak., L. L. L., v. } 2}$
dismast (dis-mást'), v.t. [=F. démater (cf. Pg. desmastrear); as dis- priv. + mastl.] To deprive of a mast or masts; break and carry away the masts from: as, a dismasted ship.

## We lay Leaky, dismasted, n most hopeless prey To winds and waves. <br> To winds and waves.

IFilliam Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 63
dismastment (dis-måst'ment), $n . \quad[=\mathrm{F}$. dé matement (cf. Pg. desmastreamento); as dismast + -ment.] The act of dismasting, or the state of being dismasted. [Rare.]
dismawt (dis-mâ'), v.t. [< dis- priv. + mawI.] To disgorge from the maw.
Now, Misstress Rodriguez, you may unrip yourself and dismaio all that you have in your troubled heart and grieved entrails. Shelton, ir. of Don Quixote, IV. vhl
dismay (dis-mā'), v. [< ME. dismayen, desmayen, also demayen, terrify, dishearten, intr. lose courage, <OF. "desmayer, "dismayer, in pp. dismaye, as adj. (equiv. to esmayer, esmoyer $=$ Pr. esmaiar, with different prefix es-, ( L. ex $),=$ Sp. desmayar $=$ Pg. desmaiar $=\mathrm{It}$. dismagare, now smagare, lose courage, trans. terrify, dismay, < L. dis- priv. + Goth. "magan $=0 \mathrm{OHG}$. magan, G. mögen = AS. *magan (pres. ind. marg E. may ${ }^{1}$ ), have power; cf. OHG. magēn, be strong, ummagën, become weak, and see may I.] I. trans. 1. To break down the courage of, as by sudden danger or insuperable difficulty ; overcome with fear of impending calamity or failure; fill with despairing apprehension; utterly dishearten: usually in the past participle.
Than thei toke the queene and ledde hir to hir chambre
sore affraled, and thei badde hir he 1 Hethinge dimmayed.
Be strong, and of a good courage; be not afraid, nelther be thou dismayed.

Be not dismay'd, for succour is st hand.
Thisbe . . saw the lion's shadow ere himself,
and ran dismayd sway. Shak.
The guests in sllence prayed and shook,
And terror dimmed each lofty look,
But uone of all the astonished tra
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 27
2ł. To defeat by sudden onslaught; put to rout. When the bold Centaures made that bloudy fray
With the fieree Lapithes which did them dismay.
3ł. To disquiet; trouble: usually reflexive.
And dismaye yow not in no maner, hut trust verely in Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i.
"Madame," quod she, "dismay yow never a dele, Be of good chere, hurt not yow to soore

Generydes (E. Е. T. S.),
He shewd him selfe to be dismayd
Then that which which he had left lehyna,
Spenser, F. Q., IV. I. 37.
=Syn. 1. To appal, daunt, dispirit, deject, frighten, par-
II.t intrans. To be daunted; stand aghast with fear; be confounded with terror.

Dismay not, princes, at this accldent,
dismay (dis-mā') ${ }^{\prime}$ ) anxiety, flutter, $\langle$ OF. esmoi $(=$ Pr. esmai $=\mathrm{It}$ smago) < esmoyer, esmayer, v.: see dismay, v.] 1. Sudden or complete loss of courage; dcspairing fear or apprehension; discouraged or terrified amazement; utter disheartenment.

In other's countenance read Ants each.
Dryden

## dismemberment

He who has learned to survey the labor without diemay Ask how thou such sights
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etnä.
$2 \dagger$. Ruin ; defeat; destrnction.
Like as a ship, whom cruell tempest drives
Spenser, $\mathbf{F}$
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 50.
$=$ Syn. I. Apprehension, Fright, etc. (see alarn); discoudismayedness $\dagger$ (dis-mäd'nes), $n$. The state of being dismayed; dejection of courage ; dispiritedness.
The valiantest feels inward dimayedness, and yet the Anlest is ashamed fully to shew
All the itme of the storm lew of our people were sick, them. $\quad$ II'iuthorop, Hist. New England, 1.12
dismayful (dis-māfül), a. [<dismay $+-f u l, 1$. Full of dismay; causing dismay.

And much dismayd with that dismatly queld, sight
Spenser, F. Q., Y. xi. 26.
dismayingt (dis-mā'ing), n. [Verbal n. of dismay, v.] Dismay.
He says it was pure dismaying and fear that made them [the captains of the ships] all rum upon the Galloper, not having their wits about them; and that it was a miracle they were not all lost.

Pepys, Disry, II. 409.
dismaylt, v.t. Same as dismail.
dismet, $n$. An obsolete form of dime.
dismeasuredt (dis-mezh'ụ̆rd), a. [< dis- + measure $+-c d^{2}$, after OF. desmesure ( F . dénesuré $=$ Sp. Pg. desmesurado = It. dismisurato, smisurato), pp. of desmesurer, go beyond measure, be unrestrained, $\langle d e s$ - priv. + mesurer, measure.] 1. Not rightly measured; mismeasured. Wor-cester.-2. Without measure; unrestrained.
I will not that my pemme hee so dismeasured to reprove so muche the aunciente men, that the glorie all onely shoulde abydc with them that be present.

Golden Boke, Prol.
dismember (dis-mem'bėr), v. t. [< ME. dismenbren, desmembren, demembren, < OF. desmembrer, $\underset{\text { F. démembrer }}{ }(=\operatorname{Pr}$. Sp. Pg. desmembrar $=$ It. dismembrare, smembrare), $\langle\mathrm{ML}$. dismembrare (equiv, to demembrare: sec demember), dismember, < L. dis- priv. + membrum, member.] 1. To separate the members of ; divide limb from limb; tear or cut in pieces; dilacerato.

Whan this kynge saugh hym-self so dismentred he fill in swowne.

Nerlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 195.
Dysmembre that heron. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 265. Fowls obscene dismennbered his remalus. $P$ ope. 2. To strip of members or constituent parts; sever and distribute the parts of; take a part or parts from: as, to dismember a kingdom.
Any phllosophy reported entire, and dismembered by arThe Dacon, Advancement or Learning, i. 18.
The only question was, by whose hands ihe blow shonld [Spaln]. The settlers of the western country . . . have gone to add to the Aluerican family, not to dismember it. Everett, Orations, I. 348. 3. To withdraw or exclude from membership, as of a society or body; declare to be no longer a member. [Rare.]
Since 1 have dismembered myself, it Is incredible how
Walpole, Letiers ( 1769 ), III. 200 . $=$ Syn. 1 and 2. To difjoint, pull apart, bresk up.
dismembered (dis-mem'bėrd), a. [ $\langle$ dis- + menber + -ed ${ }^{2}$.] In her.: (a) Same as déchaussé. (b) Having a principal part cut away, as the legs and tail: said of an animal used as a bearing. Also démembré. [Rare.]
dismemberer (dis-mem'bėr-e̊r), $n$. One who dismembers.
dismemberment (dis-mem'bẻr-ment), $n$. [< OF. desmembrement, F . dénembremeñt $(=\mathrm{Pr}$. desmembrament $=$ Sp.desmembramiento $=$ Pg.desmembramento $=\mathrm{It}$. dismembramento, smembramento, 〈 ML. "dismembramentum, <dismenibrare, dismember: see dismember and -ment.] 1. The act of dismembering, or the state of being dismembered; the act of tearing or cutting in pieces; severance of limbs or parts from the main body: as, the dismemberment of an animal or of a country.
Aiter the three dizmemberments of the old kingdom, the name of Poland was chiefly retained ly the part of the divided territory ammexed to Russia.

E'ncyc. Brit., XIX. 306.
2. Severance of membership; a breaking off of connection as a member. [Rare.]
The aversion of the julabitants to the dismemberment of thetr country from the Aragmese monarehy. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Preseot, Ferd, and Isa, i. } 2 .\end{aligned}$

## dismembrator

dismembrator（dis－mem＇brā－tor），n．$\quad[=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． Pg．desmembrador，＜ML．dismeinbratar（a plun－ derer），＜dismembrare，pp．dismembratus，dis－ momber：see ulismember．］A device for sepa－ rating flow from bran．See the extract．
In sume mills a machina calied a dizmembrator is used． ing，eaci carrylng a nultitude of needles，which work Ifke the pins ons a thresifug－machine．The effect is to kneck oft pleces of flour and middings attacled to bran．
dismettled $\dagger$（dis－mot＇ll ），a．［＜dis－priv + wettlell］Without mettle or spirit．pleicilen dismiss（dis－mis＇），v．t．［Firstin early mod．E．， being modified，aftor L．1p．dismissus，〈 ME．dis－ mitten：see dismit，dinit，demit ${ }^{2}$ ．］1．To send away；order or give permission to depart．

## He dismissed tha asacmbly．

Acts xix． 41.
With thanks，and pardon to yeu all，
1 do dismiss you to your aeveraice 2 Ifen．VI．，jv． 0. They abode with him 12 dales，and were dimais＇d with rich presents．
2．To diseard；remove from office，service，or employment．

Dismiss me，and I prophesy yeur plan，
Divoreed from my experience，will bo chaff
To every gust of chasce．Tennyson，Irincess，jv． The existence of the king gives our liouse of Commons the power of practically dismissing the executive govern． ment，as soen as it simply cesses to approve of its policy． 3．To put aside；putaway；put out of mind： as，to dismiss the subject．

Man may dixmizs compassion from his heart，
But Goil will never．Covper，The Task，vi． 4
4．In lavo，to reject；put out of court：as，the complaint was dismissed for lack of proof；the appeal was dismissed for irregularity．myyn．1．Te dismisst（dis－mis ${ }^{\prime}$ ），$n . \quad\left[\ll{ }^{2}\right.$ dismiss，v．］Dis－ charge；dismissal．
Ifis majesties servants，with great expressions of grief for theil dismiss，poured forth their prayers for hils ma－ jeaty＇s freedom and preaervation，and so departed．
sir 7．Herbert，Threnodia Carolina，1． 14.
dismissal（dis－mis＇al），n．［＜dismiss + －al．$]$ 1．The act of dismissing，or the state or fact of being dismissed．（a）Command or permission to tepart．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { He wept, he prayed } \\
& \text { dismissal. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Wordsworth．
（b）Discharge；displacement from employment or office． act or diacarding，or the stal In Mohammedan law missal the wife clalms her dowry
［
2．Liberation；manumission．［Rare．］
All those wronged and wretched creaturea
By his hand were freed again；
Ha recorded their dismissal，．．．
And the monk replice，＂Amen！＂
Longfellow，The Norman Baron．
dismission（dis－mish＇on），$n . \quad[<$ dismiss + －ion， after dimission，demission ${ }^{2}$ ，＜L．dimissio（ $n$－），〈dimittere，dismiss：seo demission ${ }^{2}$ ，dimission．］ 1．Tho act of sending away；loave or com－ mand to depart；dismissal：as，the dismission of the grand jury．

You must not stay here longer，your dimizaion
Ia come fron Cosar．
So poisid，so gently she descenda from high，
Dryden，IInd and Panther，1． 346.
As any of yo reat came over them，or of yo other returnad ont any further dizmiszion or testimonalli．

Bradford，Plymeuth P＇iantation，p． 42
2．Removal from office or employment；dis－ ehargo ；in universities，the sending away of a studont without all the penalties atteuding ex－ pulsion．Thus，the ilismissed atudent may take a degrea at another university，and in some casca even reenter the
3．In law，a decision that a suit is not or can－ not be maintained；rejection as unworthy of being noticed or granted．
dismissivet（dis－mis ${ }^{\prime}$ iv），$a$ ．［ $\langle$ dismiss + －ire．］ missive writing，＂Miltan，Tetrachordon．
dismissory（dis－mis＇ọ－rí），a．［＜dismiss＋－ory． Cf．dimissory，demissory．］1．Sending a way； dismissing to another jurisdiction．－2．Grant－ ing leave to depart．－Letter dismiasory．Sce dimmitt（dis－mit＇），v．t．［N゙E．dismitten，dismyt－ ten，＜OF．desmettre，desmetre（ $=1 \mathrm{lt}$ ．dismettere， smettere，as if（ L ．＂dismittere），var．of demet－ tre，demetre， $\mathbf{F}$ ．démettre $=\operatorname{Pr}$ ．demetre $=\mathbf{S p}$ ． dimitir $=$ Pg．dimittir $=1 \mathrm{l}$. dimettere，dismiss， give up，$\langle$ L．dimittere，pp．dimissus，send away， dismiss：seo demit ${ }^{2}$ and dimit，doublets of dis
mit，and ef．dismiss，which has taken the plaec of dismit．］To send away；dismiss．
bretheren dismitteden Poul and Silas to to Fernan．
i＇yclif，Acts xvil． 10 （0xf．）
dismortgage（dis－môr＇gạaj），v．t．；pret．and pp． dismortgaged，ppr．dismortgaging．［＜tlis－priv + mortgage．］l＇o redeen from mortgage．
Ho dismortgnged the crown demesnes，and Jeft behind hlm a great mass of gold．Howell，Dholena＇s Greve dismount（dis－mount＇），v．［ $<$ OF．desmonter， F．démonter $=$ Sp．Pg．desmantur $=\mathrm{It}$ ．Alismon－ tare，smontare，＜Ml．dismontare，dismount， L．dis－priv．+ ML．montare（F．monter，ete．） mount：seo mount ${ }^{2}$ ．］I．intrans．It．To descend from a height；come or go down．

Now the bright Sunne gynneth to dismount．
spenser，Shep．Cal．，May．
2．To get off from a horse or other ridden ani mal：descend or alight，as a rider from the sad－ dle：as，the offeer ordered his troops to dis－ nount．
When any one dismounts on the road，the way of getting up is oll the hack of tha Arab，who
＇ococke，Description of the East，I．131．
II．trans．1．To throw or bring down from an elevation，or from a place or post of author－ ity．［Rare or obsoleto．］
Samuel，．．．ingratefully and infurioualy dimounted from hia autiority．
 2．To throw or bring down from a horse；un－ horse：as，the soldier dismounted his adversary． When the fight became visible，half the kulghts on each ide werg diemornted，goma by tha dexterity of their ad－ opponents，which had borme down both horse and nam．

3．To romove or throw down，as eannon or other artillery from their carriages，or from a parapet or intrenchment；destroy the mount－ ings of，so as to render useless．－4．To remove from a frame，setting，or other mounting：as，to dismount a picture or a jewel．－Dismounting bat－ tery（milit．，a hattery placed and directed to breach or deatroy the parapet or a fortification，and disable the enemy＇s cannon．Diannounthg batteries employing dircct fere are generally termed breaching batteries or counter－bat
then employing flank or reverse fire，enfilading batteries．
disna（diz＇nä̈gi）．Scoteh for does not．
Ha diena like to be disturbed on Saturdays wi＇Imsiness．
Scott，Guy Mamering，xxxvi
disnaturalize（dis－nat＇ị－ral－iz），v．t．；pret．and pp．disnaturalized，ppr．disnaturalizing．$[=\mathbf{F}$ ． dénaturaliser $=$ Sp．Pg．desnaturalizar ；as dis－ priv．+ naturalize．］To make alien or nnnat－ priv．＋naturalize．］TRarak
There ia this to be sald in faveur of retaining the nsual forn and pronunciation of this well－known name［Joh hat if it were dismaturalized and put out of use，an ety mology in our language would be loat sight of．
outhey，The Doctor，cxy
disnature（dis－nā＇tūr），v．t．；pret．and pp．dis－ natured，ppr．disnaturing．［く ME．disnaturen ＜OF．desnaturer，F．dénaturer＝Pg．desnaturar $=$ It．disnaturare；as dis－priv．＋nature．］To change the nature of；make unnatural．［Rare．］
Ymage repaired and disnatured fro kynde，holde thy pees，ne enquere no mo the the Emperour．
rerin（E．E．T．S．），III．425．
Create her child of spleen，that it may tive，
And be a thwart dimaturd torment to her！
Shak．，Iear，i． 4.
The king
Remembered his departure，and he fer beast．
Feelings which long from his disnatured breast
Ambition had expelied．Southey．
disnest（dis－nest＇），v．t．［＜dis－priv．＋nest．］ 1．To free from use or oceupation as if for a nest．
Auy one may zea that our author＇a chief dealgn was to dismest hoaven of so many immeral and debauched deities． Dryden，Life of Lucian．
2．To dislodge as if from a nest．
disobedience（dis－ō－bē＇di－ens），n．［＜ME．dis－ bedicnce，＜OF．desobedience（ $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．des obediencia $=\mathbf{I t}$ ．disobbedienza，disubbidienza）， desobedient，disobedient：see disobedient．］ 1. The fact of boing disobedient；lack of obedi－ ence；neglect or refusal to obey；violation of a command，injunction，or prohibition；the omission of that which is commanded to be done，or the doing of that whieh is forbidden； disregard of duty preseribed by authority．
by one man＇s lisobedience many were made aimners．
My dirobedience cainst that didst set up
hak．，Cymbeliue，jii． 4.

## disoblige

Jecause no disobedience can ensure，
Winere ne submission to a judge is due Dryden，Ilind and J＇anther，1． 485.
2．Non－complianee，as with a natural law；fail－ ure to submit to a superior influenee．

This disobedience of the moon will prove
The aun＇s bright orl does not the plancts move．
Sir 1．Blackmere．
disobediency $\dagger$（dis－ọ－bē＇di－en－si），n．Disobe－ dience．Taylor．
disobedient（dis－ō－bē $\quad$ di－ent），a．［Net found in ME．（which had disobeisant，q．v．）；＜OF．des－ obedient（ $=$ Pr．desabediens），disobedient，$\langle$ des－ priv．+ abedient，obedient：soe dis－and obedient． Cf．disobey，disobeisant．］1．Neglecting or refus－ ing to obey；omitting to do what iscommanded， or doing what is prohibited；refractory；aeting with elisregard of duty；not submitting to rules or regulations prescribed by authority：as， children disobedieut to parents；citizens diso－ bedient to the laws．
I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision．
cts $x \times v i$ ． 19.
How disobedient slaveat the forleit pay．
Hiliam Morris，Earthy Paradise，I． 264.
2．Not yieldlag to exciting force or agency； not to be influenced；insensible．
Medicines used unnecesaarily centrihute to shorten life， by sooner rendering peculiar parts of the syatem disobe dient to stimuli．
disobediently（dis－ọ－bē＇di－ent－li），$a d l$ ．In a disobedient manuer．
IIe disobedientlie refuzel to come，pretending aome feara of bodilie harm，through the malita of some that were disobeisancet，n．［＜OF．desobcissance，F．déso－ béissance，＜desobeissant，disobedient：see dis－ obeisant．CR．obeisance．］Disobedience．
For lacke of whicha dylygence，thel that were diaposed to do disobeysutnce were incoraged and inloldened．
disobeisantt，a．［ME．disobeisaunt，disobeysaunt，〈 OF．desobcissant，F．désobéissant，〈 des－priv． + obcissaut，obedient：see dis－and obeisant．］ Disobedient．

And if that I to hyre be founde vntrewe，
Disobeysaunt，or wiful necligent．
Chaucer，P＇arlianient of Fowls，1． 423.
Themne they all with one voyce auswered，we wyll that this be done，for surcly he is disobeysaunt and a rebell
agaynst your．
Bernere，tr．of Froissarts Chron．，xllii． disobey（dis－ō－bā＇），$\because \quad[<$ ME．disobcyen，dis－ obeien，＜OF．desobeir，F．désobéir（ $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．des－ oberlir $=\mathrm{It}$ ．disobbedire，disubbidire；ef．Sp．Pg． desobedecer），disobey，（ les－priv．＋abeir，obey： sce dis－and abey．］1．trans．To neglect or re－ fuse to obey；transgress or violate a command orinjunetion of；refuse submission to：as，chil－ dren disobey their parents；men disobey the laws．

I needs nust disobey him for his good；
How ahould I dare obey hin to his harm？
II．intrans．To refuse obedience；disregard authority or command；violate rules or regu－ lations．

She absolutely bade him，and he durst not know how disobeyer（dis－ō－bā＇èr），$n_{0}$ One who disobeys．
disobligation $\dagger$（dis－ob－li－gā＇shon），$n$ ．$\quad$ Pg． disobligationt（dis－ob－li－gà＇shon），$n .[=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．
desobrigacĩo $=1$ It．disobbligazione；as disobligo desobrigaçũo＝It．disobbligazione；as disoblige ligation．

If it the Jawl had been de facto imposed，it could not oblige the conscience；then the conscience is restored to liberty and disobligation．

Jer．Taylor，Rule of Conscience，III．vi．$\$ 3$.
2．The act of disobliging；an aet showing dis－ regard of obligation，or unwillingness to oblige．
Ile［Selden］intended to haue given his owne librsry to the Vniversity of exford，but recelved disobligation from them，for that they would not lend him some IISS．

Aubrey MSS．，in Selden＇s Table－Talk，p． 7.
If he receded crom what he had promised，it would be such a dizobligation to tha prince．Clarendonk，Civil War，I．i．16． disobligatorył（dis－ob ${ }^{\prime}$ lì－mā－tō－rí），a．［As dis－ oblige + atory．］Releasing from obligation． King Charles，Letter to Henderson．
disoblige（dis－ō－blij̀＇），r．t．；pret．and pp．dis－ obliged，ppr．disobliging．［＜OF．desobliger，F． désobliger $(=$ Sp．desobligar $=$ Pg．desobrigar $=$ It．disobbligare），disoblige，く des－priv．+ obliger， oblige：see dis and oblige．］1．To refuse or negleet to oblige；act contrary to the desire or convenieuce of；fail to accommodate．

My plan has given offence to some genilemen whom it would net be very safe to disoblige．

Addison．

## disoblige

Your sister here，that never disodiged me in her life． 2．To incommode；put to inconvenience．［Col－ loq．］
＂I am ranlbling nhout the country，＂said he，＂and pur－ ue whatever is novel and interesting，and lope my prea ence，Madam，will not diroblige you．

Judd，Margaret，ii． 1

## 3ł．To release from obligation．

The taking of priestly orlers disobliges the auscipient from receiving chrism or confirmation．

Jer．Taylor；Works（ed．1835），II． 401
No unkind ness of a brother can wholly rescind that re lation，or disoblige us from the duties annexed thereto．
disobligement（dis－ō－blīj＇ment），$n$ ．［＜diso－ blige＋－ment．］The act of disobliging．Milton． To the great disobligement（said Mr．Bacon］，aa we had riends at that time．H．Adams，Albert Gallatin，p， 450 disobligger（dis－ō－bli＇jèr），$n$ ．One who disobliges． disobliging（dis－ō－blī＇jing），p．a．［Ppr．of dis－ oblige，v．］Not obliging；not disposed to please or to gratify the wishes of another；unaccom－ modating：as，a disobliging landlord
disobligingly（dis－ō－blí＇jing－li），adv．In a dis－ obliging manuer ；churlishly．
He could not but well remember how foully that busi． ness had been managed，and how dizobligingly he himself had been treated by that anmbassadour．
disobligingness（dis－ō－blī̌jing－nes），$n$ ．Unwill－ ingness to oblige；want of readiness to please or accommodate．
disoccident（dis－ok＇si－dent），v．t．［＜dis－priv． + occident．］1．To throw ont of reckoning as to the west．Hence－2．To confuse as to di－ rection in general．
Perhaps some rogulng boy that managed the puppets turn＇d the city wrong，and so disoccidented our geographer．
disoccupation（dis－ok－$\overline{\mathrm{u}}-\mathrm{pa}$＇ $\operatorname{shọn}$ ），$n$ ．$\quad[=\mathrm{F}$ ． désoccupation＝Sp．desocupacion $=$ Pg．desoecu－ pação $=\mathrm{It}$ ．disoccupazione；as dis－priv．+ oc－ cupation．］Want of occnpation；the state of being nnocenpied．
He graced the curbstone there with the amme lily－like disoccupation，and the same sweetness of aspect．

Iowells，The Century，XXIX． 493 Disoma（di－sō＇mä），$n$ ．［NL．，〈Gr．diбwhos，dou－ ble－bodied，〈 $\delta \iota-$ ，ťwo－，+ бढَّиa，body．Cf．disoma－ tous．］A genus of chætopodous annelids，of the family Nerinide．
disomatous（dī－sō＇ma－tus），a．［＜Gr．dıó́pa－ ro弓，double－bodied，$\langle\delta \iota$－，two－，$+\sigma \bar{\omega} \mu \alpha(\tau-)$ ，body．］ Having two bodies；double－bodied．
disopinion（dis－ọ－pin＇yon），n．［＜dis－priv．+ opinion．］Difference of opinion；want of be－ lief．［Rare．］
Assenting and dissenting thoughts，belief and disopin－
Bp．Reynolds，On the Passions，iv．
ion．
disorb（dis－ôrb＇），v．t．［〈dis－priv．＋orb．］To throw ont of orbit．

Fly like chidden Mercury from Jove，
Or like a star dis－orb＇d．$\quad$ Shak．，T．and C．，ii． 2.
disordenet，$a$ ．［ME．，also disordeyn，commonly desordene，adj．（eqniv．to disordinate，q．v．），＇＜ OF．desordene，pp．of desordener，throw into dis－ order：see disorder，$v$. ，and cf．disordinate．］ Disorderly ；vicions．

The desordene covetyse of men
Chavcer，Boèthius，ii．meter 2
disorder（dis－ôr＇dèr），n．［＜OF．desordre，F désordre $=$ Pr．desorde $=$ Sp．desórden $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ． desordem $=$ It．disordine，disorder，く L．dis－priv． ＋ordo（ordin－），ordor：see dis－and order，n．］ 1．Lack of order or regular arrangement；ir－ regularity；indiscriminate distribution；con－ fusion：as，the troops were thrown into disor der；the papers are in disorder．

> Light shone, and order from dioorder sprung.

Milton，P．L．，iii． 713.
The Achæsna are driven in disorder to their ships．
$N . A$ ．Rev．，CXXXIX．
2．Tmmult；disturbance of the peace of so－ ciety；breach of public order or law．
It is said that great disorders had been committed here by the Greeks at the time of his sist．Polycarp＇s］festival． You have displac＇d the mirth，broke the good meeting， Wh most admir＇d disorder．Shak．，Macbeth，iii．＇ 4 3．Neglect of rule；disregard of conventional－

From vulgar bonnds with lirave disorder part，
And snatch a grace beyoud the reach of art．
4．Morbid irregularity，Essay on Criticiam，i． 152. ruption of the functions of the animal economy or of the mind；physical or mental derange－

1672
ment；properly，a diseased state of either mind or body that does not wholly disable the facul－ ties；but it is often applied more comprehen sively．
The following lines upon delirious dreama may appear very extravagant to a reader who never experienced the disorders which aickneas causes in the brain．

Thompson，Sickness，lii．，note
5．A specific or particular case of disorder；a disease：a derangement，mental or physical： as，gont is a painful disorder．－6．Mental per－ turbation；temporary excitement or discom－ posure；agitation．

I will not keep this formupon my head，
When there ia sucl disorder in my wit． She looked with wistful disorder for some time in my
Sterne，Sentimental Journey，p． 112 ＝Syn．1．Disarrangement，disorganization，disarray，jum－ Commotion，turbulence，riotousness．-4 and 5 ． Illness silment，complaint，malady
disorder（dis－ôr＇der），v．t．［＜OF，desordrer， var．of desordener，desordoner，desordonner $=$ Sp．Pg．desordenar $=\mathrm{It}$ ．disordinare，＜ML． disordinare（found also as disordonare，counter－ mand），throw into disorder，＜L．dis－priv．＋ ordinare，order，regulate：see dis－and ordcr，$v$ ．， and cf．disordinate．］1．To destroy or derange the order of；derange；disturb the regular dis－ position or arrangement of ；throw into confu－ sion；disarrange；confuse．

Thou daign＇st to shake Heav＇na aolid Orbs so bright； Th Order of Nature to dis－order quight？

Sylvester，tr．of Du Bartas＇a Weeks，ii．，The Decay
The incursiona of the Gotha and other barbarons nations and anairs of the Roman Empire．Arouthzot．
2．To derange the physical or mental health of；bring into a morbid condition of body or mind；indispose．
The monka are so strongly possessed with the notion of the bad air that they told me geveral persona had been much disorderelt，and zone had even died，by going to the
Dead Sea．Pococke，Deacriptlon of the East，II． i ． 38 ． 3．To produce mental disturbance in；unsettle the mind of ；perturb；agitate．

He sald，he looked，he did－nothing at all
Beyond his wont，yet it disordered me．
Selley，The Cenci，ii． 1.
4．To derange the natural or regular functions of；throw out of order or balance；unsettle the normal condition of：as，to disorder one＇s liver； his mind is disordered．

A man whose judgment waa so much disordered by party spirit．

Macaulay．
It is a great Folly to disorder our selvea at the Pleasme of our Enemies，or at auch Accidenta which we can neither 5 ．To depose from holy orders．

Let him le stripped and disordered．I would fain see him walk in querpo，that the world may behold the in－
side of a friar．
disordered（dis－ôr＇dèrd），p．a．［＜disorcler＋ $-c d^{2}$ ．］1．Thrown into disorder；disarranged； irregular in state or action；confnsed．

Men 80 disorder＇d，so debosh＇d and bold，
That this our court，infected with their nanners

## Shows like a riotous inn

Shak．，Lear， 1. 2．Deranged．
The story he had told of that dizordered maid affected me not a little．Sterne，Sentimental Journey，p． 109. disorderedness（dis－ôr＇dèrd－nes），n．A state of disorder or irregularity；confnsion．Knolles． disorderliness（dis－ôr＇der－li－nes），$n$ ．The state of being disorderly．

A chlld who finds that disorderliness entails the subae－ quent trouble of putting things in order ．．．not only ex－ periences a keenly－felt conaequence，but gaina a know－
disorderly（dis－ôr＇dér－li），a．［＜disorder＋ $-l y^{1}$ ．］1．Being withont proper order or dis－ position；confused；unmethodical ；irregular： as，the books and papers are in a disorderly state

His forces seemed no army，but a crowd，
Heartless，nnarmd，disorderly，and lond．
Cowley，Davideis，Iv．
2．Not kept in restraint；unrestrained；tn－ mnltuous ；turbulent．
If we subdue our unruly and disorderly passions within othera．
Stillingfteet，Sermons，III．i． 3．Lawless；violating or disposed to violate law and good order，or the restraints of moral－ ity；specifically，so conducted as to be a nui－ sance；disreputable：as，a disorderly house． In criminal law disorderly is a technical term，which by statute covers a variety of offenacs against the public 4．Inclined to mar，or safcty．
ruly：as，disorderly cattle．－5．Not acting in an

## disown

orderly or regular way，as the functions of the body．$=$ Syn．1．Confused，jumbled．－2 and 3．Riotous， disorderly（dis or
disorderly（dis－or dèr－li），adv．［＜disorderly， a．］1．Without order，rule，or method；irreg－ ularly；confusedly；in a disordered manner．
aves fighting dizorderty with stones．Raleigh．
2．In a manner violating law and good order； in a manner contrary to rules or established in－ stitutions．
Withdraw yoursclves from every hrother that walketh diaorderly．
isordinan ordenance，desordo mance（ $=\mathbf{P g}$ ．desorrlcnança ＝Iinanal ，く desordener，disorder：see Disar．，and cf．disordinate and ordinance．］ Disarrangement；disturbance．
For right as reson is rebel to God，right so is sensualitee rebel to reson，and the body also，and certea this disordi－ nance，and this rebellion，our Lord Jesu Christ abouglit upon his precious body ful dere．Chaucer，Parson＇s Talc． disordinate（dis－ôr＇di－nạt），a．［＜ME．disordi－ nat $=$ Sp．Pg．desordenado $=$ It．disordinato， thrown into disorder，＜ML．disordinatus，pp． of disordinare ：see disorder，v．］1．Out of right order；unregulated；disorderly．［Rare．］
Our popular style．．has been atificial，by artiftces peculiarly adapted to the powers of the Latin language， and yet at the very ame time careless and disordinate．
2†．Extreme ；inordinate．
With a disordinate destre he began to affect ber． Greene，Never too Late（ed．Dyce），Int．，p．xxi．
Though not disordinate，yet causeless suffering，
The punishment of dissolute daya．Milton，S．A．， isordinatelyt（dis－ôr＇di－nät－li），$a d v$ ．In a dis ordinate manner．（a）Irregularly．
The temporall landes deuoutely genen，and disordinate y apent．

Hall，Hen．V．，an． 2

## （b）Inordinately．

The sorrow don so dizordinutly
e which he pronounced openly！
Rom．of Partenay（E．E．＇L．S．），I． 3560
disordinationt（dis－ôr－di－nā＇shọn），n．［ $=$ Sp．
desordenacion $=\mathrm{It}$ ．disordinazione，$\langle\mathrm{ML}$ ．as if ＊disordinatio（ $n$－），＜disordinarc，disorder：see disorder，$v .$, disordinate．］Disarrangement．
disorganization（dis－ôr ${ }^{3}$ gan－ni－zā＇shọn），$n . \quad[=$ ．desorganisation $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．desorganizacion $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ． desorganização；as disorganize + －ation．］ 1. Destruction of organization；disunion or dis－ ruption of constituent parts；a breaking up of order or system：as，the disorganization of a government or of an army．－2．The absence of organization or orderly arrangement ；dis－ arrangement；disorder ；confnsion．
The magazine of a pawnbroker in such total disorgani－
Scott．
zation．
disorganize（dis－ôr ${ }^{\prime}$ gat－nīz），v．t．；pret．and pp． disorganized，ppr．disorganizing．$[=\mathrm{F}$. désor－ ganiser $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. desorganizar $=\mathrm{It}$ ．disonganiz－ zare；as dis－priv．＋organize．］To destroy tho organization，systematic arrangement，or order－ ly connection of the parts of；throw into con－ fusion or disorder．
Every account of the aettlement of Plymouth mentiona the conduct of Lytord，who attempted to disorganize the
Eliot＇s Biog．Dict．
Ela
disorganizer（dis－ôr＇gạ－nī－zèr），u．One who disorganizes；one who destroys regular order or system；one who introduces disorder and confusion．
disorient（dis－ō＇ri－ent），v．t．$[=\mathrm{F}$. désorienter $\overline{=}$ Sp．Pg．desoriontar；as dis－priv．+ oricnt．］ 1．To turn from the east ；throw out of direc－ tion with respect to the east．Hence－2．To confuse as to direction in general ；canse to lose one＇s bearings．－3．Figuratively，to cause to lose the knowledge of the direction in which the truth lies；cause to lose one＇s reckoning with respect to the truth：the east being taken metaphorically for the truth．

I doubt then the learned professor was a little disori－ ented when he called the pronisea in Ezekiel and In the
Revelations the same．
disorientate（dis－ō－ri－en＇tāt），$v, t$ ；pret．and pp．disorientated，ppr．disorientating．［＜dis－ priv．＋oriontate．］To disorient．
disourt，n．［ME．，＜OF．disour，diseor，diseur，a speaker，talker，story－teller，a pleader，advo－ cate，arbiter，judge，F．diseur，a talker，$\langle$ dire， ＜L．dicere，speak，say：see diction．］A story－ teller；a jester．
Nomeliche atte mete suche men eschuwe，
For thei hen the deucles disours I do the to vudurstonde． ［くal
disown ${ }^{I}$（dis－ōn＇），v．$t$ ．［＜dis－priv．+ ovn $\left.{ }^{1}, v.\right]$
To refnse to acknowledge as belonging or per－

## disown

taining to one＇s self；deny the ownership of or responsibility for；not to own or acknowledge； repudiate．
They disown their prineiples ont of resr．
woft，sentiments of a Ch．of Tag．Man，i．
Through a false shame，we dimovn reilighon with our lips， and next onr words affect our thoughts．

$$
\text { II. Vevman, Paroellal Sermons, i. } 308
$$

disown ${ }^{2}$（dis－ōn＇），r．t．［＜dis－priv．+ oron ${ }^{2}$ ． A different word from disoren ${ }^{1}$（as onon ${ }^{2}$ from oun ${ }^{1}$ ，but now hardly distinguished in use．］ 1．To deny；not to allow；refuse to admit．

Then they，who brothers＇better claim disoon，
Expel their parents，and usurp the thronc．

## Dryden，Eneid．

Nor does tho vilage Church－elock＇s Iron tone
The time＇s and seasons imnence disoun．
2．Specifically，in the Socicty of Friends，to re move from membership；dismiss．
The monthly meeting to which ho belongs may disown IIm if the ease require it．

Disciphne of Aew E＇ngtand Yearly Mfeeting（1872），p． 04
$=$ Syn．To disavow，Ilsclain，disallow，renounce．
disownment（dis－ōn＇ment），n．$\left[<\right.$ disown ${ }^{2}+$ －ment．］The act of disowning；repudiation； specifically，expulsion from membership in the Society of Friends．J．J．Gurney．
Thie monthly meeting ．．is at liberty ．．．to proceed
Discipline of New England Yearly Meeting（1872），p． 91.
disoxidate（dis－ok＇si－dāt），v．t．；pret．and pp． disoxidated，ppr．disoxidating．［＜dis－priv．＋ oxidate．］Same as deoxidate．
disoxidation（dis－ok－si－dā＇shon），$n$ ．［＜disoxi－ date：see－ation．］Same as dicoxidation．
disoxygenate（dis－ok＇si－je－nāt），$v . t . ;$ pret．and pp．disoxygenated，ppr．disoxygcnating．［＜dis－ priv．+ oxyyenate．$]$ To deoxidate．
disoxygenation（dis－ok ${ }^{*}$ si－je－nā̄shon），n．［＜ disoxygenate：sco－ation．］Deoxidaition，
dispacet（dis－pās＇），$v$ ．［One of Speuser＇s man－ ufactured words，appar．\＆dis－，in different di－ rections，+ pace，walk；or else meant for di－ space，＜L．dis－，di－，apart，＋spatiari，walk，walk about：see space and expatiate．］I，intrans． To range or wander abont．

When he spide the joyons Butterfle，
In this faire plot dispacing too and fro．
spenser，Muiopotmos，1． 250.
II．trans．To canse to wander or walk about． Thus wiso long time he dill himselfe dispace
There round about．Spenser，Virgila Gnat， 1.265. dispack $\dagger$（dis－pak＇），v．t．［＜OF．despaequer，＜ des－priv．＋pacquer，pack：see pack．］To un－ pack．

When God the mingled Lump dispacke， ary Element did Light extrset．
Sylvester，tr．of Du Bartas＇a Weeks，i． 1. dispaint（dis－pānt＇），v．t．［Improp．for depaint． Cf． OF ．despeindre，paint out，efiace．］To paint．

IIIs chamber waa dispainted all within
With sondry colours．Spenser，F．Q．，II．ix． 50. dispairt（dis－pũr$),$ ，$t$ ．［＜dis－priv．+ pair． Cf．L．disparare，part，of similar formation：sce disparate．］To dissociate，as the members of a pair．［Rare．］

Forgive me，Jady，
Beau．and Flo；Four Play日 in One．
dispandt（dis－pand＇），v．t．［＝OF．despandre，＜ L．dispandere，spread out，expand，＜dis－，apart， + pandere，spread．Cf．cxpand．］To spread out；display．Bailey， 1727.
dispansion $\dagger$（dis－pan＇shon），$n$ ．［＜L．as if＊dis－ pansio（n－），〈 dispanderë，pp．dispansus，spread out：seo dispand．］The act of spreading out or displaying．Bailey， 1731 ．
disparadise（dis－par＇$a$－dis），$v, t$ ；pret．and ppl． disparadised，ppr．disparadising．［＜dis－priv． ＋paradise．］To remove from paradise．Cock－ cram．［Rare．］
disparaget，$n$ ．［＜ME．disparage，＜OF．despa－ equal rank，rank：see parage，peerage．Cf．dis－ equal rank，rank：sce parage，peerage．Cf．dis－ parage， $2 \cdot$ D Disparagement

Tlim wolde thinke it were a disparage
And voyden hir as sone as ever he
Chaucer，Clerks Tale， 1.852
To matel so high，her friends with counsell sage
Spenset，F．Q．，IV．vili． 50
disparage（dis－par＇āj），$\ell . t$. ；pret．and pp．dis－ paraged，ppr．disparaging．［＜ME．disparagen， desparagen，〈 OF．desparager，desparagier，mar－ ry to one of inferior condition or rank，offer un－
worthy conditions，disparage，$\langle$ des－priv．

1673
parage，equal rank，rank：see disparage，n．］ $1+$ ．To marry to one of inferior conditiou or rank；degrade by an unequal match or mar－ riage；match unequally．

Altas：that any of my nacioun
Chaucer，Wife of Enthis Tale，1．213．
And that your hish degree
Is mucti disparayd to be match＇d with ine．
Dryden，Wife of Bath，I． 381.
2．To injure or dislionor by a comparison，es－ pecially by treating as equal or inferior to what is of less dignity，importance，or value．
I advert to these considerstions，not to dixparage our Story，speech，Csmbrigge，Aug．31， 1828.
Hence－3．To undervalue；eriticize or censure unjustly；speak slightingly of；vilify．

Thou durst not thus disparage giorions arms．
We are to consider Into what an evil condition s！n puts us，for whicil we are ．．．disgraced and disparaped here marked with disgracefui punishmenta，desplised by good
men．
Jer．Taylor，Works（ed．1835）， 1.729 ． men．Jer．Taytor，Works（ed．1835）， 729 what men it will bear． Emerson，Misc．，p． 322
4．To bring reproach on；lower the estimation or credit of ；discredit；dishonor．
His religionsat ．．．gracefully upon him，without any of those forbidding nppearsnees which sometimes disparage the actions of inen sincerely plous．Bp．Alterbury．
If 1 ntter fallacies，I may have the sympathy of men who know how casy it is，in matters where head and heart are alike engaged，to disparage truth by exaggeration．

Stubbs，Medleval and Modern Hist．，p． 73.
＝Syn．3．Depreciate．Detract from，etc．See decry． age + －able．］Tending to disparage；unequal nnsuitable．
They diadained this marriage with Dudley as altogether dirparageabie and most unworthy of the bloud royal and Camden，Elizabeth，sn． 1363. disparagement（dis－par＇äj－ment），$n$ ．［＜OF．des－ paragenent，disparagement（ F ．déparagement）， tion：see disparage it．The matehing of a man or a woman to one of inferior rank or con－ dition，and against the rules of decency．

And thought that match a fowie dispuragennent．
Spenser，F．Q．，III．viil． 12.
Grace．Now he will marry nue to his wife＇s brother，hilis wise gentleman that you see；or clise I must pay value o my land．
Ouar．＇Slid，is there no device of disparagement，or so？ B．Jonson，Darthoiomew Fair，jii． 1 ．
2．Injury by union or comparison with some－ thing of inferior excellence．Henco－3．The act of undervaluing or lowering the estimation or character of a person or thing；the act of depreciating；detraction．
The attending to his discourses may not be spent in vain talk concerning him or his disparagements，but may be used as a duty and a part of rellyion．
er．Taylor，Works（ed．1835），I． 757.
He chilld the popular praises of the King，
ieparagement．
Pennyfon，Ouinevere．
4．Diminution of value or excellence；re－ proach；disgrace；indignity；dishonor：as，pov－ erty is no disparagoment to greatness．
Ta have commandment over galley－alaves la a disparage－ ment rather than an honour．
ancement of Learning，1． 8

## What disgraces <br> And low disparagements I had put upon him．

B．Jonson，Every Man in His Humour，iL． 1. It can be no dirparagement to the most akilful Pilot to have his Yessel tossed upon a tempestuous Sea；bot to and perish shews the great difference whith wisdom gives in the success，where the dangers are equal \＆common．

Stillingreet，Sermons，1．x．
dan．3．Derogation，depreciation，dehasement，degra－
disparager（dis－par＇ăj－èr），n．One who dis－ parages or dishonors；one who belittles，vili－ fies，or disgraces．
disparagingly（dis－par＇āj$-i n g-l i)$ ，ado．In a manner to disparage or dishonor
Why ohould he apeak so disparapingly of many books
and much reading？
and much reading？Peters，On Job，p． 428.
disparate（dis＇pa－rāt），a．and n．$[=\mathrm{F}$. dispa－ rate $=\mathrm{It}$ ．disparato，sparato，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．disparatus，pp． of disparare，separate，＜dis－priv．＋parare， make equal，＜par，equal．Cf．comparc ${ }^{2}$ ，and see disparity，dispair．］I，a．Essentially different； of different species，unlike but not opposed in pairs；also，less properly，utterly unlike；in－ eapable of being compared；having no cominon genus．Sir Wilifan lIamiltom and fis sehool deflue dis－ parate predientes as those which belong to a common sub－
ject or similar subjects．

## disparkle

If the nfilice of an evangelist ho higher（than ihat of a destrucilive of esch ofiter liy not diajarate，inuch less in subordinstion．Jer．Taylir，Works（ed．1835），II．169． 1its the geometrician＇s］subject matter is perfectiy homogeneous，histead of being made up of perfectly dis． parate orders of existence．

## Lestie Stephen，Eng．＇Tliought，5． 131.

We can severally form concepts of a wori－termination， of a word－root，and of the process of ludding ：but the three coneeptsare wioily disparate，and refuse to unite into
s thinkable proposition． $\mathrm{J}^{\circ} \mathrm{ikkc}$, Cosmic Phinlos．，I． 60 ．
II．n．One of two or more things or charac－ ters of different species；something that is op－ posite but not contrary．
Disparates are those of which one is opposed to many after the sante manmer．so man gnut horse，and white and hlue，are disparates；because man is not onfy opposed to horae，but a so to dog，lion，and other specles of beats： nd white not ouly the ssiae genus of opposition．same manner－that is，in tho Burgersdicius，tr．by a Gentleman． disparately（dis＇${ }^{2}$ a－

## manner；unequally．

After the retinn is destroyed ．．．the eyebalis graduas－ ly lose the power of moving toyether，but movedizparately．

## disparateness（dis＇pa－rāt－nes），$n$ ．The state

 or quality of being disparate．There is a disparateness between hearing elieks and counthg，as there is between hearing the beeli and seeing In 1838，Wheatstone，in his truly classical memoir on hinocular wisionnmin the stereascope，showed that the dis－ prarateners of the points oll which he two lmages of an
object fall does not ．．affect its seen shuleness． object fall does not ．．．aflectits seen slinheness．$W$ ．James，Mimi，XI．337． disparclet，v．See disparlite．
disparitiont（dis－pa－rish＇ou），n．［ F F ．dispa－ rition，く ML．as if＂đdisparitio（u－），くdisparere， disappear：see disappear．］Disappearance．
Perhaps，though they knew that to le the prophet＇s last day，yet they might think his disparitions should be sud－
den，and fnsensible：Isesides，tizey fond fiow much hee affected secrecie in this intended dieparture．

Bp．Hall，Lappture of Elljah．
disparity（dis－par＇i－ti），n．；pl．disparities（－tiz）． $[<\mathrm{F}$. disparité $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．disparidad $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．dispari－ dade $=\mathrm{It}$ ．disparità，$\left\langle\mathrm{ML}\right.$ ．disparita $(t-) s_{\text {，}}$ in－ equality，＜L．dispar，nnequal，く dis－priv．+ par，equal．Cf．parity．］1．The state or char－ acter of bcing disparate．（a）Inequaity in degree， age，rauk，condition，or excellence：as，dixparity in or of years，age，circumstances，or condition．

You 110 consider，sir，
arity is in their bioods，
The great dieparity is in their biools，
Estates，and rortunes．
Fietcher and Roreley，Maid in the Mill，11． 2
There mnst needs he a great dirparity bet ween the frst Chriatians and those of these latter agee．

By．Atterbury，Sermons，II．xiv．
Though in familtea the mumher of males and females liffers widely，yet in great collections of tuman beings the disparity a most disappears．
Naccuria，

Macailay，Sadler＇s Ref．Refuted．
（b）Disainilitude ；extreme unfikeness；specifically，a de－ gree of unlikeness so great that it renders comparison In－ possibie．

## As is＂twixt air and angels puch purity Twixt womans fove and mant will ever be．

Donke，Atr and Angels．
$2 \dagger$ ．One of two or more unlike things；a dis－ parate．
There may be no snch vast chasm or gull between dis－ parities as common measures determine

Sir T．Broune，Christ．Mor．，i．27．
＝Syn，Dissimilarity，etc．（see difference），पisproportion，
dispark（dis－pärk＇），v．t．［र dis－priv．＋park．］ dispark（dis－park＇），v．$t$ ．［ $\langle$ dis－priv．＋park．］
1．To divest of the character or uses of a park； throw open to common use，as land forming a park．
ispark You have fed upon my seignories，
Shy forest wools．
The gentiles were made to be God＇s people when the ews＇enelosure was disparked．

Jer．Toyior，Works（ed．1835），I． 774. A great portion of the Frith ．．．had formerly been a Chase．．Since the Rerormation，however，it had been
2．To set at large；release from inclosure or confinement．
Hereupon he disparks his seraglio，and fies thence to Potan with Asaph－Chawn＇s lovely daughter ouly in his disparklef（dis－pär${ }^{\prime} k l$ ），$t$ ．$t$ ．and $i$ ．［Also dis－ parcle；a modincation of the older and imper－ fectly understood disparple（q．v．），with refer－ ence to sparkle taken in the sense of＇scatter．＇］ To scatter abroad；disperse；divide．
When the inhabistonres that iwelled in enttages dis． to be theire enemies．［they］flef to the widde nion taynes that were full of ginwe．
．Brende，tr．of Quintus Curtius，

## disparkle

The sect of Libertines began but fately；but as vipers soon multiply into geueratiens，so is their spawn di8
parkled over all lands．$\quad$ R．Clerke，Sermons（1637），p． 471. disparplet（dis－pär＇pl），$r$ ．［Sometimes also disperple；also by apheresis sparple sperple； ME．disparplen，desparplen，also disparpoilen， disparblen，divide，scatter，intr．disperse，く OF． desparpeillier，desparpaillier，desparpeler，dis－ parpeillicr，desperpouillicr，ete．（＝Sp．desparpa－ jar＝It．sparpagliare；also with different but Pr．esparpalhar），scatter，disperse，appar．orig． flutter about，as a butterfly，〈 des，，in different directions，$+{ }^{*}$ parpeille（F．papillon）$=$ Pr．par palloo＝It．dial．parpaja，parpaj，It．parpagli one，a butterfy，a popular variation of L．pa pilio（ $n$－），a butterly：see papilio and pavilion． So mod．Pr．esfarfalná，seatter，〈 farfalla，a butterly，another variation of L．papilio（n－）．］ I．trans．To scatter；disperse．
The welf ravyschith and diaparplith，or sesterith the
I bath＇d and odorons water was
I bsperpled lightly，on my head，and necke．
Chapman，Odyssey，
；be dispersed．
II．intrans．To be scattered；be dispersed． As a flock of scheep witheut a achepperde，the which1
Meparteth snd desparpleth．$\quad$ Mandeville，Travels，p． 3 ．

Her wav ring hair disparpling flew apart
In seemly shed
Hudson，Judith，iv． 339.
dispart（dis－pärt＇），v．［＜OF．despartir，F．dé－ partir＝Sp．Pg．despartir＝It．dispartire，spar－ tire，＜L dispartive，dispertire，distribute，di－ vide，$\langle$ dis－，apart，+ partive，part，divide：see part．Cf．depart．］I．trans．1．To divide into parts；separate；sever．

When all three kinds of love together meet，
And doe dispart the hart with powre extrem Spenser，F．Q．，IV．ix． 1.
Disparted Britain mourn＇d their［Heroes＇］denhtful Sway． Prior，Carmen Seculare（1700），st． 6 ． Were they united，to be yet agail
Disparted－pitiable lat！
Wordsirorth，
once more

Whilst thus the world will be whoie and rand disparted，we seek to act partially，to sunder，to appre priate． E＇meraon，Compensation
2．In gun．：（a）To set a mark on the muzzle－ ring of，as a piece of ordnance，so that a sight－ line from the top of the base－ring to the mark on or near the muzzle may be parallel to tho axis of the bore or hollow cylinder．（b）To make allowance for the dispart in，when taking aim．
Every gunner，before he ahoots，must truly dispart his
II．intrans．To separate；open；brcak up．
The silver cleuds disparted．Shelley，Queen Mab， The wild rains of the day are abated：the great single cloud disparts and rolls away from heaven．

Charlotte Brontë，Shirley，xxix．
dispart（dis－pärt＇），$n$ ．［＜dispart，$v$ ．］In gun．： （a）The difference between the semi－diameter of the base－ring at the breech of a gun and that of the ring at the swell of the muzzle．（b） A dispart－sight．
dispart－sight（dis－pärt＇sit），n．In gun．，a piece of metal cast on the muzzle of a piece of ord－ nance to make the line of sight parallel to the axis of the bore．
dispassiont（dis－pash＇on），n．［＜dis－priv．＋ passion．］Freedom from passion；an undis－ turbed state of the mind；apathy．

Called by the Stoics apathy，or disparsion．
Sir 1V．Temple，Gardentng．
dispassionate（dis－pash＇on－āt），a．$[<$ dis－priv． ＋passionate．Cf．Sp．dësapasionado＝Pg．des－ apassionado＝It．disappassionato．］1．Free from passion；calm；composed；impartial；un－ moved by strong emotion；cool：applied to per－ sons：as，dispassionate men or judges．

The bazard of great interests cannet fail to agitate strong passions；we are not disinterested；it is impossi－ Quiet，dispassionate，and cold．Tennyson，A Chiaracter． 2．Not dictated by passion；not proceeding from temper or bias；impartial：applied to ac－ tions or sentiments：as，dispassionate proceed－ ings ；dispassionate views．
Reason requires a calm and dispassionate situstion of the mind to form her judgments aright．

A．Tucker，Light of Nature，I．xxi．
Cranmer had a greater capacity than either IIenry or Crumwel；he had much of the dispassionate quality of $=$ Syn．Cool，serenc，temperate，moderate，cellected，un－ $=$ Syn．Cool，serenc，temperate，moderate，cellected，un－
rufled，\＆ober．
dispassionately（dis－pash＇on－āt－li），adv．With－
ont passion；calmly；coolly．

They dispute withont strife，and examine as dispassion ately the events and the characters of the present a
they reabon about those wisich are found in history． Bolingbroke，Remarks on Hist．Eng．
dispassioned（dis－pash＇ond），a．［＜dispassion + Cf．dispassionate．］Iree from passion．
Yet ease and joy，disparsion＇d rearen owns
As often visit cottages as thrones．
Cauthom，Equality of Iliman Conditions．
dispatch，dispatcher，etc．See despateh，ote． dispathy（dis＇pa－thi），$n$. pl．dispathies（－thiz）． ［＝F．dispathie，an antipathy or natural dis－ agreement（Cotgrave），くGr．đvarátعıa，insensi bility，firmness in resisting deep affliction， ঠvaraө́ns，hardly feeling，impassive，insensible $\langle\delta v \sigma-$ ，hard，＋$+a ́ \theta o s$, foeling．The word would thus be spelled properly＊dyspathy，but it is prob，regarded by its users as＜dis－priv．＋ －pathy，as in apathy，sympathy，etc．］Want of sympathy；antipathy；an opposite taste or lik－ sympatly；antipathy；an oppo
It is excluded from our reasonings by our dispathies．
Palgrave，IIIst．Norm．and Eng．（1857），II． 110
dispauper（dis－pâ＇pèr），v．t．［＜dis－priv．＋ pauper．］To decide or declare to be no longer a pauper，and thus to be disqualified from su－ ing as a pauper，or in forma pauperis；deprive （one who has been permitted to sue in forma pauperis）of the right or priviloge of continuing to sue as a pauper．See the extract．
If a party has a current income，though no permanent property，he must be dispaupered．
hillimore，Reports，1． 185.
dispauperize（dis－pâ＇pér－īz），v．t．；pret．and pp． dispauperized，ppr．dispauperizing．［＜dis－priv． ＋pauperize．］To release or free from the state of pauperism；free from paupers．
As well as hy that of many highly pauperized districts adopting strict rules，which have been dispauperized by adopting atrict rules of peer－law adininistration．
dispeace（dis－pēs＇），औ．［＜dis－priv．＋peace．］ Want of peace or quiet；dissension．Russell． dispeed $\dagger$（dis－pēd＇），r．$t$ ．［For＂disspeed，＜dis－ ＋speed；perhaps suggested by dispatch．］To despatch；dismiss．
To that end he dispeeded an embassadeur to Poland． Knolles，Hist．Turke
Thus laving said，
Deliberately，in self－possession still，
Himself from that most painini interview
Dispeeding，he withdrew．
Dispeeding，he withdrew．Southey．
dispel（dis－pel＇），v．$t . ;$ pret．and pp．dispelled， ppr．dispelling．［＜L．dispellere，drive away， see pulse．Cf．depel．］To drive off or drive： see pulse．Cf．depel．］To drive off or away；
seatter or disperse effectually；dissipate：as， scatter or disperse effectually；dissipate：as，
to dispel vapors，darkness，or gloom；to dispel fears，cares，sorrows，doubts，etc．；to dispel a tumor，or humors．

I lov＇d，and iove dispell＇d the fear
Tennybon，Miller＇s Daughter．
The dreams of idealism may，I think，be thus effectualiy aispelled by a therough analysis of what is givec $=$ Syn．Disperse，Scatter，etc．（see dissipate），Lanish，re－
dispeller（dis－pel＇ér），$n$ ．One who or that which dispels：as，the sun is the dispeller of darkness． dispend $\dagger$（dis－pend＇），t．t．［＜ME．dispenden， despenden，＜OF．despendre $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．despender $=$ It．dispendere，spendere，＜ML．dispendere，by apheresis spendere（＞AS．$\tilde{a}-$ spendan，E．spend $=$ D．spenderen $=$ G．spendiren $=$ Dan．spendere $=$ Sw．spendera），expend，L．dispendere，weigh out，dispense，＜dis－，apart，＋pendere，weigh： see pendent．Cf．spend，expend．］To pay out； expend．

Oure godys，oure golde vngaynly dispendit
And oure persons be put vnto pale dethe
Destruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），1． 0333.
This nest of gallants ．．can dispend their two thon－ Mid coffers．
Had women navigahle rivers in their eyes，
They would dispend tbem all．
White Devil，v． 1.
despendour＜OF ${ }^{\prime}$ der），n．［ $\langle\mathrm{ME.dispendour}$, despendour，＜OF．despendeor，despendeour，des－
pendeur，＜despendre，dispend：see dispend aud pendeur，＜despendre，dispe
－er․］One who dispends．
The gretter riches that a man hath，the moo despendours
dispensability（dis－pen－sa－bil＇i－ti），n．［＜dis－ pensuble：see－bility．］The quality of being dispensable in any sense；capability of being
dispensation
being abrogated or remitted by，dispensation． See dispensation， 5.
In convocation the two questions on which the diverce turned were debated in the mamer of University disputa－ tions；the theologians disputed as to the dispensability of a marriage with a brother＇s widow，the canonista on the facts of Arthur \＆marriage with Katherine．
dispensable（dis－pen＇sa－bl），$a . \quad[=\mathrm{F}$. dispensa－ $b l e=$ Sp．dispensable $=$ Pg．dispensavel $=\mathrm{It}$ ． dispensabile，that may be dispensed（cf．OF． despensable，prodigal，abundant，く ML．dispen－ sabilis，pertaining to expenses）；as dispense＋ －ablc．］1．Capable of being dispensed or ad－ －able． 1.
Laws of the land ．． $\begin{aligned} & \text { dispensable by the ordinary conrts．} \\ & \text { State Trials，Coi．Andrewe，an，} 1680\end{aligned}$ 2．Capable of being spared or dispensed with． There are some things，which indeed are piens and re－ ligious，but dispensable，voluntary，and commutable．
Diepensable，at least，if not guperflnons．
Coleridge，Lit．Remains，JV． 259.
Not a tonc of colour，not a note of ferm，is misplaced or dispensable．Swinburne，Essays，p． 118. 3．Capable of receiving or being the subject of dispensation；hence，excusable；pardonable． If straining a point were at all digpensable，it weuld certainly be se rather to the advance of unity than in－
crease of contradiction．
Surift，Tale of a Tub，vi．
dispensableness（dis－pen＇sa－bl－nes），n．The quality of being dispensable；the capability of being dispensed or dispensed with．Hammond． dispensary（dis－pen＇sa－ri），u．；pl．dispensarics （－riz）．［＝F．dispensaire，a dispensary（cf．OF． despensaire，expense），＜ML．dispensarius，adj． （as a noun，a steward，spencer：soe dispenser）， ＜dispensa，provisions，a buttery，larder，spence： see spence，and dispend，dispense．］1．A room or shop in which medicines are dispensed or served out：as，a hospital dispensary．
The dispensary，being an apartment in the colliege，set up tor the relief of the sick poor．

Garth，Dispensary，Pref．
2．A public institution，primarily intended for the poor，where medical advice is given and medicines are furnished free，or sometimes for a small charge to those who can afford it．
dispensation（dis－pen－sā＇shon），n．［＝D．dis－ pensatie $=$ G．Dan．Sw．dispensation，く OF．des－ pensation， F ．dispensation $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．dispensacion $=$ Pg．dispensação $=\mathrm{It}$ ．dispensazione，$<\mathrm{L}$ ．dis－ pensatio（ $n-$ ），management，charge，direction，く dispensare，pp．dispensatus，manage，regulate， distribute，dispense：see dispense，v．］1．The act of dispensing or dealing out；distribution： as，the dispensation of royal favors；the dispen－ sation of good and evil by Divine Providence．

## A dispensa

 a Nat．Hist．of the Earth． ．A particular distribution of blessing or af－ chion dispensed by God to a person，family， community，or nation，in the course of his deal－ ings with his creatures；that which is dispensed or dealt out by God：as，a sad dispensation；a merciful dispensation．Neither are Ged＇s methods or intentions different in his ispensations to each private man．

Ragers．
The kind and chiel design of God，in all his severest dispensations，is to melt and soften our hearts to such degrees as he finds necessary in order to the good pur－
poses of his grace．Atterbury，Sermena，I．xvi
3．In theol．：（a）The method or scheme by which God has at different times developed his purposes，and revealed himself to man；or the body of privileges bestowed，and duties and re－ sponsibilities enjoined，in connection with that scheme or method of revelation：as，the old or Jewish dispensation；the new or Gospel dispen－ sation．See grace．（b）A period marked by a particnlar development of the divine purpose and revelation：as，the patriarchal dispensation （lasting from Adam to Moses）；the Mosaic dispensation（from Moses to Christ）；the Chris－ tian dispensation．
There is，perhaps，no part of divinity attended with so much intricacy，nnd wherein orthodex divines ae much differ，as the stating the precise agreement and difference
between the two dispensations of Moses and of Christ． Eduarle，Worka，I． 160
Personal religion is the same at all times；＂the just＂

4t．Management；stewardship；an act or ac－ tion as manager or steward．
God．hath seen so much amiss in my dispensations （and even in this affair）as calls nue to be humble．

Finthrop，list．New England，II． 279.

## dispensation

5．A relaxation of the law in some partieular caso；specifically，a licenso granted（as by the pope or a bishop）relieving or exompting a per－ son in eortain eireumstances from the action， obligations，or penalties of somo law or regu－ lation．The ecelesiastical laws of the Roman Catholic tions in certain casee and of deputing thls power to blisit opa and others．in universitiea a dispensation is a per milssion to omit some exercise．
${ }^{T}$ The
WIne without a Dispen
Yet appeala dids not cease，and the custom of seeking dis penvations，facuktica，and privileges in matrimonial and The necessity of dispensation arises from the fact that a law which da madic for the general good may not be bene－ ficia！in this or that special case，and therefure may be contimea to bind the community．Rom．Cath．Dict
dispensational（dis－pen－sā＇shon－al），a．［＜dis－ pensation＋al．］Of or pertaining to a dispen－ sation．
The limits of certaln dispensational periods were re．
dispensative（dis－pen＇sạ－tiv），a．［＜OF．dis－ pensatif， F ．dispensatif $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．It．dispensa tivo，＜ML．dispensativus，＜L．dispensatus，pp． of dispensare，dispense：sec dispense，v．］ 1 ． Pertaining to dispensation or the granting of dispensations：as，dispensative power．－2ł．Dis pensablo；eapablo of being dispensed with．

All poyntes that be dispensarive
Rede Jle and Be not Wrothe（ed．Arber），p． 55.
dispensatively（dis－pen＇sạ̃－tiv－li），$a d v$ ．By dis－ pensation．
I call now hold my place canonically，which I held be－
dispensator（dis＇pen－sā－tor）， $\boldsymbol{\text { I }}$ ．［＝F．dispen－ sateur $=$ I＇r．Sp．Pg．dispensador $=\mathrm{It}$ ．dispen－ satore，spensatore，〈L．dispensator，〈 dispensare， pp．dispensatus，dispense：see dispense，v．］A dispenser．

The INoly Splrit is the grest dispensator of all such

dispensatorily（dis－pen＇sā－tō－ri－li），adv．By dispensation；disponsatively．Goodvin．
dispensatory（dis－pen＇sā－toọ－ri），$a$ ．and $n$ ．［＝ OF．disponsataire $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．It．${ }^{\text {dispensatorio，}}$ く LLL dispensatorius，relating to dispensing or man－ aging（as a noun，in neut．，ML．dispensatorium， a distributing pipe for water，NL．$\AA$ dispensa－ tory），（ L．dispersator，one who dispenses：see dispensator．］I．a．Relating to dispensing； having the power to dispense，or grant dispen－ sations．

II．u．；pl．dispensatories（－riz）．A book eon－ taining an account of the substances used as medicines，and of their composition，uses，and action ；properly，a commentary upon the phar－ macopøia．
The description of the whole oyntment is to be found in the chymicall dispensatory of Crolllus．
bacon，Nat．Hist．，\＆ 997
I confess，I have not witbout wonder，and something of Indignation，secn，even in the pullick diapenatories， 1 know not how many thlngs ordered to be distilled with
others ln balneo．
dispensatress（dis－pen＇sẹె－tres），n．［＜dispen－ sator + －ess；$=\mathrm{F}$ ．It．disjensatrice．］A female dispenser．
dispense（dis－pens＇），$v_{\text {．}}$ ；pret．and pp．dispensed， Ppr．dispensing．［Formerly also dispenee；
$\mathbf{M E}$ ．dispensen $=\mathrm{D}$ ．dispenseren $=\mathrm{G}$ ．dispensi－ ren $=$ Dan．dispensere $=$ Sw．dispensera，$<\mathrm{OF}$ ． despenser，despenecr，F．dispenser $=$ Pr．Sp．Pg． dispensar $=$ It．dispensare，spensare，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．dis－ pensare，weigh ont，pay out，distribute，regu－ late，manage，control，dispenso，freq．of dis pendere，pp．dispensus，weigh ont，ML．expend： see dispend．］I．trans．1．To deal or divide out；give forth diffnsively，or in some general way；practiso distribution of：as，the sun dis－ penses heat and light；to dispense charity，medi eines，ete．

Abundaunt wync the north wynde wol dispence
To vynes setto agayne his influence．
Palladius，IIusbondrie（E．E．T．S．），p． 7.
Wine can dispense to sll both Light and ITeat
Congreve，Invit．of Horacc，J．Ix． 2
With balmy awectness soothe the weary sense， And to the sickening soul thy checring aid diapense． He fs delighted to diapense a share of it to all the com－
Scolt．
2．To administer ；apply，as laws to particular cases；put in force．

1675
When Rotten States are soundly mended from head to foot，proportions duly almeasured，Justlice justly dis． pencerf；then shall Rnlera and Suljects have peace with We find him ．．．seattering among fils periods ambign－ ons worts，whose futerpretation he will alterwards dis－ pence according to hia pleasire． 3 illon，On Dcf．of IInmb，Renvonst．

While you dirpense the faws and guide the state．
3．To relieve；exeuse；set free from an obliga－
tion；exempt；grant dispeasation to．
P．jun．A prlest
nsed withal．
3．Jonson，Staple of News，ili， 1.
Longinus dispenses himseif from all investigations of his naturo，by telling his friend Terentianue that he al－ rcady knows everything that can be said upon the ques－
Aran．
4t．To atone for；sceure pardon or forgiveness for．

## Iis sime was dispensed <br> With golde．Gower，Conf．Amant．， 111.

$=$ Syn．1．Dispense，Distribute，Allot，Ayportion，Assign． Dispense is to be distinguisite from the others fintes expresses a particularand versonal giving：as，ta distribute gifts；to assign the parta in a play，etc．

The great luminary
Dispenses Ilght from far．Milton，P．L．，ili．$\quad$ ． 79. It is but reasomble to smproee that God should call ments and account fas that capacity，and to distrioute re sctlons．Stillinofeet，Scrmons，II．Iv． IIow
How distant soever the time of our death may be，since it is certain that we must die，it is necessary to allot some portion of our ife to consider the ent of it． darson，Guardian，No． 18.
Honey was raised by a forced loan，which was appor－ they had been the people accoralay Sugent＇s Hamplen．

How we might lest finfil the work which here
L． Ix .231
II．intrans．It．To mako amends；compen－
or many yeares of toving howre
Spenser，F．Q．，I．ill． 30.
2ł．To bargain for a dispensation；compound． Canst then dispense with Heaven for such an oath？

Ien．YI．v． 1
IIence－To dispense with．（a）To permit the neglect， disregard，or omission of，as a law，a ceremony，or an oath： as，the general dispensed wih all formalities．
He［the pope］hath dispensed with the oath and duty of
nbjects agalist tire fifth commandment．Bp．Andrews． mbjects agalust tie fifth cemmandment．Bp．Andrews． Don＇t you shudder at euch perjury？and this in a re－ public，and where there is no religion that disperses with
Oaths！ Sympathizing too little with the popular worghip，they worship liy themseives and dispense rith ontward forms． b）To give up the possession or use of ；do whthoul：as，to dispense with all but the bare necessaries of Iffe；I can dispense with your services．
Ite will dispense with his right to clear fuformatlon．
Switzerland has altogether dispensed with the personal ferent ahapes．E．A．Freeman，Amer．Lects，p． 382. （et）To give up the observance or practice of；do awsy with；disregard．

I have digyens＇d with my attendance on
The duke，to bid yon welcome．
Shirley，Grateful Servant，
never knew her dispense with her word but once．
（dt）To put np with；allow ；condone
I pray be pleased to dispense with thita slownees of mine， In answerlng yours of the firat of this present．

Hovell，Letters，I．iv． 15.
About this Time Cardinal Welsey obtained of Pope Leo Anthority to dispense with all offences against the Spirit－ Comniving and dispensing with open and common adul－ tery

Millon．
（et）To excusc；exempt；set free，as from an obllgation．
She［Lady Cutts］would on no occasion dispense with herself from paying thia dinty（private prayer）：no busi－ flife，could divert her from It．
$B p_{0}$ Alterbury，Sermans，I．vi．

I could not dinpense with myself irom making a voyage to Caprea．Addison，Travels in Italy．
（f）To do or perform ：as，to dispense with miracles． W＇aller．（ $g$ ）To dispose of；conanme．
We had celebrated yeaterday with more glasses than we Brooke and Hellier，Stecle，Spectator，No 362 ［The last two are erroneous and unwarrantable uses， dispenset（dis－nens＇）， 1 ［Also dispence；＜ 1 dispenset（dis－pens），n．［Also dispence；＜ME dispense，despense，also dispenee，despence，$\langle\mathrm{OF}$ despense（also despens），F．dispense（＞Sw．dis－ pens）$=$ Pr．despensa（also despens）$=$ OSp．des pesa $=$ Pg．despesa，despeza $=\mathrm{It}$ ．disponsa，＜
tery，larder，spenee（see spence，which is an albbr．of dispense），＜L．dispendere， pp ．dispensus， dispend，expend：see dispend．］1．Dispensation．

For wrath he hatio no Consclence，
Ife makith ech man otheris foo
Hymus to Virgin，elc．（E．E．T．S．），p． 03.
Then reliques, beads,

Induigencee，dispenses，pardons，buits，
The sport of wind
Al ilton，P．L．
2．Expense；expenditure；profnsion．
Maria，which hall a preeminence boue alle women，at a At cristls byrth，mo choth of

Political Poems，ctc．（cd．Fiurnivall），p． 47 It was a vaut ybuilt for grent dispence， With many rannges reard along the wall． Spenser，F．Q．，II．ix． 29.
3．A larder；a spence．Mabbe
dispenser（dis－pen＇sér），n．［＜ME．rlespenser，des－ pencer，$\angle \mathrm{OF}$ ．despensier，despencier，＜ML．dispen－ sarius，managor，steward，〈 dispensa，provision， buttery，larder；cf．equiv．OF．dispenseor，dispen－ sour，a steward，＜L．clispensator，one who dis－ penses：seo dispensator and dispense，$n$ ．Hence by apheresis spenser，spencer．In mod．uso dis penser is regarded as dispense，$\left.r_{0},+-e r I_{.}\right] 1+$ A manager；a steward．－2．One who dispenses or distributes；one who administers：as，a dis penser of medicines；a dispenser of gifts or of favors；a dispenser of justico．
The good and merciful God grant，through the great别
The drowsy hours，dispensers of all good，
O＇cr the mute city stole with folded whigs．
Tennyson，Gardener＇s Daughter．
dispensing（dis－pen＇sing），p．a．1．Of or per－ taining to dispensation or the granting of dis pensations：that may be exereised in relaxing the law，or in releasing from some legal obli－ gation or penalty：as，the dispensing power of the pope．－2．That dispenses，deals ont，or dis tributes：as，a dispensing chemist or druggist． dispeople（dis－pétpl），v．$t . ;$ pret．and pp．dis peopled，ppr．dispeopling．［ $\langle\mathrm{OH}$ ．despewpler， F dépeupler（ $=$ Sp．despoblar $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．despovoar）， var．，with prefix des－，of depeupler，depopler，de－ populer，＜L．depopulari，ravage，depopulate ： see depeople and depopulate．］To depopulate； see depeople and depop
empty of inhabitants．

> Lest his heart exalt him in the harm
> Already done, to have dispeopled heaven.

Milton，I＇．L．，vit． 151. Evelyn，Diary，Nov．3， 1685
dispeopler（dis－pé＇plér），n．［＜dispeople $+\ldots$－${ }^{1}$ ． Cf．Sp．despoblador $=$ Pg．desporoador．］One who depopulates；a depopulator；that whieh deprives of inhabitants．

Thas then with foree combin＇d，the Lyblau swains
Have quash＇d the stem dispeopter of the plains．
L．Levcis，tr．of Statiusía Thebaid，Ix
disperancet，$n$ ．Samo as desperance．
disperget（dis－pérj＇），r．t．$[=$ Pr．disperger $=$ It．dispergere，spergere，＜L．dispergere，seatter about，disperse ：see disperse．］To sprinkle． dispermatous（dī－spér＇mą－tus），$a$ ．［＜Gr．di－
two－，+ aлt $\hat{\rho} \mu(\mathrm{r}-)$ ，seed，+ ous．］Same as di－ spermous．Thonias．
dispermous（dī－spér＇mus），a．［＜Gr．de，two－，＋ amé $\rho \mu a$, seed，$+=$ ous．］In bot．，eontaining only two seeds：applied to fruits and their cells．
disperplet（dis－per＇ pl ），$\imath^{2}$ ．Same as disparple．
dispersal（dis－pèr＇sal），n．［＜disperse $+{ }^{-a l .]}$ Dispersion．
In several places Republlican meetings were frighteried into dispersal by an aggressive display of force．

G．S．Merriam，S．Bowles，IT． 279.
disperse（dis－pérs＇），r．；pret．and pp．dispersed， ppr．dispersing．［ $\mathbf{F}$ ．disperser $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg．dis－ persar，＜L．dispersus，pp．of dispergere，seatter abroad，disperse，〈 dis－，di－，apart，＋spargere， pp．sparsus，scatter：see sparse．］I．trans． 1. To seatter；separate and send off or drive in different direetions；canse to separate in dif－ ferent direetions：as，to disperse a erowd．

Two llons in the etill dark nigbt
A hard of beeves disperse．
And now all things on botls sides prepard，the Spanish Navy set forth out of the Groyne fn May，but were dis． pers＇d and driven back by weather．

Baker，Clironicles，p． 875.
Her feet disperse the powdery enow，
Fordsworth，Lncy Gray．
2 1 ．To distribute ；dispense．
Being a king that loved wealth，he could not endure to have trade sick，mor any ohstruction to continue in the

## disperse

The goorls landed in the store houses hee sent from thence，and disyersed it to his workenen in general．
Quotel io Capt．Johin Smith＇True Travcls，11． 136.
3．To diffuse；spread．
The 1ips of the wise dispersc knowledge．Prov．xv． 7. He hasth dispersed good sentences，like Roses scattered
Purchas，Pilgrimage，p． 255 ． Ile fthe adimiral cave order that sick len should be scattered into divers Ships，which dispersed the Con tagion exceedingly．Howell，Letters，I．iv． 17.
It was the end of the adversary to suppresse，but Gods to propagate the Gospel；theirs to smother and put out the light，Gods to comminicate and disperse it to the ut－ most corners of the Earth．

T．Shepard，Clear Sunshine of the Gospel，Ded 4ł．To make known；publish．
The poet entering on the stage to disperse the argument． Their own divulged and dispersed ignominy，

Benventio，Passengers＇Dialogues
5．To dissipate；cause to vanish：as，the fog is dispersed．

## That hath so long olscurd a bloody ac

## Ne＇er equall＇t yet．

．
＝syn 1 and 5．Dispel，Scatter，etc．See dissipate．
II．intrans．1．To separate and move apart in different dircetions without order or regular－ ity；become scattcred：as，the company dis－ persed at 10 o＇clock．

The clouds dizperse in fumes，the wondering inoon
Beholds her brother＇s steeds beneath her own．
Addison，tr，of Ovid＇s Metamorph．，ii．
The cadi went awsy，and the mob dispersed，sud we di－ rected a Moor to cry，That all people should in the night dme keep away from the tent，or they would be flred at． e Nile，I．IIO
2†．To become diffused or spread；spread．
Th＇Almighties Care doth dimersly disperse
Ore all the parts of all this Vniverse．
3．To vanish by diffusion；be scattered out of sight．

Glory is like a circle in the water，
Whil，by broad spread to enlarge itself，
disperse to nolight．
The dust towered into the air along the road and dise persed like the smoke of battle．Silversdo Squatters，p． 84. disperset，a．［ME．dispers，$<\mathrm{OF}$ ．dispers，dis－ pars，く L．dispersus，scattered，pp．of disper－ gere，scatter：see disperse，v．］Scattered；dis－ persed．Gower．
dispersed（dis－pesrst＇），p．a．［Pp．of disperse，$v$. scattered：specifically，in entom．，said of spots， punctures，etc．，which are placed irregularly but near together－scattered being applied to
spots that are both irregular and far apart．－ spots that are both irregular an
Dispersed harmony．See harmony．
dispersedly（dis－pér＇sed－li），adv．In a dispersed manner；separately．Bailey， 1731.
dispersedness（dis－per＇sed－nes），$n$ ．The state of being dispersed or scattered．Bailey， 1728. dispersenesst（dis－pérs＇nes），n．A scattered state；sparseness；thinness．
The torrid parts of Africk are by Piso resembied to a libbard＇s skin，the distance of whose spots repiesent the disperseness of habitations or towns in Atrick．
disperser（dis－pèr＇sér），$n$ ．One who or that which disperses：as，a disperser of libels．
The disperser of this copy was one Munsey，of that col－ Strype，Abp．Whitgift（I595）．
An iron or stone plate， 4 or 5 feet square，called the dis－ perser，is placed over each fire［in lurewing］to disperse the fire．

Encyc．Brit．，IV． 269.
dispersion（dis－pèr＇shon），n．$[=\mathrm{F}$ ．dispersion $=\mathrm{Pr}$. dispersio $=$ Sp．dispersion $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．dispersão $=$ It．dispersione，spersione，く LLL．dispersio $(n-)$ ， a scattering，dispersion，$\langle$ L．dispergere，pp．dis－ persus，scatter：see disperse，v．］1．The act of dispersing or scattering．
Norway ．．．Was the great centre of dispersion of the ice［of the glacial epoch］，and here it has been found that the sheet sttained its greatest thickness．

J．Croll，Climste and Cosmology，p． 247.
2．The state of being dispersed or scattered abroad：as，the dispersion of the Jews．
He sppeared to men and women，to the clergy and the laity，．．．to them in conjunction and to them in disper． Thus，from the first，while the social structure of New of Virginia was that of concentration，the social structur AI．C．Tyler，
3．In optics，the separation of the different col－ ored rays in refraction，arising from their dif－ ferent wave－lengths．The point of dispersion is the
point whero refracted rays begin to diverge．When s ray of sunlight is made to pass through prisms of dine but of such angles as to produce the same mean deviation of the ray，it is found that the spectra formed are of different lengths．Thus，the spectrum formed by a prism of oil of cassia is lound to be two or three times looger thsn one formed by a glass prism； the oil of cassia is therefore said to disperse the rays of light mode than the glass，or to have a grcater tispersive power．It is also found that in spectracer substances the colored spaces have to one sn－ other ratios differing from the ratios of the lengths of the spectra which they compose；and this property has been called the irrationality of dispersion or of the colored spaces in the spectrum．
Dispersion has been accounted for by the different speeds of light of different wave－lengths in the same refracting medium．
In consequence of ．dispersion of the colours in va－ up in airections of vibration，white figh the dispersion of colour by ordinary refraction，and on this account has re－ celved the name of circular or rotary dispersion．

4．In med．and surg．，the scattering or remov al of inflammation from a part and the resto－ ration of the part to its natural state．－5．In math．，the excess of the average value of a function at less than an infinitesimal distance from a point over the value at that point，this excess being divided by $\frac{1}{10}$ of tho square of the limiting infinitesimal distance．－Abnormal dis－ persion，in optics，a phenomenon exhibited by solutions of some substances，as fuchsin，which give spectra difer colors．－Cone of dispersion．See cone－Dispersion of the bisectrices，in crystal．，the separation of the bisec－ trices for different colors observed in many monoclinic and triclinic crystals when the position of the three axes of light－elasticity is not the same for all the rays of the spe crossed when the scute blsectrix coincides with the ortho diagonal axis．When a section of a blaxisl crystal cut nor． mal to the acute bisectrix is viewed in converging polar ized light，the dispersion of the optic axes or bisectrices is generally marked by the arrangement of the culors in the interference－fggres seen．It is harizontal when the obtuse bisectrix colncides with the orthodiagonal axis；and in－ clined，in monoclinic crystals，when the optic axes lie in the plane of symmetry．－Dispersion of the optic axes，in biaxial crystals，which takes place when the axial sngles have different values；it is usually described as $p>v$ ，or $\rho$ $\langle v$ ，according as the augle for red rays is greater or less than that for blue rays．－Epipolic dispersion．See epi－ polic．－The dispersion，the Jews dispersed among the Gentiles during and after the Babylonian captivity；the diaspora：most frequently used of the scattered communi－ ties of Jews referred to in the New Testament，either of such comminities collectively and in general，or of the as，the Parthian dispersion；the dispergion of Asia Minor the Egyptian dispersion；the dispersion in Rome．See diaspora．
The epistle［of James］is addressed＂to the twelve tribes Encyc．Brit．，XIII．553，
dispersive（dis－pėr＇siv），$a . \quad$［＝OF．F．dispersif； as disperse + －ive．$]$ Pertaining to dispersion； dispersing；separating and scattering．
By its dispersive power［that of a particular kind of glass， as fint，crown，etc．］is meant its power of separating the colors so as to form a spectrum，or to produce chromatic
aberration．Newcomb and IIolden，Astron．，p．6I．
dispersively（dis－pér＇siv－li），adv．In a disper－ sive manner；by dispersion：as，dispersively re－ fracted light．
dispersiveness（dis－pèr＇siv－nes），n．Dispersive quality or state．
dispersonalize（dis－pėr＇son－al－iz），v．$t . ;$ pret． and pp．dispersonalized，ppr．dispersonalizing． ［＜dis－priv．＋personal＋－izc．］To disguise the personality of；render impersonal；disper－ sonate．［Rare．］
I regret that I killed off Mr．Wilbur so soon，for he would have enabled me ．．．todispersonalize myself into
a vicarious egotism．
Lowell，Biglow Pspers，Int．
dispersonate（dis－pér＇son－āt），v．t．；pret．and pp．dispersonated，ppr．d̈ispersonating．［＜dis－ priv．＋personate．Cf．ML．dispersonare，pp． dispersonatus，treat injuriously，insult．］To di－ vest of personality or individuality；disperson－ alize．Hare．［Rare．］
dispersonification（dis－pér－son＂i－fi－kā＇shon），$n$ ．
［＜dispersonify：see－fy and－ation．］The act of divesting an animate object of whatever personal attributes had been ascribed to it． ［Rare．］
The ascription of socisl actions and political events en－ tírely to nstural causes，thus lcaving out Providence as a factor，seems to the religious mind of our day as seemed to the mind of the pious Greek the dispersonification of than by immediate divine of celestial motions otherwise than by immedate UINe spency，

II．Spencer，Study of Sociol．，p． 392
dispersonify（dis－pér－son＇i－fi），v，$t$ ．；pret．and pp．dispersonified，ppr．dispersonifying．［＜＜dis－ sonality or personal attributes．［Rare．］

## displacement

When the positive spirit of inquiry had made consider． able progress，Anaxayoras and other astronomers incurred the charge of blasy，hemy for dispersonifying Hellos，and ying to assign invariable laws to the solar phenomena．
Grote，quoted In II．Spencer＇s Study of Sociolo，p． 392.
dispillt，v．t．［＜dis－，apart，＋spill．］To spill． For I have boldly blood fuli piteoulsly dispilled．
dispirit（dis－pir＇it），$v, t$ ．［For disspirit，$\langle$ dis－ priv．+ spirit．］1．To depress the spirits of； deprive of courage；discourage；dishearten； deject ；cast down．

Not dispirited with my affictions．Dryden． Our men are dispirited，snd not likely to get anythng by fighting with them．Ludlow，Menoirs，I． 268
The debilitating effect of the sirocco upon the system， and its lowering and dispiriting influence upon the mind， are due to s heated atmosphere surcharged with mioisture．
／tuxley and Iormans，Physiol．， 8882.
2．To exhaust the spirits or bodily vigor of． ［Rare．］

He has dispirited himself by a debauch．
collier．
$=$ Syn．1．To damp，depress，intimidate，daunt．
dispirited（dis－pir＇i－ted），$p$ ．$a$ ．［Pp．of dispirit， v．］1．Indicating depression of spirits；dis－ couraged；dejected．

Arribato ．．．sees Revulgo at a distance，on a Sundsy morning，ill－dressed，and with a dispirited air．

Ticknor，Spart．Lit．，I． 233.
2．Spiritless；tame；wanting vigor：as，a poor， dispirited style．
Dispiritcd recitations．Hammond，Works，IV．，Pref． dispiritedly（dis－pir＇j－ted－li），$a d v$ ．In a dispirit－ ed manner；dejectedly．
dispiritedness（dis－pir＇i－ted－nes），$n$ ．Depres－ sion of spirits；dejection．
Arsenical appensa lave ．．．caused，In some，great faint－ Eoyle，Works，V．45． $n$ ．The act of dispiriting，or the state of being dispirited or dejected；discouragement．
You honestly quit your tools；quit a moost muddy，con－
fused coil of sore work，short rations，of sorrows dispinit－ fused coil of sore work，short rations，of sorrows，dispirit
ments，and contradictions，having now done with it sll．

There are Carlyle．
a a loging few men who can put forth all their muscle in a losing race；sud it is characteristic of Lessing that what he wrote under the dispiritment of failure should be the most lively and vigorous．
well，Among my Books，1st ser．，p． 328.
dispiset，v．$t$ ．An obsolete form of despise．
dispitet，$n$ ．and $v$ ．An obsolete form of despite．
dispiteoust，$a$ ．see despiteous．
dispitoust，dispitouslyt．See despitous，des－ pitously．
displace（dis－plās＇），v．t．；pret．and pp．displaced，
ppr．displacing．［＜OF．desplacer，F．dentaeer ppr．displacing．［＜OF．desplacer，F．deplaeer，
displace，〈des－priv．＋placer，place：see place．］ 1．To remove to a different place；put out of the usual or proper place：as，to displace books or papers．

The greenhouse is my summer seat：
Enjoy＇d the open air．
Couper，The Faithful Bird．
2．To remove from any position，office，or dignity；depose：as，to displace an officer of government．

Liable not only to have its acts annulled by him，but to be displaced，as regards the individuals composing it，or annihilated as an institution．
The wish of the ministry was to displace Hastings，and to put Clavering at the head of the government．
Macaulay，Warren Hastings．
3ł．To disorder；disturb；spoil．
Yon have displac＇d the mirth，broke the good meeting，
With most admird disorder．Shak．，Macbeth，iii．4．

## 4．To take the place of；replace．

Each kingdom or princlpality had Its bishop，who in no way dizplaced the king or ealdorman，but took his place alongside of him．E．A．Freeman，A mer．Lects．，p． 143. ＝Syn．2．To dislodge，oust，dismiss，discharge．
displaceable（dis－plā＇sa－bl），a．［＜displace＋ －able．］Susceptible of being displaced or re－ moved．Imp．Dict．
displaced（dis－plāst＇），p．a．［Pp．of displace，v．］ Removed from a particular regiment，but at liberty to serve in some other corps：applied so transferred by reason of misconduct，or for any other cause．
displacement（dis－plàs＇ment），n．［＝F．dé－ placement；as displace + －ment．］1．A putting out of place；removal from a former or usual or proper place，or from a position，dignity，or office．
The displacement of the centres of the circles．
Unnecessary displacement of funds．

## displacement

Belore we ean ascertain the rate of motlon of a star from han angular know liss absoluto distance
－A putting in tho by oxchango．
The French term remplacement is usually but Inacen－ rately remilerod replacement；the true meaning or the lat－ ter word is putting back into its place，and not displace－ ment or smbstitution，which convess the mcanang of the
french word more correctly． Hife A．Miller，Chemlstry，III．\＆ 1072 3．In hydros．，the quantity of a liquid which is displaeed by a solid body placed in it．It the weight of the dispiacement is greater than or equal to to the bottom as a level where the pressure of tho fluid dlsplaced is sufficient to counterbalsnce its welght．The term is most frequent． ly userl in connection with ships：as，as ship of 3,000 tona
displacement． 4 In phar
principles of a method by which tho activo the organic bodies aro extractod from them．The hody，reduced to a powder，is aubjected to the action of a liquild wihich dissolves the soluble matter． When this has been aufficiently charged，it is displaced or repiaced by a quantity of the same or of another liquid．
5．In mech．，tho geometrieal difference or ex－ aet relation between the position of a body at any moment and its initial position．
The curve which represents the history of the displace． ments of sli particies at the same the represents also the tlmes．
Center of displacement．See centerl．－Composition of displacements．Seo camposition．－Displacement diagram or polygon．See diagram．－Displacement of zero，in thermometry，the change（rise）In the position of the zero of a thermometer often olserved a considerable length of time after it has been made，and regarded as due to a gradual change in the bulh，produced by the atmo－ tstive mensure of the electrio polarization of a dlelectric． The quantity of electriclly which tlows scruss any plane in a dielectric due to a chnnge of the electric forces is the electric dispiacement across thst plane．
Further，he［Moxwell］hss regarded the electrle charge of the aystem as the surface manifestation of a change tlon was set up．This change he has called Electric Dis－ placement

A．Gray，Absol．Meas．In Elect．and Mag．，I． 133. Tangential displacement of a carve，the integral of the tangential components of the displacement ot elements of the curve．It inakes a difference whether this be reckon－ cd tangentinily to the initial or to the final position of the curve；and it depends not nerely on the pustions of the displacency $\dagger$（dis－plä＇sen－si） placentia，restorod form of L ．displiecntia E．displicence，displicency），dislike，dissatisfac－ tion，$\langle$ displicen $(t-) s$ ，ppr．of displicerc，ML．also displacere，displease：soe displease．Cf．dis－ plicence，displicency，displeasance，doublets of displacency．］Dislike；dissatisfaction；displea－ suro．

A displacency at the good of others，becsuse they enjoy It though not unworthy of it is sin sbsurl depravity．
displacer（dis－plä＇sér），n．1．One who or that which displaces．－2．In ehem．，an apparatus used in the chemical process of displacement or pereolation；a pereolator．
displant（dis－plant＇），e．$t$ ．［＜ $\mathrm{OH}^{\text {．desplanter，}}$ F ．déplanter $=$ Sp．Pg．desplantar $=\mathrm{It}$ ．dispian tare，spiantare，$\langle$ ML．as if＂displantare，＜L． dis－priv．+ plantare，plant：see plant，$\left.v_{\cdot}\right]$
To pluck up；dislodgo from a state of being To pluck up；dislodgo f
planted，sottled，or fixed．

## Unless phillosophy can make a Jullet， <br> Displant a town rever

prince＇s doom．${ }^{\text {s．}}$ ． 1 ．
But after the Ionlans and Grecks had planted certaln Colonles thereabont，and dirplanted the barbarons，it［the 2．To strip of what is planted，settled，or estab－ lished：as，to displant a country of inhabitants．

They［the French］bad them tell all the plantations，as far as forly degrees，that they woind come with eight ships，next year，maid displont them all．

Wizhrop，Hist．New England，I． 198.
displantation（dis－plan－tā＇shon），n．［ $=$ F．dé plantation $=$ Sp．desplantacion $=$ It．spianta zione；as displant + ation．］The aet of dis－ planting；removal；displacement．Raleigh．
displat（dis－plat＇），t．t．；pret．and pp．disnlatted，

display（dis－plā＇），t．［＜ME．displayen，desplay－ en，S OF．despleter，desploier，desploer，desplier， clespleyar $=\mathrm{S} p$ ．desplegar $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．despregar $=$ It．dispiegare，spiegare，＜ML．displicarc，unfold，
display，L．（in pp．clisplicatus）scatter，$\left\langle\right.$ L．dis－，$^{\text {（in }}$

1677
part，＋plicare，fold：seo plait，plicate．IIenco y apheresis splay，q．v．］I．trans．1．To un－ fold；lay open；spread out；expand；disclose， as in carving or dissecting a borly．
berthe up his fethrys dirplayed like a anyle．
Lydgate，Mhor I＇oems，p． 150
Dysplaye that cranc．Babees Book（E．E．T．S．），p． 206.
So havlug sald，eftsoones he gan dirpiay
His painted nimble wings，mid vinisht quite awsy．
The Sume no sooner diaplayrd his beanes，than the Tartar ilis coluurs．Capt．Jolin Smith，Truo Iravels，I． 27 2．To show；exposo to tho view；exhibit to the eyes；especially，to show ostentatiously； parado flauntingly．
For then the cholce snd prime women of the Cliy，it the eceased were of note，do assiat their obsequles，with
ang the insicnia of their order preacot．
Ie spoke，and one amnng hits gentlewomen
Whplay a splenild slik or forelgn ly
Piny＇d lnto green．$\quad$ Tennyson，Gersint．
3．To exhibit to tho mind；make manifest or apparent ；bring into notice：as，to display one＇s ignorance or folly．

IIis growth now to youth＇s fnll flower，displaying
All rirtue，grace，and wisdon to achieve
Thlngs htghest，greatest．Milton，P．R．，i． 67
Palut the Reverse of what you＇ve seen to Day，
And In bolif Strokes the vicious Town display，
Congreve，Opening of the Queen＇s Thestre，Epll．
Nothing can be more aduirsble than tho aklll which Socralea displays in the conversstions wheh Plsto has
It is In the realising of grand character that the strength filstorical genfus chiefly dipplays Itself．

In fact，we misy nay that the great mass of purely ogical phenomenn may be dirplayed for some time by an orignism detached from its medimu，as ly a fisl out of water．$\quad 1 I$ ．Spencer，I＇rin，of I＇sychol．， 854

## 4个．To discover；descry．

And from hla seat took pleasure to display
The city ao adomed with towers．
nan，IHad，xi． 74.
5．In printing，to mako conspicnons or attrac tive；give special prominenee to，as partienlar words or lines，by tho use of larger type，wider space，ete．＝Syn．2．To parade，show off．

II．intrans．1．To lay anything open，as in ealving or dissecting．
He carves，displays，andl cuts up to a wonder．Spectator． 2．To make a show or display．－3．To make a great show of words；talk demonstratively．

The very fellow which of late
Dieplay＇d so saucily sgainst your highness
Lear 11.4
display（dis－plā＇），n．［く display，v．］An open－ ing，unfolding，or disclosing；a spreading of anything to tho view，commonly with the sease of ostentation or a striving for effect；show exhibition：as，a great display of banners；a display of jewelry．

He died，as erring men should die，
Wlithout display，without parade．
ITum
fuman nsture，it is irue，remains alwsys the same，bu o displays of it chsige．Lowell，Study Windowa，p． 223.
＝syn．shono Paraie cle．Sce ostentation．
splayed（dis－plād），p．a．［Pp．of displuy，$v$. －Unolded；opened；spread；expanded；mani－ fested；disclosed．－2．In leer．：（a）Having the wings expanded：said of a bird
used as a bearing，especially a bird of prey．Compare disclosed． （b）Gardant and extendant：said of a beast used as a bearing． ［Rare．］Also extendant．－3．In printing，printed in larger or printing，printed in larger or more prominent type，or con－
spicuonsly arranged to attraet


Dention．－Descendent displayed．Sce descendent． the winased ioreshortened，in her，represented with out of the tleld ：baid of a birrl need ss a bearing fige played recursant，In her．，having the wings crobsed bo－ is cenerally represented shoufng the beack．when in thi position it is sometimes sald to be dirplayed tergiant displayer（dis－plā＇êr），n．One who or that which displays．

The diaplayer of hla high fronticrs．
ayton，Notes on Don Quixote
display－letter（dis－plà＇let＇èr），$n$ ．Same as dis
display－stand（dis－plā＇stand），n．A rack，shelf， or other contrivance for showing goods in a window or on a counter．
display－type（dis－plă＇tip），n．A type，or col－ lectively types，of a style more prominent or
displeasing
attractive than the ordinary text－type．Also aimpurteutr
isple $\dagger$（dis＇pl），v．1．［Contr．of disciple，v．］To discipline．

And bitter Pensunce，with in yron whip，
Spenser，F．Q．，I．x．27．
displeasance（dis－plez＇ans），$n$ ．［Early mod． H．also displeasannce；＜ME．displeasance，dis－ pleasaunce，＜AF．rlisplesance， $\mathrm{OF}^{\text {．displeisance，}}$ desplaisanec， F ．dépluisance $=$ Pr．desplazensı $=$ Sp．Pg．displiecneio $=\mathrm{It}$ ．dispiacenza，dis－ piacenzia，spiacenza，＜ML．displacentia（＞ $\mathbf{E}$ ． displacency），a restored form of L．displicentia （ $)$ E．displicence），displeasure，dissatisfaction， discontent：see displacency，rlispleasant，dis－ pleasc，and ef．pleasance．］Displeasure；dissat－ isfaction；discontent；annoyance；vexation．
Such greues \＆many other happyth vnto the hunter，
whyche for displeasance of theym yinve it I dare not Whyche for displeasance of theym yi love it I dare not reporte．Jul．Berners，Treatyse of Fysshyoge，tol．I，back．

Cordefll asid she lov＇d him sa helooov＇d：
Whose simple minwere，wanlhig colours fnyre
Spenser，F．Q．，I1．x． 28.
displeasantt（dis－plez＇ant），a．［＜ME．＂dis ptesant，＜AF．＊displesant，restored form of OF．desplaisant，F．déplaisunt，＜ML．displa－ cen $(t-) s$, L．displicen（ $t-) s$, ppr．of displicere，ML． also displacere，displease：sce displease．Cf． pleasant．］Unpleasant or unpleasing；show－ ing or giving displeasure．
The King＇s lughnesse，at hls upriselug and comelng thereunto，msy finde the asid chsmber pure，clesne， whollsome，and meete，without miny dispheasant nire or thing，as the liealth，commodity，sud pleasure of hls most noble person doth require．

Quoled II Babees Book（E．E．T．S．），p． 364.
If it were God＇s plessure to givo them linto their ene－ mies painds，it was not they that ounht to
pleant look or conntensuce there ngainat

Munday（Arber＇a Eng．Garner，I．202），
That no man would invite
The poet from us，to sinp forth to－night，
If the play please．If it dirpleasant be，
If the play please．If it diapleasan
B．Jonson，Devil is an Ass，v． 5 ．
displeasantly $\dagger$（dis－plez＇ant－li），adt．Unpleas－ antly；offensively．
IIe thought verily the Emperor should take it more dis pleasantly than if his holiness had declared himself．
displease（dis－plēz＇），$\varepsilon$ ；pret．and pp．dis－ pleased，ppr．displeasing．［く ME．displesen， desplesen， $\mathrm{AF}^{*}$ ．displeser， $\mathrm{OF}^{\circ}$ ．despla isir，later desplaire，mod． F ．déplaire $=$ Pr．desplazer $=$ Sp．desplacer $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．desprazer $=\mathrm{It}$ ．dispiacere， spiaecre，＜ML．displaecre，restored form of L． displicere，displease，＜dis－priv．+ placere， please：see please．］I．trans．1．To fail to please；offend；bo disagrecable to；excite aversion in：as，acrid and raneid snbstances displease the tasto；glaring colors displease the eye；his conduct disylcased his relatives．
God was displeased with this thing ；therefore he amote
Isracl．
1 Chron，xxl． 7. Isracl．

If strange meats displease，
Donne，Satires． Soon as the nnwelcome news
From earth arrived at heaven－gate，displeased
All were whe heard．
n，P．L, ， 22 Adversity is so wholesome，

Why should we be dis
Alwsys teasing others，slways teas＇d， His only pleasure ls－tó be difpleas＇d．

Corper，Conversation
2f．To fail to accomplish or satisfy；fall short of．

I shall displease my ends else．
Beau．and F2
［Frequently followed by to in old English．］ $=$ Syn．1．To snooy，clate，provoke，plque，fret．

I．intrans．To excite disgust or aversion．
Foul sights do rather displease in that they excite the memory of foul things，than in the immedlate obfects．
Bacon，NsL．Hist．
displeasedly（dis－plézed－li），ade．In a dis－
pleased or disapproving manner；in the man－ ner of ono who is displeased．

He looks down displeasedly upon the earth，as the re－ Bp．IIall，The Happy Man．
displeasedness（dis－plō ${ }^{\circ}$ zed－nes），n．Displea－
sure；uneasiness．H．Montagne．
displeaser（dis－plē＇zér），n．One who or that which displeases．
displeasing（dis－plézing），p．a．［Ppr．of dis－ please，$v$.$] Offensive to the mind or any of the$ senses；disagreeable．

Ilfs positlon ls never to report or speak a displeasing
Stecte，Tatler，No． 208.

## displeasingly

displeasingly（dis－plē＇zing－li），adv．In a dis－ pleasing，annoying，or offensive manner．

## From their retreats

Cockroaches crawl displeasingly sbro
Grainger，Sugar Cane，i．
displeasingness（dis－plē＇zing－nes），n．Dis－ tastefulness ；offensiveness；the quality of g ing some degree of annoyance or offense． displeasurable（dis－plez＇ūr－a－bl），a．［＜dis－ priv．＋pleasurable．］Not pleasurable；giving or imparting no pleasure．
The pleasures men gain by labouring in their vocations，
and receiving in one form or another returns for their and receiving in one form or another returns for their services，usually bave the drawback that
in a considersble degree displeasurable．

II．Spencer，Data of Ethics，§ 102.
displeasure（dis－plez＇${ }^{\prime}$ urr），$n . \quad$［＜AF．displea－ sure（ F ．dóplaisir），く＊＂displeser，OF．desplaisir， F．déplaire，displease：see displease，and cf．dis－ and pleasurc．］1．The state of feeling dis－ pleased；specifically，a feeling of intense or indignant disapproval，as of an act of disobe－ dience，injustice，etc．：as，a man incurs the displeasure of another by thwarting his views or schemes；a servant incurs the displeasure of his master by neglect or disobedience；we ex－ perience displeasurc at any violation of right or decorum．
The States return suswer，That they are heartily sorry they should incur her displeasure by conferring upon the first made her acquainted．Baker，Chronicles，p．366．
They even meet to complain，censure，and remonstrste， when a governor gives displeasure．Brouyham． 2．Discomfort；uneasiness；dolefulness：op－ posed to pleasure．［Archaic．］
A feeling．．as distinct and recognizable as the feel－ ing of pleasure in a sweet taste or of divpleasure at a tooth．
ache．
W．Kliford，Lectures，II． 126. 3．Offense；umbrage．［Archaic．］
King Lewis took displeasure that his Daughter was not crowned as well as her Husband．Baker，Chronicles，p． 54. 4．A displeasing or effensive act；an act which causes，or is fitted to cause or rouse，a feeling of dissatisfaction，annoyance，or resentment； an ill turn or affrent ：generally preceded by do． Now shall I be more blameless than the Phinistines，
Juough I do then a displeasure． $5 \dagger$ ．A state of disgrace or disfavor．
He went into Poland，being in displeasure with the pope
Peachain，Music． for overmuch familiarity． $=$ Syn．1．Dissatisfactlon，disapprobation，distaste，dislike， displeasure（dis－plez＇ür），v．$t_{0}$ ．［ $\langle$ displeasurc n．］To displease；be displeasing or annoying to：as，it displeasures me to see so much waste． ［Archaic．］

When the way of pleasuring and displeasuring lieth by the iavourite，it is nupossible any other should be over displenish（dis－plen＇ish），v．t．［＜dis－priv．＋ plenish．］To disfurnish；deprive of plenishing； dispose of the plenishing of ；render void or destitute：as，a displcnishing sale（that is，one in which the entire household furniture is dis－ posed of）．［Scotch and North．Eng．］
It was admitted，indeed，that large areas of forest－land displenishment（dis－plen＇ish－ment），n． 1. The act of displenishing．－2．The condition of being displenished．
displicence，displicency（dis＇pli－sens，－sen－si）， n．［＜L．dispticentia，displeasure，dissatisfac－ tion：see displacency，displeasance，doublets of displicence，displicency．］Displeasure；dislike． ［Rare．］

He，then，is the best scholar，that studieth the least，by his own arguings，to clear to himself these olscure inter－ jections of displicence and iil－humour．
．Hontague，Devonte Essays，i．
Hence arose，．．．I will not say a grudge against them， for they had no sin，yet a kind oi displicency with them，
as mere creatures．
Goodwin，Works，I．i． 135 ．
In so far as a man＇s life consists in the sloundance of the things lie possesseth，we see then why it dwindless
with these．The like holds where self－complacency or dise with these．The like holds where seli－complacency or dis－ plicency rests an a sense of personal worth or on the hitn－
onr or affection of others．J．Ward，Ency．Brit．，XX． 70 displodeł（dis－plōd＇），$v$ ．［＜L．displodere，pp． displosus，spread out，burst asunder，く dis－， asunder，+ plaudere，strike，clap，beat．Cf． applaud，explode．］I．intrans．To burst with a loud report；explode．

Like rubbish from disploding engines thrown．
II．trans．To cause to burst with a loud re－ port；explode．

Stood rank＇d of seraplim another row，
In posture to displole their second tire
of thunder．
Mitton，P．L．，vi． 605.
displosion $\dagger$（dis－plō＇zhọn），$u$ ．［ $<\mathrm{L}$. as if＊dis－ nlosio（ $n$－），＜displodere，pp．displosus，burst asunder ：＇see displode．］The act of disploding； explosion．

The vast displosion dissipates the clouds．
Young，Night Thoughts，Ix． displosive $\dagger$（dis－plō＇siv），a．［［ L L．displosus，pp of displodere，displode，+ ive．$]$ Explosive． displume（dis－plom＇），v．$t . ;$ pret．and pp．dis－ plumed，ppr．displuming［＜OF．desplumer， F ．déplunuer $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg．desplumar $=\mathrm{It}$. spiu－ mare，strip of feathers，＜L．dis－priv．+ plu－ mare，feather：see plume，$v$ ．Cf．deplume．］To strip or deprive of plumes or feathers；hence， to strip of heners，or of badges of henor．
You have sent them to us ．．so displumed，degraded， and metamorphosed，such mineathered two－legged things， The sun shone wlde over open uplands，the displumed hilis stood clegr against the sky．

I．L．Stevenson，Silverado Squatters，p． 17.
dispoint（dis－point＇），v．t．［＜dis－priv．＋point， n．］To deprive of a point or points．

While Nergal speeds his Victory too－fast，
His hooks dis－pointed disappoint his haste
Sylvester，tr．of Dn Bartas＇s Weeks，ii．，The Decay．
dispondaic（di－spon－dā＇ik），a．［As dispondee + －ic，after spondaic．］Of or pertaining to a dispondee；consisting of or constituting two spondees：as，the dispondaic close of a dactylic hexameter．
dispondee（dū－spon＇dē），n．［＜L．dispondēus，
 spondee，〈 $\delta_{\iota}$ ，two－，$+\sigma \pi 0 \nu \delta \varepsilon i o \varsigma$, spondee：see spondee．］In pros．，a double spondee；two spon－ dees regarded as forming ore compound foot． dispondeus（dī－spon－dē＇us），n．；pl．dispondei （－i）．［L．：see dispondee．］Same as dispondee． dispone（dis－pōn＇），v．；pret．and pp．disponed， ppr．disponing．［Formerly also dispon；＜ME． disponen，＜OF．disponer，dispose，despondre， expose，expound，explain，F．dial．depondre， disjoin，detach，let go，$=$ Sp．disponer $=P \mathrm{Pg}$ ． dispor $=\mathrm{It}$ ．disporre，disponere $=\mathrm{D}$ ．disponeren $=\mathrm{G}$ ．disponiren＝Dan．disponere $=\mathrm{Sw}$ ．dispo－ neia，dispose，＜L．disponcre，pp．dispositus，set in different places，distribute，arrange，set in order，dispose，settle，determine，くdis－，apart， in different directions，+ ponere，set，place： see ponent，and cf．dispose．］I．trans．1t．To set in order ；arrange ；dispose．

Syn God seth every thing，out of dontance，
And liem disponeth thorugh his ordinannce
And hem disponeth thorugh his ordinaunce．${ }^{\text {Chancer，Troilus，}}$ iv． 964.
2．In Scots law，to make over or convey to an－ other in a legal form．
He has disponed ．．．the whole estste．
II．$\dagger$ intrans．To make disposition or acot． or arrange－ of my moble thou dispone Right as the semeth best is for to done Chaucer，Troilus，v． 300.
Man propons bitt God dispons．
Ray，Proverls，2d ed．（1678），p． 384. disponee（dis－pẹ－nē ${ }^{\prime}$ ），$n$ ．［ $\left\langle\right.$ disponc $+-e e^{1}$ ．］In Scots law，one to whom anything is disponed or made over．
disponent（dis－pó＇nent），$a$ ．［ $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．It．dispo－ nonte，$\left\langle\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{L}}\right.$ ．disponen（ $t$－）s，ppr．of disponere，dis－ pose：see dispone．］Disposing or fitting for the end in view．－Disponent form，in metaph．See form． disponer（dis－pón＇nér），n．In＇Scots law，a person who legally transfers property from himself to another．
dispongeł（dis－punj＇），v．t．［＜dis－＋sponge．］ To discharge，as from a sponge；distil or drop． Also dispunge．

O sovereign mistress of true melancholy，
The poisonous damp of night disponge npon me．
disport（dis－pōrt＇），v．［＜ME．disporten，＂despor－ ten，divert，play．$\langle$ OF．desporter＝It．＊disportar （in deriv．）（＜ML．as if＊disportare），var．of de－ porter，depporter，bear，support，manage，dis－ pense，spare，banish，divert，amuse，refl．divert or amuse oue＇s self，also forbear，desist，cease， F．déporter，carry away，transport，refl．desist， $=$ Pr．Sp．Pg．deportar＝It．diportare，deport， divert， L L ．deportare，carry away，transport， ML．also bear，suffer，forbear，also（by a turn of thought seen also in similar senses of dis－ tract，divert，transport），divert，amuse，$<d e$ ， away，＋portare，carry．See deport．Hence by apheresis sport，q．v．］I．trans．It．To carry away；transport；depert．
And in the first parliament oi his raigne there was this comming with himi from beyond the seas into the realne
of Euglande，taking his party and quarreli，in recovering his just title and right to the rcalme of England，shall be wtterly discharged quite，and mupunishable for ever，by way or action，or otherwise，of or for aly nurther，slay－ other trespasses done by them． 2．To divert；cheer；amuse sportively or gai－ ly：usually with a reflexive pronoun．

Bisily they gonnen hire conforten，．．．．in，
And with hire tales wenden hire dieporten．
Chaucer，Iroilus，
Tho was this woinull wite comforted By slie waies and disported．

Gover，Coni．Amant．，I． 75. 3．To display in a gay or sportive mauner； sport．
The new varieties of form in which his
Ticknor，Span．Lit．，II．241．
II．intrans．To play；sport；indulge in gai－ ety．

With that entred the Emperour in to his chamber and the sanage man snd his prive connseile，and ther thei rested and disported，snd spake of many thinges．
erlin（E．E．T．S．），lii． 428.
That cup－board where the Mice disport，
I liken to St．Stephen＇s Court．
Where light disports in ever－mingling dyes．
Pope，R．of the L．，ii． 66.
disport（dis－pōrt＇），n．［＜ME．disport，disporte， desporte，〈 OF．＊desport，disport，deport $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ． desporto（obs．）$=\mathrm{It}$ ．disporto（ML．dispertus）， dispert；from the verb．Hence by apheresis sport，q．v．］Diversion；amusement；play； sport；pastime；merriment．
Non other Cytee is not lyche in comparisoun to it，of faire Gardynes，and of faire Desportes．

Mandeville，Travels，p． 123.
Than com the kynge Arthur and his companye from
Herline disporte． All prepare
For revels and disport．
Ford，Broken Heart，lii． 3.
Thy feathered lieges bill and wings
In love＇s disport employ．
Word8worth，Ode Composed on May Morning．
disportment（dis－pōrt＇ment），$n$ ．The act of dis－ porting；play；amusement．［Obsolete or rare．］ disposable（dis－pō＇za－bl），a．［＜dispose + posed f posed of；free to be used or employed as occa－ erty；the whole disposable force of an army．
To whom should the infant community，．．as yet not abounding In disposable means－to whom should they look？
oyed even more than its
air share of the diaposaule ability of the conntry．
Maine，Cambridge Essays，p． 28.
disposal（dis－pōzzal），u．［＜dispose＋－al．］ 1. The act of disposing or placing；a setting or arranging；disposition or arrangement：as，the disposal of the troops in two lines；the disposal of books in a library．－2．A disposing of by bestowal，alienation，riddance，etc．：as，the dis－ posal of meney by will；the disposal of a daugh－ ter in marriage；the disposal of an estate by sale；the disposal of sewage．
I am called off from publick dissertations by a domes－ ick affair of great importance，which is no less than the
3．Regulation，ordering，or arrangement，by right of power or possession；dispensation．

Tax not divine disposal；wisest men
And shall again，pretend they ne＇er so wise．
Milton，S．A．，1． 210.
4．Power or right to dispose of or control ：pre－ ceded usually by $a t$ ，sometimes by in or to：as， everything is left $a t$ ，in，or to his disposal；the results are at or in the disposal of Providence．
Are not the blessings both of this world and the next in
his disposal？Atterbury． his disposal？
I am at your disposal the whole morning Sheridan，The Critic，i． 1.
Of all the tools at Law＇s disposal，sure
That named Vlgilisrnm is the best－
Brouning，Ring and Book，II． 74.
$=$ Syn． 1 and 2．Disposition，distribution．-3 and 4．Con－ trol，ordering，direction．
dispose（dis－pōz＇），$v . ;$ pret．and pp ．disposed， ppr．disposing．［＜ME．disposen，く OF ．disposer， desposer，F．disposer，dispose，arrange，order， accom．after poser，set，place（see pose ${ }^{3}$ ），＜L． disponerc，pp．dispositus，arrange，dispose，etc．： see dispone，and cf．disposition，etc．］I．trans． 1．To set in order；place or distribute in a par－ ticular order；put；arrange：as，the ships were disposed in the form of a crescent；the trees are dispesed in the form of a quincunx．

## dispose

The $x \times x$ th day $x$ pounde hony diapose
P'alladius, Ituabondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 156 As for the $\mathrm{I}^{\prime}$ ools, thicy are Lirce in number, lying In a row bove ench other; being ao disposid that the waters of tho uppermost may descend into the second, and those of he accond into the third.

Maundrell, Alcppo to Jerusalcm, p. 88
In the Orang the circunvallate paplite of the tongu are arranged in a , as in 3tan. In the Chimpanz Iuxley, Auat. Vert., D. 412
She wore a thin, black ailk gown, charningly dispose I. Ifawthorne, Dust, p. 188.

Specifieally-2. To regulate; adjust; set in right order.
There were in these quarters of the worlh, slxteen hun dred years agn, certaln apeculative men, whose authorlty isposed the whole religion of those times.

Who bath disposed the whote world?
The knlghtily forms of combat to dispose.

## Benign Creator, let thy plastic Hand Dispose its own Effect. Prior,

 reflexive.The planters (not willing to rnn any hazard of conten tion for place in a conntry where there was room enough gave over their purpose, and disposed themselves other Do you proceed Into the Fumitory, . and so dispose your whole bedy. S . Judd, Margaret, ii. 4. To give direction or tendeney to; set, place or turn (toward a particular end, consequence, or result, or in a particular direction) ; adapt Dispose thi youth aftlr my doctryne, Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 20
But if thee llat unto Court to throng,
And there to limnt after the hoped pray,
Spenser, Mother IIub. Tale, 1. 504
Endnre and conquer ; Jove will aoon dispose
To future good our past and present woes. Dryden

## 5. To incline the mind or heart of

He was disposed to pass into Achala. Acts xviii. 27. Suspicions ... dispose klngs to tyranuy, hnalhands to jealonsy, [and] wise nien to irreaotution and melancholy.
Fribourg . . . lies in the prettlest solitude imaglnabie, among wooda and rocks, which at first alght dispose a man o be serious.

Addieen, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), 1. 517. 6 . To make over or part with, as by gift, sale, or other means of alionation; alienato or bestow: as, "he disposed all church preferments to the highest bidder," Swift.

You ahould not rashly give away your heart
Some ware of opinion that, if Verlu would not suffer his wife to have her liberty, the chnrefs ahould dispose her to some other man who would use her better.
You have disposed much ln works of pubile picty.
Disposing form. See form. $=$ Syn. 1. To rance, rank, rup.-2. Order, reguate, nt.-5. Lead, induce
II intrans. 1. Totermino the arrangement or settlement of something.
Man proposes, God disposes. Old proverb. To whom you ainall leave your gooda it is
or you may purpose, but God will dispase.
The aramatist creates; the hlstorlan only disposes
2†. To bargain ; make terms.

> You dill auspec She had dispos'd with Cæsar. Shak., A. a

Shak., A. and C., iv. 12
To dispose of. (a) To make a disposal of ; part with, et rid ol, or provtre or, aa by bestowal, allenation, sale, poned of his honse advantagcously; he disposed of hia laughter in murriage; he has disposed of his booka among his friends; I have disyosed of that affair; more correspondence than one can dispose of; they knew not how to ispose of their time.
A rural judge dispoaed of beauty'a prize. Naller.
Hearlng that Mrs. Sarah is married, I did joy her and kiss her, she owning of it; and it scems it is to n cooke. 1 anm glad she is disposed of, for she grows old and is very
Pepainfull.
Pepy, Diary, I. 347.
Well, Blddy, since you would not accept of your Coualn,
I hope you han't disposed of yourself elsewhere.
Steele, Tender 11 uaband, v. 1.
But, air, as I understand you want a few hundreds imnedlately - ia there nothing you conld diapose of?

Sheriden, School for Scandal, lii. 3. (b) To exercise control over; direct the dispoal or course
of: as, they have full power to dippose of their possessions. The lot ia cast Into the lap; but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord.
Prov. xvi. 33.

## 1679

This brow was fashion'd

## To wear a kingly wreath, nul your grave jnigmen

 olven to dimpose of monarchles. iletcher (and another), Falac Onc, I. 1. When I went first to give hlm Joy, he pleased to glve me the disposing of the next Attorney'a Ilace that fallaVoid in York.
Hovell, Letters, I. v. 32 A planct disposes of any other whtch may be fonnd li Its essential dignitles. Thus, if © be in T, the house of $\delta$, then $\delta$ disposes of $\odot$, and la aald to rule, recelve, or govern him. W. Lilly, Intred. to Aatrology, App., p. 340.
Disposing mind and memory. See memory
dispose $\dagger$ (dis-pōz'), n. [<dispose, r.] 1. Disposal; power of disposing; management.

All that la mine I leave at thy dispose.
O. of V. II. 7

I rest most dutiona to your dispose.
Marzton The Fawne, I. 2
There, take the mald; she is at her own dispose now.
Beau and FI., Custom of the Country, iv. 3
2. Dispensation; act of govermment ; management.

Butsuch is the dispose of the aole Diapoaer of emplres,
3. Cast of belavior; demeanor.

Ile hath a person, and a amooth dirpose,
To be suspected, fram'd to nake women false
Shat Othello, i. 3
4. Disposition; cast of mind; inclination.

Carrlea on the stream of his dispose,
Withont observance or reapect of any
hak., T. and C., il. 3.
disposed (dis-pōzd'), p. a. [Pp, of dispose, $v$. 1. Characterized by a partieular tendency of disposition, character, or conduct: with such adverbs as veell, ill, etc. : as, an ill-disposed person.

God send reat and conmiort, be ye aure,
To euery vele disposid creatur
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1043
2. Characterized by a particular condition of body or of health: with well or ill.

And wel I wot, thy brecth Iut aoure stinketh,
That ahew wel thou art not we deryoued. That now you cannot do : she keeps her chaniber, ant has dented all viaits.
Beau. and Ft., Custom of the Country, iil. 1
My Lord Sunderland is atill ill disposed.
Lowell, Letters, I. $\mathbf{~} .93$
3. Inclined; minded; in the mood.

Ifer Majesty [Queen Elizabeth] . . . is well and excellently diaposed to hunting, for cyery accond day ahe is on horseback and cont thlues the aport long.

Quoted in Strutt's Sports and I'astlmes, p. 71
disposedly (dis-pō'zed-li), adv. With arrangement ; in good order ; properly.

She . . . paced along. . gravely and diaposedly. Mariea
disposedness (dis-pō'zed-nes), n. Disposition; inclination. [Rare.]
disposer (dis-pōzér), n. One who or that which disposes; a distributer, bestower, or director.

## The gods appolnt hlm

That lins the allsprpeat aword
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, v. 1.
Forget not thoae virtues whlch the great Disposer of all . Sir T. Bromene, Chriat. Mor., 1.27 Leave events to thelr Disposer. Boyle.
I am but a gatherer and disposer of other men's atuff.
disposingly (dis-pózing-li), adv. In a manner to dispose, regulate, or govern.
disposition (dis-pō-zish'on), n. [ऽ ME. disposition, disposion, disposicioun $=\mathrm{D}$. dispositie = G. Dan. Sw. disposition, < OF . disposition, F disposition $=\mathrm{Sp}$. disposicion $=\mathrm{Pg}$. disposição $=$ It. disposizione, < L. dispositio $\left(u_{-}\right)$, arrange ment, etc., < disponere, pp. dispositus, arrange : see dispone and dispose.] 1. A setting in order; a disposing, placing, or arranging; arrangement of parts; distribution : as, the disposition of the infantry and cavalry of an army ; the disposilion of the trees in an orehard; the disposition of the several parts of an edifice, or of figures in painting; the disposition of tones in a chord, or of parts in a score.

Disposicion is a certaln bestowing of thlnges, and an apt declaring what iamecte for every parte, as tyme and place

No diligence can rebuild the unlverse in a model, by Eest acoumulation or disposition of detalis.
Emersom, Essay, 1st ser., p. 408.
A big church . . looked ont on a square completely belliahed with treea . . . and allegorical statnes
I. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 178

3tcPherson brought up Logan's diviaton while he de ployed Crocker'a for the assault. Sherman made aimila U.S. Grant, Rersonal Memoirs, I. 504

## dispositor

2. Disuosal : plan or arrangement for the disosal, distribution, or alienation of something; lefinite settlement with regard to some mat ter; ultimate destination: as, ho has mado a good disposition of his property; what disposition do you intend to make of this picturo?
Indeed I will not think on the dighosition of them which have slmued before death, beloro judgment, betore doatructlon: but 1 will rejoice over the dirporition of the the aalvation and the reward that they aball have.

2 Fsil. vili. $88,39$.
3. In arch., the arrangement of the whole design by means of ichnography (plan), orthography (section and elevation), and scenography (perspective view). It differs from distribution, which gnifica the particnlar arrangement of the finternal parts
4. Guidance; control ; order; command; decree: as, the dispositions of tho statute.

1 putte me in thy proteccloun,
Chaucer, Knlght'a Tale, 1. 1500.
Who have received the law by the disposition of angela,
Appoint [i, e., arralgn] not heavenly dipposition, father; Noithing of all these evils hath befallen me but justly.

Mílton, S. A., 1. 373.
5. Aptitude ; inclination; tendency; readiness o take on any character or habit: said of things animate or inanimate, but especially of an emotional tendency or mood.
When the accident of alckncss and the natural dieposition do second the one the other, this disease shonld be nore forcible.
Disposition is an hablt begun, but not perfected:-
for example of the disposition that a man hath to learning, he ls said to be atindious: but of perfect habit, gotten by contmual atudy in iearning, he is aaid to be learned, which tmporteth a perfection which is more than a
I have ever endeavoured to nourish the merciful dis-
I have ever endeavoured to nourish the merciful dis-
position and humane incllnation I position and humane incllwation 1 borrowed from my
parents.
Sir T. Brove, Betigio Medici, Il. 6. Natural tendency or constitution of the mind; intellectual and noral bent; innate temper: as, an amiable or an irritable disposition.

Thei that purpoaen to le good and trewe
Weel aette by nolte dipposicionn,
Thel are the first that falten in damage
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivail), p. 77. I have suffered more for their aakes, more than the villalnous inconstancy of man'a dizposition is able to bear.
Shak., M. W. of W., Iv. 5 .

This is not the first day wherein thy wistom is manteated: but from the beginoing of thy days all the people have known thy understanding, because the disposition of thine heart is good.

Judith vill. 29.
Iam in love with your Dirposition, whlch is generons, and I verily think yon were never guilty of any pusilani-
nous Act lin your Life.
Iovell, Lettors, I. v. II.
7. In Scots law, a unilateral deed of alienation, by which a right to property, espeeially heritable property, is conveycd.-8. Health; bodily well-being. [A Gallicism, perhaps.]

Grace, and good diaposition, 'tend your Jadyalip.

## 9. Maintenance; allowance.

1 crave fit dispoxition for $n$ y wlie;
Due reference of place, and extibition
With auch accommodation, and bezort
As levels with her breeding. Shak, othello, l. s.
Disposition and settlement, In Scots lavo, the name usually given to a dced loy which a person provides for the general disposal of hia property, heritalise and movable, after his death = Syn. 1 and 2. Alfnatment, regulation, reatowment, olassifcation, groupting, ordering. - 5 and 6 . Inclination, Tendenay, etc. See bent1.
dispositional (dis-pō-zish'on-al, a. $[<$ disposi-
tion + al. $]$ Pertaining tó disposition tion + -al. $]$ Pertaining to disposition.
pospositivet (dis-poz'i-tiv), a. [=OF. F. dispositif = Sp. Pg. It. dispositito, ${ }^{\text {S }}$ ML. dispositrus, < L. dispositus, pp. of disponere, dispose: see dispone, dispose.] 1. Relating to disposal; disposing or regulating.
Withont his eye and hand, his dispositive wlsdom and power, the whole frame would disland and fall into con2. Pertaining to inclination or natural disposition.
Conversatlon ...so impertinent and extravagant as is not to be reduced to any rulea or bounda of reason and religion; no, not under any intentional plety, and habitual or dispositive hollness.

Jer. Taylor (9, Artic. Ilandsomeness, p. 84.
Dispositive clanse. See clause.
ispositively $\dagger$ (dis-poz'i-tiv-li), adr. 1. In a dispositive manner; distributively. Sir T. Browne.- 2. By natural or moral disposition.
One act may make us do dispositively what Moses is ecorded to have done literalty, Boyle, Works, tI ton
dispositort (dis-poz'i-topr), n. [=OF. despositor, dispositour $=$ Pg. dispowitor $=\mathrm{It}$. Alispositore, $\langle$

## dispositor

L．as if＊dispositor，く disponcre，pp．disposilus， dispose：see dispone，dispose．］1．A disposer． sential dignities another planet is，the former being said to＂dispose of＂the latter．
When the dispasitor of the planet algnifying the thing asked after is himself disposed by the lord of the ascen－
Raymond Lutuly（trans．）．
Ras a good sign． dispossess（dis－po－zes＇），v．t．［＜OF．desposses－ ser，deposseser $=$ Pr．despossezir $=\mathrm{It}$ ．disposses－ sare，spossessare ；as dis－priv．＋possess，$v$ ．Cf． OF．desposser，also desposseder，F．déposséder $=$ Sp．desposeer（cf．Ig．despossar，desapossar）， く ML．dispossidere，dispossess，〈 dis－priv．＋ possidcre，possess：see dis－and possess．］1．To put out of possession；deprive of actual occu－ pancy，particularly of real property；dislodge； disseize：usually followed by of before the thing possessed：as，to dispossess a tenant of his holding．
Ye shall dispossess the inhabitants of the land，and
Num，xxxill． 53 ． The Christisns were utterly dispossest of Julea by Ss－
Isdine tbe Aegyptisu Sultan．Sandys，Travailes，p．113． It will be lound a work of no amsli difficulty to dispos． sess and throw out a vice from that heart，where long possession begins to plesd prescription．South，Sermons The Confederates at the west were narruwed down for all communication with Richmond to the single line of rosd running east irom Vicksburg．To dispossess them
 2．To relieve or free from or as if from demo－ niac possession．

They have three ministers，（one a Scotchman，）who take great pains among them，and had lately（by prayer Winthrop，Hisi．New England，1． 159.
Dispossess proceedings，proceedings st law aumms－ rily to eject a tenant，as for non－payment of rent．［Colloq．］ Dispossess warrant，a warrant awarded in such pro． ceedings，to eject the occupant．［New York．］
dispossessed（dis－po－zest＇），a．［＜dis－＋（self－） possessed．］Having lost one＇s self－possession or self－command．［Rare．］

Misa Susan，deeply agitated，snd not knowing what to say or do，atood slso，dispossessed，looking from the child Mrs．Oliphant．
dispossession（dis－po－zesh＇on），n．$[=$ F．dé－ possession；as dispossess + － $20 n$ ．Cf．posses－ sion．］1．The act of putting out of possession， or the state of being dispossessed．－2．The act of relieving or freeing from demoniac posses－ sion，or the like．
Thst heart［Mary Magdalene＇s］
Bp．Hall，Contemplations，iv
3．In law，same as ouster．
dispossessor（dis－po－zes＇or），n．One who dis－ possesses．

The heirs（blessed be Ood！）are yet surviving，and likely to out－live all hairs of their dispossessors besides their in－
dispost $\dagger$（dis－pōst＇），v．t．［＜dis－priv．＋post ${ }^{2 .}$ ．］
To remove from a post；displace．
Now，thinke thou see＇st this soule of sacred zesle，
Disposted all in post．Davies，Holy Roode，p． 12.
disposuret（dis－pózzür），n．［＜dispose＋－ure．
Cf．L．dispositura，disposition，arrangement．］ 1．Disposal；the power of disposing；control； direction；mauagement．

She has worn 83 good［gowns］，they ait so apted to her， And she is so great a mistress of disposure

Fletcher，Humorous Lieutenant，iii． 4 Would you have me，
Neglecting mine own ismily，to give up
My estate to his disposure？
Massinger，City Msdam， $\mathbf{1} .3$.
A true and truly－loving knight＇a liberty ought to be en－ chained to the disposure of his lady． Ford，Honour Triumpheut，i．
2．Posture；disposition；state．
They remained in a kind of warlike disposure，or perhaps
3．Distribution；allotment．
In my disposure of employments of the brain，I bave

4．A state of orderly arrangement
A life that knew nor noise nor strife
All was，lyy aweetening so his will，
5．Natural disposition．
Aa much abhorring to behold，aa do
Chapman，levenge of Bussy d＇Ambois，iv． 1
dispraisable（dis－prä＇za．bl），a．［く dispraise＋ －able．］Unworthy of praise．Rev．T．Adams．

1680
dispraise（dis－prāz＇），v．$t$ ；pret．and pp．dis－ praised，ppr．dispraising．［Early mod．E．also despreiser，despreser，desprisier，dispriser（＞E．dis－ prize $)=\operatorname{Pr}$. desprezar，despreciar $=$ Sp．despre ciar $=\mathrm{Pg}$. desprezar $=\mathrm{It}$. disprezzare，dispre giare，dispraise，＜L．dis－priv．＋LL．pretiarc， prize，praise：see dis－and praise，prize ${ }^{2}$ ，and cf． disprize］To speak disparagingly of；men tion with disapprobation，or some degree of censure．
1 dispraised him beiore the wicked．
k．， 2 Hen．IV．，ii． of such
To be dispraised is the most perfect praise．
B．Jonson，Cynthis＇a Revels，lii． 2
dispraise（dis－prāz＇），$n$ ．［＜dispraise，v．］Dis－ paraging speech or opinion；animadversion； censuro；reproach．
Their language is one，and yet exceedingly diuersifted， according as they［the Jspanese］differ in State or Sexe or as they speake in prsise or dispraise，vsing a diuer
Idion．
Purchas，Pilgrimage， $\mathbf{p} .524$ With as bsd faces；general has scen Moors
With as bsd faces；no dispraise to Bertran＇a． There is a luxury in self－digpraise； And inwsrd aelf－disparagement afforda To meditative splees a grateful feast
ordsicorth Excursion iv
The long－neck＇d geese of the world that are evcr hissing dispraise，
Because their nsiures are little．Tennyson，Maud，iv． 9 $=$ Syn．Disparagement，opprobrium．
dispraiser（dis－prā＇zér），$n$ ．One who dispraises． Bailey， 1727.
dispraisingly（dis－prä＇zing－li），$a d v$ ．By way of dispraise ；with disapproval or some degree of reproach．Shak．
dispread（dis－pred＇），$v_{\text {；}}$ ；pret．and pp．dispread， ppr．dispreading．［For＊disspread，＜dis－，in different directions，+ spread．］I．trans．To extend or spread in different ways or direc tions；expand to the full width．［Rare．］
scsntly they durst their feeble eyes dispread Upon that town．
II．intrans．To expand or be diffused；spread widely．［Rare．］ With rapid gway his burning influence darts On man，and heast，aud herb，and tepid stream

Thomson，Summer．
dispreader $\dagger$（dis－pred＇ér），n．One who dis－ preads；a publisher；a divulger．Miton． dispreiset，$v . t$ ．A Middle English form of dis－ praise．
disprejudicet（dis－prej＇ö－dis），v．$t_{.} \quad[\langle d i s$－priv． + prejudice．］To free from prejudice．
Those．．．will easilie be so lar disprejudic＇d in point of the doctrine $8 s$ to seek the acqusinting their under standings with the grounds and reasons of this religion． dispreparet（dis－prê－pãr＇），v．$t$ ．［＜dis－priv．+ prepare．］To render unprepared．
The kingdom of dsrkness．is nothing else but a con－ extinguish in them［men］the light，botl endesvour ．．．to Gospel；and so to disprepare them for the kingdom of God to come．$\quad$ Hobbes，The Kingdom of Darkness．
disprison（dis－priz＇n），v．t．［＜OF．desnrisoner， desprisonner，disprisonner（＝It．sprigionare），く des－priv．＋prisoner，prisonner，imprison：see dis－and prison，$v_{0}$ ］Toloose from prison；set at liberty．［Rare．］
disprivacied（dis－pri＇va－sid），$a$ ．［＜dis－priv． + privacy $\left.+e d^{2}.\right]$ Deprived of or debarred from privacy．［Rare．］

Bnt now，on the poet＇a dis－privacied mooda
With do this and do that the pert critic intrudes．
disprivilege（dis－priv＇i－lej），v．t．；pret．and pp．
asprivileged，ppr．disprivileging．［＜dis－priv．
＋privilege．］To deprive of a privilege．［Rare．］
So acting and believing disprivileges them for ever of provided for the faithful．
disprize（dis－priz＇），v．$t$ ．；pret．and pp．disprized， ppr．disprizing．［＜OF．dispriser，disprisier，var． of despreiser，despreser，undervalue，$>$ E．dis－ praise：see dispraise，of which disprize is his－ torically a doublet；cf．prize ${ }^{2}$ ，praise．］To undervalue；depreciate；disparage．［Rare．］ Nor is＇t the time alone is here disprised， Brought in disvalue．B．Jonsonar a self，
disprofesst（dis－prō－fes＇），v．$t$ ．［＜dis－priv．＋ profess．］To renounce the profession of．
is srines，which he had vowed to disprofesse she gathered up，and did alont him dresse．

Spenser，F．Q．，III．xi． 20.
disprofit（dis－prof ${ }^{\prime}$ it），$n$ ．［＜dis－priv．＋profit．］ Loss ；detriment；damage．［Rare．］
Whereas he aought profite，he feli into double disprofite． oxe，Martyrs，p． 1710. disprofitablet（dis－prof＇i－ta－bl），a．［＜OF．des－ profitable，desprouffitable，〈 des－priv．+ profita－ ble，profitable．］Unprofitable．
It is said，that the thing indifferent ia to be left free to use it or not uae it，as it shall seem proftable or disprofita－ ble untu the conscience of the nser．
Bp．Ridley，in Bradford＇a Works（＇Psrker Soc．，1853），11． 377.
disproof（dis－pröf＇），${ }^{n \prime}$ ．［Early mod．E．also disproofe，disproufe；＜disproce（as if＜dis－priv． + proof ，after proce．］Proof to the contrary； confutation；refutation：as，to offer evidence in disproof of an allegation．

Bent as he was
Temnyson，AyImer＇s Field．
dispropertył（dis－prop＇ér－ti），v．t．［＜dis－priv．+ property．］To deprive of property；dispossess． IIe wonld
Have made them mules，
And dispropertied，their freedoms．Shak Cor，ii． 1
disproportion（dis－prō－pōr＇shon），n．［＜OF． disproportion， F ．disproportion $=$ Sp．despro－ poreion $=\mathrm{Pg}$. desproporção $=\mathrm{It}$. disproporzione， proporzione：as dis－priv．＋proportion，n．］ Want of proportion of one thing to another，or between the parts of the same thing；lack of symmetry；absence of conformity or due rela－ tion in size，number，quantity，ete．：as，the disproportion of a man＇s arms to his body，or of means to an end；the disproportion between supply and demand．

## au

No disproportion in her sonl，no strife．
The simple Indiana were often puzaled by proportion between bulk and weight． peckage of furs known to weigh more tisn two pounds in the market of Communipsw．

$$
\text { W. }{ }_{\text {IVring, }} \text { Knickerbocker, p. } 102
$$

He had yet enough of growing prosperity to ensble him to increase his expenditure in continued disproportion to George Eliot，Mill on the Floss，ii． 7.
Disproportion，some say，is the cause of the keenest misery in the world：for inatance，the disproportion he－ tween the powers，capacities，and aspirationa of man and his circumstances－especisily as regards his physical disproportion（dis－prō－pōr＇shon），v．t．［＝F． disproportionner $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．despnoporcionar $=$ t．sproporzionare，＜ML．disproportionare；as dis－priv．＋proportion，$v_{.}$］To make unsuita－ ble in dimensions or quantity；mismatch；join unfitly．

To shape my lege of an unequal size；
To disproportion me in every part．
Shak．， 3 Hen．V1．，ili． 2.
He can perform whatever he strenuously attempis．His rda lever acem disproportioned to hila strength．
disproportionable（dis－prō－pōr＇shou－a－bl），a． ［＜disproportion + －able．］Dispropörtional； disproportionate．［Rare．］
Such disproportionable and unlikely matches can wealth and a fair fortune make．Burton，Anat．of Mel．，p． 554. How great a monster is human life，since it consists of o disproportionable parts．Jaylor，Works（ed．1835），I． 362. disproportionableness（dis－prō－pōr＇shon－a－bl－ nes），$n$ ．The state of being out of proportion． ［Rare．］
Considering my own great delects，the incompetency and disproportionableness of my strength．

Hammonu，works，III．，Advertisement．
disproportionably（dis－prō－pōr＇shon－a－bli）， adv．Disproportionally；without regard to just proportion．［Rare．］
Hatin the sheriff yated Mr．Hampden disproportionably according to hia estate and degree？If he hath，let him lisproportional（dis－prō－p̄̄r＇shon－al）， F．disproportionnel；as disproportion + －al．］ Not having due proportion，absolutely or rela－ tively；destitute of proportion or symmetry； unconformable or unequal in dimensions or quantity：as，the porch is disproportional to the building；disproportional limbs；dispropor tional tasks．
Ney rather the periection consists in this，that ont of many moderate varieties and brotherly dissimilitudes that are not vastly disproportional arises the coobly and grisce－ ful symmetry that conmends the wiule pile and struc－
ture
Ailton，Areopagitics．
disproportionality（dis－prō－pōr－shon－al＇i－ti）， n．［रdisproportional＋－ity．］The quality of being disproportional．

From that wo world so s setten iree
From that untoward disproportionalitie．． 60
Dr．II．More，Psychathanssia，III．Ii， 60

## disproportionally

disproportionally（dis－prộ－pōr＇shọn－al－i），adv． Without proportion ；uneonformably ；une－ qually．
disproportionate（dis－prō－pior＇shon－ạt），a．［＝ F．disproportiomé $=$ Sp．l＇g．desproporciomndin $=\mathrm{It}$ ．disproporzionato，sproporziometo，$\langle\mathrm{Ml}$ 。 disproportionatus，pp，of disproportionare：seo dispropartion，t．，and ef．proportionate．］Ont of propertion；unsymmetrieal；without due pro－ portion of parts or rolations：as，a dispropmo tionate development；means disproportionate to the end．

It Is plaln that men havo agreed to a disproportionate and unequal possession of the earth．

Locke．
The Unlted States nre large and populous nations in comparian with the ireclancommonwealths，or even the Swiss cantons；and they ure growing every dny more dis－ proportionale，and therefore leas capable of being held to－ gether by aimple governments．
disproportionately（dis－prō－por＇shon－āt－li）， ado．In a disproportionate degree；unsuitably； inadequately or excessively．hoylc．
disproportionateness（dis－prō－pōr＇shon－āt－ nes），$n$ ．Tho state of being disproportionate； want of proportion．
dispropriateł（dis－prö＇pri－āt），$v$ ．t．；pret．and pp．dispropriated，ppr，dispropriating．［＜ML． proprier），dispropriato，＜ I ．dis－priv．+ pro－ promier ，dispropriato，＜i．．dis－priv．＋pro－
priappropriaie，$\langle$ proprius，one＇s own，prop－ er：see proper，appropriate，expropriate，ete．］ To destroy the appropriation of ；disappropri－ ato．

And who knoweth whether those Approprlations dil not supplant these supplanters，and dispropriate them of that which in a luster proprictio was rinen them in
disprovable（dis－prö＇va－bl），a．［＜clisjrore + －ablc．］Capablo of being disproved or refinted． Formerly also spelled disyroteable．Bailey， 1727.
disproval（dis－prö＇val），n．［＜disprove + －al．］ Tho act of disproving；disproof．

The disproval of Koch＇s theorles must eone from actual work upon the aubject［cholern baeillus），and not from liter
disprove（dis－pröv＇），$v . t$ ；pret．and pp．dis－ proved，ppr．disprozing．［＜ME．disproven， usrally respreven，＜OH．despmocer，desprouect， refute，eontradiet，disprove，＜des－priv．＋ prover，prouver，provo：see dis－and prove．］ 1. fo provo to be falso or erroneous；confuto；ro－
futo：as，to disprore an assertion，an argument， or a proposition
sat，nor would I willingly indertake to The revelation of the Interdepentence of phenemena freaty mereases the improhabinty of some legends which 2．To prove not to be genuine，real，er just； set asido by contrary proof ；invalidate：as，to disproce a person＇s elaim to land．
The apostles opened their heavenly commlsslon，and execnted puhlicly，challenglng these who looked on， blemish it．

Bp．Niterbury，Sernuns，I．Iil．
That formidahle armada，so vninly arrogating to itseir a title which the very elements jolned with human valour
3 ．To eonviet of the practice of error．Hooker． －4t．To disapprove；disallow．
This iest also，when they saw the Cardlnall not disproue it，every man toke it ghally，sanyng only the Frear．
ir $T$ ．Utopla（ed．Arber），p． 53. Some things are gooll ；yet in ao mean a degree of good－ ness that men are only not disproved nor diaallowed of
God for them．
Hooker．

St．Amhrose nelther approves nor disproves lit．
Jer．Taylor，Works（ed．1835），II． 202
disproveable，a．See disprovable．
disprovement（dis－prös＇ment），$n$ ．［＜disprove + －ment．］The aet of disproving；confutation． The selentific diacovery ent around whleh all Mr． Laweas subsequent work cent
of Llebig＇a mineral－ash theory．

Pop．Sei．Mo．，XXVII1． 605.
disprover（dis－prö＇vèr），$n$ ．One who disproves or eonfutes．
disprovidet（dis－mrō－vid＇），v．t．［＜dis－priv．+ provide．］To fail io provido or furnish with．
This makes me sally waik np and iown in my lahora－ tory llke an Impatlent Intanist，who has his song book nnd his instrument ready，lut is altogether disprovided of dispunct ${ }^{1}$（dis－pungkt＇），r．t．［＜L．dispmetus， pp．of dispmagere，eheek off an account，etc．： see dispungel．］To point or mark off；sepa－ rute；set aside．［Rare．］

I desire the reader so to lake me as thongh I doe not here teate withall，nor apeake of the matter， on hane pretermitted and diapuncted the same．

Even the Mediterranean extent of Alica ma een unk Howterranenn extent of Arrica must have as Manrltanda，etc．，wonlu whud up Into a amall fucen－ alilerahle tract，as belng dispuncted by no great atates or
dispunct ${ }^{2}$（dis－pungkt＇），$a$ ．［A forced form，
which may bo regarded as short for＂dispunc－ Which may bo regarded as short for＂dispunc tilious，＜dis－priv．+ penctilious．］Wanting in punctilious respect；discourteous；impelite．

Aso．I＇falth，master，let＇s go；nolvoly comes．
Amo．Stay．That were dispinct to the ladies．
Amo．Stay．That were dispmenct to the ladiea． dispunge ${ }^{1}+$（dis－punj＇），vo t．［With imputerl sense of expunge（t），q．r．，but in form＜L．dis－ pmagere，cheek off an account，examino，set－ tlo，＜dis－，apart，＋pungere，prick．］To ex－ pungo；erase．

Thou then that hast dispongid my score，
Sir J．Hotton，Itymn In Tlate of Slekneas．
dispunge ${ }^{2}$（dis－punj＂），$r$ ．t．Same as disponge． dispunishablet（dis－pun＇ish－a－bl），（1．［く dis－
（hero intensive）+ punishablc．］Punishable； （hero intensive）+ pmui
liable on an accusation．
No leases of any part of the and lama shall ever he in poasession，and not in reversfon or remaing thirty－one， dixpunishable of waste．$\quad$ Laxi n＇ill of Dean Surift
dispnrpose（dis－pér＇pos），$r$ ．t．；pret．and pl ． dispurposed，ppr．dispurposing．［＜rlis－priv．t
murpose．］1．To dissuade；turn from a pr purpose．］1．To dissuade；turn from a pur－ pose－2．To eross，as a purposo；frustrate． ［Rare or obsolete in both uses．］
She，lut in a contrary namer，sceing her former plots dixpurposed，aends me to min old witch ealled Acrasia，to A．Brener（？），Lingua，iv． 8. dispurset（dis－pers＇），v．t．［Cf．burse，purse．］ same as（isonrsc．
dispurveyt（dis－pér－vā＇），v．t．［くOF．＂despour－ reier，desporvoir，despourvoir， F ．dépourvoir，de－ prive，＜des－priv．＋pourreicr，purvey：seo dis－ and puriey．］To deprive of provision；empty strip．
For not oonly the patrone，but al the pylgrymes and alsa the galyotes，were clerely dyapuruezife of bride，wyne，sind all other vytaylle．Sir R．Guylfonle，Py grymage，ll．＊＊． They dimpurvey their vestry of such treasure spurveyancet（dis－pe̊r－vä́ans），＂．［＜dispu． rey + －anec．］Want of provision；lack of fool．

Daliy alege，through disperrayaunce lomg
And lacke of reskewea，will to parley drive
Speenser＇，F．Q．，III．x． 10
disputability（dis－pū－ta－bil＇i－ti），n．［く disput－ able：see－bility．］The quality of being disput－ ablo or eontrovertiblo．
disputable（dis－pū＇＝or＇dis＇pụ̂－tạ－bl），a．［＝F． disputable $=\mathrm{Sp}$. disputable $=\mathrm{P}$ g．disputavet $=$ It．disputabile，＜L．disputabilis，disputable，$\langle$ disputare，dispute：seo dispute，r．］1．That may bo disputed；liablo to bo ealled in question， controverted，or contested；controvertible：ns， disputable statomonts，propositions，arguments， points，or eases．
Falth，＇tis a very disputable question；and yet I think He let down a shower of tears，weeplag over umlone Jernsalem in the day of his trlumph，leaving it diaputable whether he felt nore joy or sorrow：
2个．Disputatious；eontentious．
And I have been all thla day to arold hlm．Ile is ton as he；but I give heaven thanka，and make no boast as he；
them．

Shak．，Aa you Like it，il．5．
dispntableness（dis－pü＇－or dis＇pū－tą－bl－nes），$n$ ． The state of being disputable．
disputacityt（dis－pū－tas＇ $\mathbf{i}-\mathrm{ti}$ ），n．［Improp． form，$\langle$ disputatious，on the supposed analogy of audacity，audaeious，etc．］Proneness to dis－ pute．
lest they shomld dull the wits and hlader the exerclac of renanlng（and）abate the disputacity of the nation．
disputant（dis＇pū－tant），a．and＂．［＜F．dispu－ tant，＜lo．disputan（t－）s，ppr．of disputare，dis－ pute：see dispute，r．］I．a．Disputing；debat ing；ongaged in controversy．

Among the gravest rabbles
On points and questions fitting Mosea
，＂One who disputes or dobates；one who II． 1 or oposition to another：a debater A aingularly eager，acute，and pertinacious disputanf．

Macaulay．
dispute
disputation（dis－pị－tā＇shon），n．［＜MF，dlapme tacioun，desputasioun，＜OF：desputation，despm－ tacion（MF．，also disputism，disputeson，disputi－ soun，desputeson，early mol．L．，also contr．dis－ picion，$\triangle O F$ ．desputison，desputeison，desputaison， desputoison）， F ．disputation $=$ OSp．disputacion $=\mathrm{It}$. disputazione $=\mathrm{D}$. disputalic $=$ G．disputa－ tion（cf．Dau．disputats）$=$ Sw．disputation，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ． disputatio（ $n-$ ），an arguing，argumeut，dispute， ＜disputare，pp．disputatus，argue，dispute：see disputc，v．］1．Tho aet of dispuling or debat－ ing；argumentation ；eontroversy；verbal con－ test respecting the truth of some faet，opinion， or proposition．
Merlyn hym ansuerde to alle the queatlouns that he asked the very trouthe ns if was，and so Indured longe the diaputacion he－twene hem tweyne．

Merlin（E．E．T．S．），11． 139.
Our Iord and sa viour himself dha hope by disputation to the some goon，yea iny ifixputation not only of，but agains the truth，alleele with purpoae For tho trinth．

Hooker，Ecelea．Polity，inl．s．
2．An exercise in which parties debate and ar－ gue on some question proposed，as in a sehool or college．The medle rai loglea，under the head of ob－ Migations，give minute ralua for these exercisisa．The firs sia．The accond party，the opronent，begina by glving in numher of arsuments ngalaat he thesla．II there are sev． ersl opponenta，they all offer arguments．Tho reapondent then glvea poaitlve reasona lo sylloglstle form，aft＇r which he respouls hriefly to all the arguments of the opponents In order．The latter may or may not he allowed to reply． Finally，the moderator ama up nad renders hls deciaion． jectre，dindectical dixpufations a mater of certain know tive disputation is lintendel to try tho knowledlye of the partles，or of one of them．Sophisticul dixputation is in fonded to deccive．
All the rlixputation of the learnell never brought to light one etfect of natare beforo unknown．

Bacun，I＇rnise of Knowledge（15！ 10 ），Worka，V111．Iथ4． Adademleal disputations are two－Foll，ordluary gwl ex－ traowlinary，Ordinary dixpmittions are those whieh sre privately performed In collesea every day，in in term form＇d in the pabilic seliools of the university as requisite qualiticatlons for alegrees．

Amhurst，＇rerre Fllius（March 24，1721），No．xx． At Cambridge，in my day［18e3－27］，overy B．A． was obliged to perform a certain momber of disputation． ilial over．．．The real dinputation whe wery were hud ared over．．．The real dipputations were very severe ex erclses．I was hadgered for two hours with argument glven and answered in Latin．．sgainat Newturs frat section，lagrange＇s derived functlons，and locke on in muge minciples．De Morgan，Budget of laradoxes，p． 305
Ausputation．See Avgurtine． dispustine disputation．See Avgustine．$(<$ dis disputa－ tion + －ons．］1．Dertaining to or charncter－ ized by disputation；eontroversial ；polemical ； contentions：Rs，a disputetious temper．
The Chistlan voctrine of a future life was ne recom－ mendation of the new relision to the wita sul philosen－ They legan to contract a dixpmfations turn，which Frsnk－ lin says he laul already caughtlyy rending his Father abook 2．Inelined to dispute or wranglo；apt to de－ bate，eavil，or controvert：as，a dispufatious． theologian．

Religions，moral，lroth in word and deen
but warmly disputatious in his creed．
Crabbe，Works，VII．6－．
I shall mot，therefore，I think，rightly be thought rssh or dismifatious if I venture t＇s expresa differenee from cannot aympathise at all．

Stubbs，Melleval and Nulern 11ist．，1．225．
disputatiously（dis－pū－tā＇shus－li），ade．In a disputatious manner．
disputatiousness（dis－pū－tā＇sbus－nes），n．The quality of being disputatious．
disputative（dis－pūta－tiv），a．$[=I t$ ．disputa－ tiro，＜LL．disputativius，＜L．disputatus，pp．of dismutare，dispute：seo dismute， 0 ．］Given to or charaeterized by disputation；disputations； argumentative．［Obsoleto or archaic．］
The Phylosopher（aayth hee）teacheth a dismutative ver－
tue，but I doe an acthe．Sir P．Sidncy，A pol．for Poetrie． Ill have thee a doctor；
Thon shalt be one，thell hast a doctor＇s look

> A face dixputative, of Salsmanea

B．Jonson，New Inn，11． 2
It is a algn of a peevish，an angry，and quarrelling dls． mosition，to be dispurafire，and busy in questlons． Jee，Jogle
Disputative science，Joglc．
dispute（dis－püt＇），$r$ ．pret．and pp．disputed，ppr． dispute（dis－pūt＇）．r．pret．and pp．disputed，ppr．
disputing．$[<M \mathrm{M}$. disputen，desputen，$\langle\mathrm{OF}$ ．des－ puter， $\mathrm{F}^{\circ}$ ．disputer $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．disputar $=\mathrm{It}$ ．dis－ putare $=\mathrm{G}$. disputiren $=$ Dan．disputere $=\mathrm{SW}$ ． disputera，＜L．disputare，dispute，diseuss，ex－ amine，compute，estimate，$\langle$ dis－，apart，$+p u-$ tare，reekon，eonsider，think，orig．make clean，
elear up，related to purus，pure：see purc．Cf．

## dispute

compute, countI, impute, repute, amputate, etc.] I. intrans. 1. To engage in argument or discussion; argue in opposition; oppese another in argument: absolutely or with with or against. There shalbe one who slall reade and teache bothe Logick and Rethorick, and shall weekely, on certen daye therefore apoincted, gee his schollers dispute and exercize there1ore apoincted, Bee his scho(E.E. D. S., extra ser.), i. 2 .
Therelore disputed he in the synagogue with the Jews Acts $x$ vii. 17
He doth olten 80 earnestly dispute with them [Je that he hath converted some of them to Christianity. 156
Hence - 2. To engage in altercation; wrangle ; quarrel.
Mrs. Fidget and Mrs. Fescue disputed shove half an hour for the same chalr.
ddison, Trial of Ladieg' Quarrels. 3. Te strive or contend in opposition to a competitor; compete: as, to dispute for the prize. II. trans. 1. To argue about; discuss. What was it that ye disputed among yourselves by the The rest I reserve until it be disputed how the magistrate is to do herein
2. To argue against; attempt to disprove or overthrow by reasoning; controvert; deny: as, to dispute an assertion, opinion, claim, or the like.
We do not dirpute that the royal party contained many excellent men sud excellent citizens.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist
Dispute the claims, arrange the chances;
Emperor, Ottoman, which shall win
Tennyson, To Rev. F. D. Marice.
There has never been a time when the necessity of religion, in the broad sense of the word, has been so clear row sense has been so much disputed.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. I24. 3. To call in question; express doubt of or opposition to ; object te.

Now I am sent, and am not to dispute
Ily prince's orders, but to execute
Dryden, Indian Emperor
I had rather be unobserved than conspicuolls for dis-
puted perfections.
4. To strive to gain or to maintain; contest as, to dispute a prize.
Our swords-our swords shall dispute our pretences.
5 $\dagger$. To encounter ; strive against.
Mal. Dispute it like a man.
Macd. I shall do so;
But I must also leel it as a man.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3
To dispute the weather-gage, to mancuver, as two
versels or fleets, to get to windward of each other. $=$ Syn. dispute (dis-pūt'), n. $[=\mathrm{D}$. dispunt $=\mathrm{G}$. disput, dispüt $=$ Dan. Sw. disput, dispyt, $\langle\mathbf{F}$. dispute $=$ Sp. Pg. It. disputa, dispute; from the verb.] 1. Argumentative contention; earnest discussion of oppesing views or opinions; controversial strife.

This . . . produced a dispute attended with some acr mony.

Goldsmith, Vicar, ii
Disputes are multiplied as if everything were uncertain, and these disputes are managed with the greatest warnith, as if everything were certain. Hume, Human Nature, Int
From expostulations with the king, the matter of religion turned into disputes among the prlests, st which the king always assisted io person.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 106
2. Wrangling; contention ; strife; quarrel.

Could we forbear dispute and practise love,
We should agree as singels do sbove.
Kaller, Divine Love, tii.
Nor is it aught hut just
That he who in debate of truth hath won Victor.
3. A contest of any kind.

The four Men of War made sail for the forts, againgt whlch we snchored about one in the afternoon; and after Retaking of the Island, went to the West ward
[Garner, I. 61).
Beyond, without, or past dispute, indispntably ; incon In
In prose and verse was owned without dispute
Through all the realms of nonsense sbsolute.
Hryden.
One letter called Porged and falsified Filia's, wast dispute.
One letter called Pompilia's, past dispute.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 139.
To bo in dispute, to be under discussion; be the subject
ol controversy. = Syn, Controversy, Dispute (see controol controversy. =Syn, Controversy, Dis
versy), debate, discussion, altercetion.
disputer (dis-pū'tér), $n$. One who disputes, or who is giveu to disputation or centroversy.

Where is the disputer of this world? 1 Cor. 1.2
It is enough to weary the spirit of a disputer, that he

1682
ometimes the question too; and
er. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), Ded disputisont, n. A Middle English form of dis
putation.
F. déqualification ; as dis= + qualification. See F. déqualification; as dis- + qualification. See The state of being disqualified; want of quali fication; absence or deprivation of ability, pow er, or capacity; any disability or incapacity.
I must still retain the conscionsness of those disqualifi ations which you have been pleased to overlook.

## 3. That which disqualifies or incapacitates: as

 conviction of crime is a disqualification for public office.It is recorded as a sufficient disqualification of a wife, that, speaking of her husband, she said, "God forgive him."

In society, higll advantages are get down to the individ usl as disqualifications. Emerson, Soclety and Solitude.
disqualify (dis-kwol'i-fī), v. t.; pret. and pp disqualified, ppr. disqualifying. [=F. déqualifier; as dis- priv. + qualify.] To deprive of the necessary qualifications; deprive of natural or legal powor, or the qualities or rights necessary for some purpose; disable; unfit: generally with for, sometimes with from: as, ill health disqualifics the body for labor and the mind for study; a conviction of perjury disqualifies a man for being a witness.
Men are not disqualified by their ellgagements in trade from being received in high society.

Southey.
In spite of the law disqualifying hired champions, it is pretty clear that they were slways to be had for money. C. II. l'earson, Early and Mid. Ages of Eng.

Instead of edncating himself to take his place in the world, he has disqualified himsell for being anything but a student all his life.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 103. disquantity (dis-kwon'ti-ti), $r, t . ;$ pret. and pp. disquantitied, ppr. disquantitying. [<dis- priv. + quantity.] 1t. To diminish the quantity of; lessen.

Be then desir'd
A little to disquantity your train.
Shak., Lear, 3. 4.
2. To deprive of quantity or metrical value, as a syllable.
Horace Walpole's nephew, the Farl of Orford, when he was in his cups, used to have Statins read aloud to hinn every night for two hours by a tipsy tradesman, whose hiccupings threw in here and there a kind of cessural the disquantitied syllables. disquiet (dis-kwī'et), a. and $n$. [ $\langle$ dis- priv. disquiet (dis-kwi'et), a. and n. [< dis- priv.

+ quiet.] I. a. Unquiet; restless; measy. [Rare.]

I pray you, husband, be not so disquiet.
Harke! harke! now solter melody strikes mote
Disquiet Nsture. Marston, Sophonisba, iv. 1.
II. n. 1. Want of quiet, rest, or peace; an uneasy or unsettled state of feeling, as in a person or a community; restlessness; unrest.

His palms are Iolded on his breast;
There is no other thing express'd
But long disquiet merged in rest.
ennyson, The Two Voices. danger to an established order of thinge.
R. $\mathrm{jf}^{7}$. Dixon, Ilist. Clurch or Eng., i.
2. A disquieting occurrence or condition; a disturbance; an alarm, or a state of alarm. [Archaic.]
[They] rack and torture themselves with cares, lears, and diequiets.

Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.
In the midst of these intestine disquiets, we are threat.
ened with an invasion. Suift, Gnlliver's Travels, $i, 4$. disquiet (dis-kwi'et), v.t. [<disquiet, $n$. ; or < dis- priv. + quiet, v.] To deprive of peace, rest, or tranquillity; make uncasy or restless; harass; disturb; vex.

Why art thou cest down, 0 my soul? and why art thon disquieted within me?
Next to the eldest reigned his second Son Ethelbert ; all whose Reign, which was only five Yearg, was perpetnally disquieted with Invasions of the Danes.
aker, Chronicles, p. 8
disquietalt (dis-kwi'e-tal), n. [< disquiet, v., +
al.] Want of quiet; disquietude; unrest.
Atits own fall

Grows full of wrath and rage, and gins to fume,
And roars and strives 'gainst its disquietall,
Like troubled ghost forc'd some shape to assume.
disquieter (dis-kw'e-tèr), n. Ono who or the which disquiets.

The archbishop, the disquieter both of the kingdom an the church.
disrank
isquietfult (dis-kwi'et-fül) -ful] 1.] Producing disquiet. $<$ disquiet, disquietivet (dis-kwi'e-tiv), a. [< disquiet, + -ive. $]$ Tending to disquiet; disquieting. IIawhins
disquietly (dis-kwī'et-li), adv. 1. Without quict or rest; in an uneasy state; uneasily; anxiously: as, he rested disquictly that night. -2. In a disquieting manner; in such a manner as to destroy quiet or tranquillity. [Rare in both uses.]
Machinations, hollowness, treachery, and all ruinous disorders, follow us disquietly to our graves !

Shak., Lear, 1. 2.
disquietment (dis-kwi'et-ment), $n$. The act of disquieting, on the state of being disquieted.
Such a peace of conscience is far worse and more dangerous than the most horrid troubles and disquief ments
disquietness (dis-kwi'et-nes), $n$. The state of being disquiet; uurest.
"All otherwise" (salde he) "I riches read,
And deeme them roote of all disquietnesse.".
Spenser, F. Q., II. vil. 12.
Their disquietness and ranting will be insufferable. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 388. disquietous (dis-kwi e-tus), a. [< disquiet, $n$., + ous.] Causing uneasiness; disquieting.
Concerning therefore this wayward subject against prelaty, the touching whercof is so distastiull and disquietous to a numbe
disquietude (dis-kwi'e-tūd), n. [< dis- priv. + quictude.] An uneasy or disturbed state of mind; a feeling of slight alarm or apprchension; perturbation.

These people are under continusl disquietudes, never enjoying a minute's peace of mind.
wift, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 2
Such is the sad disquietude I share,
Cowner, Vicissitudes Experienced in the Christian Life. disquiparancy, disquiparance (dis-kwip' a ran-si, -rans), n. [< ML. disquiparantia, a word appearing early in the 14th century, appar. contr. from *discequiparantia, < L. dis- priv. + *aquiparantia, < aquiparan $(t-) s$, ppr. of aquiparare, compare: see equiparancy.] The denotation of two objects, as being related, by different names. Thus, father and son, master and servant, are said to be "relates of disquiparancy." [Rare.]

Relateds synonymous are usually called relateds of requiparancy . . . heteronymous, of disqziparancy.

Burgersdicius, tr by a Gentleman, p. 22
disquisition (dis-kwi-zish'on), $n$. $[=\mathrm{F}$ : disquisition $=$ Sp. disquisicion $=$ Pg. disquisição $=$ It. disquisizione, $\langle\mathrm{L}$. disquisitio $(n-)$, an in quiry, investigation, くdisquircre, pp. disquisitus, inquire, investigate, < dis-, apart, + querere, seek: see query, qucstion, aequire, inquire, ete., and ef. aequisition, inquisition, etc.] 1t. A seeking; search; investigation.
On their return from a disquisition as frnitless as solicitous, nurse declared her apprehensions that Harry had into service. $\quad$ H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, I. 82.
2. A formal or systematic inquiry into or investigation of some problem or topic ; a formal discussion or treatise; a dissertation; an essay: as, a disquisition on government or morals. Former times have had their disquisitions about the antiquity of it [angling].

```
Walton, Complete Angler, p. 37.
```

It was falsely said that he had spoken with contumely of the strong box of the late king and which the present king had published. Liate king, and which the present
disquisitional (dis-kwi-zish'on-al), a. [< dis-
quisition $+-a l$.$] Relating tödisquisition.$
disquisitionary (dis-kwi-zish'on-ā-ri), a. $\quad[<$
disquisition + -aryI.] Same as disquisitional. disquisition + -aryI.] Same äs disquisitional. Imp. Dict.
disquisitive (dis-kwiz'i-tiv), $\alpha$. [<L. as if *disquisitivus, S disquisitus, pp. of disquirere, inquire: sce disquisition.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of disquisition. - $2 \dagger$. Inolined to discussion or investigation; inquisitive.
disquisitorial (dis-kwiz-i-tō'ri-al), $a$. [As disquisitory $+-a l$.$] Pertaiuing to disquisition;$ partaking of the nature of a disquisition ; critical. Cumberland.
disquisitory (dis-kwiz'i-tō-1i), a. [く L. dis-
quisitus, pp. of disquircre, inquire (see disquisition) + -ory. $]$ Same as disquisitorial. Edinnargh heo.
isrankt (dis-rank'), v, t. [<dis- priv. + rank ${ }^{2}$. 1. derange.] 1. To reduce to a lower rank; degrade.-2. To disorder the ranks of; throw out of rank or inte confusion.

## disrank

## Nor hath my ilfe

Once tasted of exorbitant sffects， Slarston，The Fawne，i． I stood
The volieys of their shot：I， 1 myself，
Was ho that ilrs diarank their woots of pikes． lear．anl Fll．，Laws of Candy，i． 2
disrate（dis－2：ăt＇），v．$t_{.}$；pret．and pp．disrated， pur．disrating．［＜rlis－priv．+ ratel．］Naut．， to reduce to a lower rating，as a petty officer， or a non－commissioned officer of marines．
digrayt（dis－rā＇），＂．［ME．disray，var．of deray，〈UF．desrei，etc．，disorder：see deray，and cf． clisarray．］1．Disorder；disarray．

Come in manner of a sodatne tempest upon our armie
and put it in disray／iolland，ir．of Ammianne，p． 368.
2．Confusion ；commotion．
Whan the knyghtes of the rounde tabio it wiaten thei gan make soche a disray a－menge hem that noon a－bode
other．
disregard（dis－rê－glird＇），$v . t$ ．［＜dis－priv．＋ regard．］To omit to regard or take notice of ； overlook；specifically，to treat as unworthy of regard or notiee．

Studlous of good，msn dieregarled lame．Blackmore．
Conscience at first warns ns against ain；but if we dis

> regard it, it soon ceases to upbraid us. J. II. Newnar, Iarochal Ser Noble, poor and difficilt,

Ungainiy，yet too great to disregard．Brovning，Ring and I． 120
$=$ Sym．Slight，etc．Seo negtect，v，t．
disregard（dis－rệ－gärd＇），$n$ ．［＜disregard，e．］ Failure to regard or netice；specifically，de－ liberate neglect of something considered un－ worthy of attention．
Disregard of experience．Wherell．
disregarder（dis－rệ－gär＇derr），n．One who dis－ regards．

Ife［the social non－conformist］feeis rather compliment－ ed than otherwise in belng consldered a dibregarder of pub－
II
disregardful（dis－rê－gärd＇fül），a．［＜disregard + －ful，1．］Exhibiting disregard；negligent； negleetful．

Ali social iove iriendship，gratilude，drawa us out of ourselves，and makes us disregardful of our own con－ ventence and safcty．
disregardfully（dis－rë－grird＇finl－i），adu disregardful manner；negligently；negleetful－ ly．Bailey， 1731.
disregulart（dis－reg＇ū－lệr），a．［＜dis－priv．＋ reyular．］Irregular．

It remalns now that we consider whether it be ilkely there should any men be，who，in all the rest，io enjoy a true philosophique iliverty，and who（not having more disreguder pasaions）deapise lonours，pieasures，riches．
Evelyn，Liberty and Servitude．
disrelish（dis－rel＇ish），$r . t$ ．［＜dis－priv．+ rel－ ish．］1．To dislike the taste of；hence，to dis－ like for any reason；feel some antipathy to： as，to disrelish a particular kind of food ；to clis－ relish affectation．

Neither can the exceflencles o？heaven bo diseerned，hut by a spirit disrelishing the sottioh appetties of the world． Jer．Taylor，Works（ed．1835）， 1.87.
It is true，there is a 80 t of meroae，detracting，ill－bred people，who pretend ntterly to disrelish these polite inno－
2．To destroy the relish of or for；make un－ relishing or distasteful．［Rare．］

## Saveury fruits，of taste to pleas <br> Truc appetite，snd not disrelish thirs

Mitcon，P．L．，v． 305 ．
disrelish（dis－rel＇ish），$n$ ．［＜disrelish，r．］ 1 ． Disliko of the taste of something；hence，dis－ like in general ；some degreo of disgust or an－ tipathy．

Men love to hear of their power，but have an extrem disrelish to be told of their duty
．Absence of relish ；distastefulness．［Rare．］
With hatefulest disrefish writhed thetr jaws，
With soot and cinders flli＇d．Wilfon，P．Le，x． 5 ê．
disrelishablet（dis－rel＇isl－\｛－bl），a．［＜dis－priv． ＋relishable．］Distasteful．Bp．Macket．
disrelishing（dis－rol＇ish－ing），p．a．［Ppr．of dis－ relish，v．］Offensive to the tasto；disgusting． When onee it becomes indifferent，it hegins to be dis－ relishing．
disremember（dis－rē－mem＇bér），$\tau, t$ ．［＜dis－ priv．＋remember．］Not to remeinber；to for－ get．［Vulgar．］

Somebody toid me，I＇m aure；I disremenber who．
disrepair（dis－rē－pãr＇），n．［＜dis－priv．+ re－
pairl．］The state of being out of ropair or in bad condition；the condition of needing re－ pair．

All spoke the master＇s absent care， Aill spoke negiect and disrepair． Scott，Rokeby，ii． 17.
Beyond an occasional chance word or twe， trienoiship had outwardly fallen into disrepair．
．Hawthorne，Dust，p． 202
disreputability（dis－rep ${ }^{\prime}$ ū－ta－bil＇i－ti），$n_{0}$［ $<$ disreputable：seo－bing．Dict．［Rare］of being

disreputable（dis－rcp uita－bl），a．［＜dis－priv ＋reputable．Seedisrepuie．］1．Notreputable； having a bad reputation：as，a disrcputable per－ son．－2．Bringing into ill reputo；diseredita－ ble；dishonorable：as，a disreputable act．
I have deciared thst there was nothing disernutable，in supported st the pubilc charge．Everett，Orstions， 7.31 disreputably（dis－rep＇ū－ta－bli），adv．In a dis reputable mauner．
Propositions are made not only ineffectually，hut some What disreputably，when the minds of uell are not prop eriy diaposed for their reception．

Burke，Concfistion with America
disreputation $\dagger($ dis－rep－ū－tā＇shon），n．［＜dis priv．＋reputation．See disrepute．］Privation of reputation or good name；disicpute ；dises teem；dishonor；disgrace；disercdit．
I wifi teil you what was the course in the happy daye of Queen Eilzaleth，whom it is no disreputation to follow． Bacon
Jesus relused to be refleved，．．．rather than he would do an act，which ．．．Mlght be expounded adisreputatim What disreputation is it to Iforace，that Juveaal excels What disreputation is it to liorace，that Juvenal ex
in the tragical batire，as liorace foes in the comlcal？

Dryder，Orig．and I＇rog，of Satir
disrepute（dis－rē－pūt＇），n．［＜dis－priv．＋re－ pute．］Loss or want of reputation；disesteem； discredit；dishonor．
The leltel in astrology was aimost universal In the mid－ the of the seventeenth century；．．in the heginning the eighteenth the art feil into general disrepute
cote，Ghy Mannering，iv
The colony was fast falling into distepute．
Bancroft，1Hist．U．S．，1． 117.
$=$ Sym．Ili requte，low estcem，disrespect．
disreputet（dis－rē－pūt＇）， $1 . t$ ．［＜disrcpute，n．］ To bring into diseredit or disgrace．

Grant that I may so walk that I neither disprinute the honour of the Chriatian ingtitution，nor atain the white－ nesses of that Innocence which thou didst invest my sonl
withal．
disrespect（dis－rē－spekt＇），r，t．［＜dis－priv．t respect，$\left.e_{0}\right]$ To have or show no respect for； hold in disesteem．［Now chiefly colloq．］

Ah，fonl！that doat＇st on vain，on present toys，
And disrespect＇st those true，those future joys．
quarles，Emblems，ili． 1 f．
I must tell you that those who could find in theirllearts to iove yon for many other Things do disreapect you for
thita iswearing］．
IIovell，Letters，I．v． 11. In the slitp ．．．he was much disrespected and unworthi－ $y$ used by the master，one Ferne，and nome of the passen gers． II＇inthrop，Iliat．New England，1． 275.
disrespect（dis－rē－spekt＇），n．［＜dis－priv．＋re－ spect，$\mu$.$] Want of respect or reverence；mani－$ festation of disesteem；incivility．
What is more usual to warriors than impatience of bear－ fing the least sffront or disrerpect？ Such fanctes do we then affect， In luxury of disrespeet Te our own prodigal excess Ot too familiar happiness．

Fordsuorth，To Lycoris．
$=$ Syn．Discourtesy，impoitteness，silight，neglect．
disrespectability（dis－rē－spek－ta－bil＇i－ti），n．［く disrespectable：see bility．］1．＂The character of boing disrespectable．［Rare．］
Her taste for disrespectability grew more and more re－ marksble．Thackeray，Vanity Fair，lxiv．
2．One who or that which is disrepntable．［Hu－ morous．］
The demi－monde are a class to which we have no counter part in America；they are reapectabie disreapectabilities， fead the fashions，snd give the tone to the society in the
disrespectable（dis－rë－spek＇ta－b］），$a$ ．［＜dis－ uriv．＋respectable．$]$ Not respectable；not wor－ thy of auy，or of much，consideration or esteem． ［Rare．］
It requires a man to be some disrespectable，ridiculous Boswell before be can write a tolerahie life．

Carlyle，Dfamond Necklace， 1.
disrespecter（dis－rê－spek＇te̊r），n．One who dis－ respects；a contemner．［Rare．］
I ahali ．．take it for granted that there have been and are，but too msny witty disrespecters of the scripture．

## disrupt

disrespectful（dis－ré－spokt＇fů］），a．［＜disrespect ＋－ful， 1 ；or＜dis－priv．＋respectful．］Showing disrespect；wanting in respect；manifosting disesteem or want of respect；irreverent；un－ civil：as，a disrespectful thought or opinion； disrespectful behavior．
Sioveniy in drese，snd disrespectrul in manner，he wa the last man io be leared as a rival in a drawing room．
$=8 y n$ ．Disconrteons，impoilte，rude，nugentlemsily，im pudent，pert．
disrespectfully（dis－rē－spekt＇ful－i），adv．In a disrespectful manner；irreverently；uncivilly．

To speak disrespectfully，or to prophesy against the tem courso a capital offence．Bp．Porteoun，Lectures，xxi．
disrespectfulness（dis－rę－－spekt＇ful－nes），$n$ ．
Manifestation of disrespect；want of respect in manuer or speech．
disrespectivet（dis－rē－spck＇tiv），$a$ ．［＜disrcspect ＋－ivc；or＜dis－priv．＋respective．］Disrespect－ ful．

A disrespective forgetfulness of thy mereles．
Bp．Ilall，Soblioquies，1xil．
disrespondencyt，$n$ ．［S dis－priv．+ respon－
dency．I Iackof respondeney．Sir Aston Cokain． cet（dis－rev e－rens），to priv．t reverence．］To deprive of reverenco： treat irreverently；dishonor．
And aiso we ahould of our dutie to God rather forbeare the profyte that ourselfe might attayne hy a masse，than to see his maiestye disrewerenced，by the bold presumpcion of such an odyous minister as he hath forboden to come about him
disrobe（dis－rōb＇），r＇．；pret．and pp．clisrobed， pur．disrobing．［＜OF．acsrober，（esronber，F．de rober，$\langle$ des－priv．＋robe，a robe sce dis－and robe，and ef．rob．］I．trans．1．To divest of a robe or garments；undress．Hence－2．To di－ vest of any enveloping appendage；denude；un－ cover：as，autumn disrobes the fields of verdure．

## I am stili myself，

though diarob＇$l$ of aoverelgnty，and ravish＇i
of ceremontous duty that attends It．
＇letcher（and another），F＇alse One，v．
II．intrans．To divest one＇s sclf of a robe or of one＇s garments．

Pallas disrohes；fier radiant vell unty＇d ．．
Flows on the pavenent of the Court of Jove．
disrober（dis－rō beer），$n$ ．One who strips of elething or covering．
disroot（dis－röt＇），t．$t$ ．［＜ris－priv．+ root ${ }^{2}$ ．］
1．To tear up the roots of；tear up by the roots．

Dismotell，what 1 smateer In gratted her
Tennyson，Frincess，il
Hence－2．Te tear from a foundation；loosen or undermine．

A plece of ground dinronted from Its situation by mulb－
Goldsmith． terrsneous inundations．
disroutt（dis－rout＇），1．，t．［＜OF．desrouter，des roter，disruter，desronpter， $\mathbf{F}$ ．dérouter，break up，scatter，rout，＜ML．as if＂disrupiture，＜L． disruptus，pp．of ilisrumpere，break or burst asun－ der：sce disrupt．］To rout；throw into confu－ sion．

The Biack Prince ．．．not oniy disrouted their mighty armies，killing many and defeating ail，but brought the King，Danphin，and all the Prince Peers of the iand，pris－
oners．Eng．Stratagem（Arber＇s Eng．Gsmer，1．60s）． disrulily $\dagger$（dis－rö＇li－li），adv．［ME．disreulilye； ＜＊disrewly，disruly，＋－ly2．］In a disruly man－ ner．

Ind lede maketh hym iove yvel And lede his iyf disrevelilye．

Rom，of the Rose，1． 4000
disruly $\dagger$（dis－rö ${ }^{\prime}$ li），a．［Early mod．E．disrutie；＜
ME．\＃disretcly（in adv，disrevlilye：seo disrulily） ＜dis－priv．＋＊retely，ruly：see dis－and ruly，and cf．unruly．Cf．OF ．desrieule，disorder，くdes－priv． ＋rieule，rule．］Unruly．
Disrulie，［L．］irreguiaris，
Erink，Manip．V゙ocab．，col．99，1． 47
disrupt（dis－rupt＇），t．$t$ ．［＜I．disruptus，com－ monly dirtptus，pp．of distumpere，commonly dirumplere，break or burst asunder，＜dis－，di－， apart，asunder，＋rumpere，break：seo rupture． Cf．disrout．］To break or burst asunder；sepa－ rate forcibly．

A convention，elected hy the people of that state to consider this very question of disrupting the Federal Unlon，was in session at the capltai of Virginia when Fort
Sumer feli． sumter felí．
The charges necesgary to disrupt the plers and rool from
their connection with the bed－rock．
pD．：see the verb．］Torn from or asunder
disrupt
1684
severed by rending or breaking．Ash．［Rare or obsolete．］
disruption（dis－rup＇shon），n．［＜L．＊disrup－ tio（ $n$－），equiv．to diruptio $(n$－），く disrumpere， pp disruptus，commonly dirumpere， pp ．diruptus disrupt：see disrupt，$v$ ．］A rending asunder；a bursting apart；forcible separation or division into parts；dilaceration

## To make dibruption in the Table Round

Tennyson，Guinevere
Rosalind ．．has aince ordered ber conduct according to the conventions of gociely，with the rezult that her
ward being auffers disruption and all hut noral ruin． E．Dowden，Shclley，II． 130 ．
Disruption of the Scottish Church，the rupture of the Established Church of Scotland In 1843 ，when alout 200 ing a protest against the General Assembiy as a church court，at ita meeting on May 18 th ，on the ground that it had been deprived of its just freedom and powers by the action of the government，chiefly throught the enforcement of lay patronage in the gettlement of miniaters，withdrew from it and organized the new Free Church of scotiand．
About 470 ministers scceded，forfeiting benefices of fully A 100,000 aggregate value．The controversy preceding the disruption is known as the＂ten years＇conflict．＂
disruptive（dis－rup＇tiv），a．［＜disrupt＋－ive．$]$ 1．Causing or tending to cause disruption rending；bursting or breaking tbrougb．
Nor can we imagine a coheaive tenacity so great that it migit not be overcome by some sill greater disruptive force such as we can equally well Imagine．
olish disruptive forces whic Bedford lad been able to keep In aubjection．
tubbe Cont Hist．，\＆ 339. 2．Produced by or following on disruption：as， disruptive effects．－Disruptive discharge．See dik charge， 1.
disruptiveness（dis－rup＇tiv－nes），$n$ ．The state or quality of being disruptive．

The character which was found to he fundamental in beth kinds of discharge．，dibruptivenesg，is common to disrupture（dis－rup＇tūr），n．［＜disrupt + －थre after rupture．Cf．OF．desrouture，disruption．］ Disruption；a rending asunder．［Rare．］
disrupture（dis－rup＇tür），v．t．；pret．and pp． disruptured，ppr．disrupturing．［＜disrupture， n．］To rupture；rend；sever by tearing，break－ ing，or bursting．［Rare．］
diss（dis），$n$ ．An Algerian name for the Armde tenax，a reedy grass，the fibers of which are used for making cordage
dissatisfaction（dis－sat－is－fak＇shon），n．［＜dis satisfy：see satisfuction．］The state of being dissatisfied；lack of pleasure or content iu some thing，act，or situation；uneasiness proceeding from the want of gratification，or from disap－ pointment．
The ambitious man ．．．is subject to uneasiness and
Addison，Spectator： $=$ Syn．Disconteniment，＂distaste，dislike，displeazure，dis－ approbation，dsappointment，annoyance．
dissatisfactoriness（dis－sat－is－fak＇tō－ri－nes），$n$ ． The quality of being dissatisfactory；inability to satisfy or give content；a failing to give con－ tent．
Sensibie he must needs be not only of the shortness and uncertainty of sensible enjoyments，but also of their poor ness，emptiness，insufficiency，dissatisfactoriness．
dissatisfactory（dis－sat－is－fak＇tō－ri），$a$－＜dis priv．＋satisfactory．］Not satisfactory；unsat－ isfying；displeasing．
To have reduced the different qualifications in the dif frent atates to one uniform rule would probably have been as dissatizfactory to some of the states as dificult for the convention．
dissatisfied（dis－sat＇is－fid），p．a．1．Discon－ tented；not satisfied；not pleased；offended．
The dissatisfed factions of the autocracy．Bancroft．
2．Arising from or manifesting dissatisfaction： as，a dissatisfied look．
The camels were groanlng laboripusly，and the horses were standing arouod in dissatisfied silence in the whit
dissatisfy（dis－sat＇is－fī），v．t．；pret．and pp．dis－ satisfied，ppr．dissatisfying．［？dis－priv．+ sat isfy．］To render discontented；displease；frus－ trate or come short of one＇s wishes or expec－ tations．
When a new government is eatabiished，by whatever
means，the people are commonly dissatigried Hume The Orizin
The Itaiian allies，who had borne so great a share of the mall a share of their fruits，are naturally reper ao with their dependent position．
issavaget（dis－sav ajj），$v . t . ;$ pret．and pp．dis－ savagen，ppr．dissavaging

## Those wild kingdom

aged and made nohly civll．
Chapman，Cæsar and Pompey，i． 1.
disscattert，$v$. ．．［ME．deskateren ；＜des－，dis L．dis－，apart，＋scatter．］To scatter abroad； disperse．
ITit［the ailver］is so deskatered bothe hider and thidere， That halvendel shal ben stole ar hit come togidere and
ssceptert，v．t．＇［＜OF．desceptrer，F．déscep－ trer，deprive of a scepter，depose，＜des－priv． + secptre，scepter：see dis－and scepter，v．］To deprive of a scepter．

A hundred kings，whose temples were impail＇d
In golden diadems， ，et here and there
And of their golden virges none evisceptre，
G．Fletcher，Christ＇s Triumpin on Earth．
disseatt（dis－sēt＇），v．t．［＜dis－priv．＋seat．］ To unseat；overthrow．

## Seyton 11 am sick at heart

When I behold－Seyton，I say－This push
Will cheer me evcr，or dis－seat me now．
，Macheth，v． 3.
dissect（di－sekt＇），$r, t$ ．［＜L．dissectus，pp．of dissecare $(>$ Sp．disecar $=$ Pg．dissecar $=\mathrm{F}$. dis－ séquer $=\mathrm{D}$ ．dissekeren $=$ Dan．dissekere $=$ Sw． dissekera），cut asunder，cut up，＜dis－，asunder， ＋secare，cut：see scetion．］1．To cut in pieces； divide into parts with or as with a cutting in－ strument：as，to dissect a fowl．Specifically －2．To cut in pieces，or separate the distinct or elementary parts of，as an animal or a plant， for the purpose of studying its organization or the functions and morbid affections of its organs and tissues；anatomize．

Where，with blunted Knives，his Scholars learn
How to dissect，and the nice Joints discern．
Congreve，Ir．of Juvenal＇s Satires，xi．
Like following life throngh creatures you disseet，
You lose it in the moment youl detect．
Hence－3．To examine part by by point；treat or consider piecemeal ；analyze， as for the purpose of criticism；describe in de－ tail：as，to disseet a man＇s character．

## Chief mastery to dissect

With long and tedions havoc fabled knights，
In lattle feign＇d．Milton，P．L．，1x． 29. If men can so hardly endure to have the deformity of their vices represented to them thongh very linperfectly open in the view of the whole world？

Stillinufteet，Sermons，1．xi．
Dissected map or picture，a map or picture monnted on a board and divided into more or less irregnlar parts， designed to be joined together as a puzzle．
Or must every architect invent a little piece of the new style，and all put it together at last like a dissected map？
Dissecting aneurism．See aneurism．
liuskin．
dissected（di－sek＇ted），p．a．［Pp．of disscet，v．］ In bot．，deeply cut into numerous segments： applied to leaves，ote．
dissectible（di－sek＇ti－bl），a．［＜dissect＋－ible．］ Capable of being dissected．
dissection（di－sek＇shon），$n$ ．$[=\mathbf{F}$ ．dissection $=$ Sp ．diseecion＝Pg．d̈isseção＝It．dissezione，く L．as if＊dissectio（n－），〈dissecare，pp．dissectus， cut up：see disseet．］1．The operation of cut－ ting open or separating into parts．Specifically －2．The process of cutting into parts an animal or a plant，or a part of one，in such a way as to show its structure or to separate one or more of its organs or tissues for examination：as，the elissectior of a dog；the dissection of a hand or a flower．
In our dissection of iake tce by a beam of heat we no－ ticed little vacuous apota at the centres oi the liquid flowers formed by the leam．

## Tyndall，Forms of Water，p． 119.

Hence－3．The act of separating anything into distinct or elementary parts for the purpose of critical examination；treatment or considera－ tion of something in detail or point by point．
Such strict enquiriea into nature，so true and so perfect a dizsection of human kind，is the work of extraordinary diligence．
4t．A segment；a division ；a part．
All his klndnesses are not oniy in their united forms， hut in their several dissections futly commendabie

Sir P．Sidney，Def．of Poesie，p． 554.
Canonical dissection．See canonical．
dissector（di－sek＇tor），$n . \quad\left[=\mathrm{F}_{\text {，}}\right.$ ，dissecteur $=$ Sp．disector $=$ Pg．${ }^{*}$ dissector $=$ It．dissectore ${ }^{2}$ ，${ }^{2}$ sect：see dissect．］One who dissects；one who practises dissection for the purpose of study－

## dissemble

ing or demonstrating organization and fune－ tions．
disseize（dis－sēz＇），$v . t . ;$ pret．and pp．disseized， ppr．disseizing．［Also disseise；＜OF．desseisir， disseisir，dessaisir，F．dessaisir（ $=$ Pr．dessazir） dispossess，＜des－，dis－，priv．，＋seisir，saisir，take possession of：see dis－and scize．］In law，to dispossess wrongfully；deprive of actual seizin or possession：followed by of：as，to disseize a tenant of his freehold．See disseizin．

Then thus gan Jove：Right true it is，that these
And all things else that under heaven dweli

of being．
Spenser，F，Q．，VII．vii． 48
A man may frequently suppose himseif to be disseised，
when he is not so in fact．
Blackstone，Com．，III． 10 ．
And pilfering what I once did give，
Disseize thee of thy right．
disseizee（dis－sē－zē’），n．［＜disseize $+-e e^{1}$ ．$]$ In law，a person unlawfully put out of posses sion of an estate．Also spelled disseisee． disseizin（dis－sē＇zin），$n$ ．［Also disseisin；＜OF． （AF．）disseisin，m．，disseisine，desseisine，dessai－ sine，f．，disseizin，＜disseisir，dessaisir，disseize see disseize，and cf．seizin．］In law：（a）In the most general sense，the wrongful privation of seizin；ouster．（b）In old Eng．law，the violent termination of seizin by the actual ouster of the feudal tenant，and the usurpation of his place and relation．It was a notorious and tortious act on the part of the disseizor，by which he put himsel in the place of the disseizee，and，in the character of tenant of the freehold，made his appearance at the iord＇ iry and usurpation of emjoyment under pretense of right with or without title．－Assize of novel dissetzin，an ol solete common－law writ for the recovery of land，where the demandant himself had been turned out of possession． Disseizin by election，a iegai fiction by which the owne was permitted to adimit that be had been disseized，irre apective of the actual fact of technical disseizin，in orde to have a remedy against the adverse ciaimant．－Equi－
tabie disseizin，the loss or deprivation of an equitable seizin：a term $\begin{gathered}\text { gometimes naed，but disapproved by the }\end{gathered}$ highest authorities．（Compare，for the analogies afforded by aimilar phrases，equitable waste，under uaste；equita ble estate，under estate；and equitable seizin，under seizin． disseizor（dis－sē＇zor），n．［Also disseisor，dis－ seiser ；＜OF．（AF．）disseisor，disseisour，＜dis scisir，disseize：see disscize．］In law，one who wrongfully dispossesses another，or puts an－ other out of possession．

Where ent＇ring now by force，thou hold at by might，
And art disseiser of another＇s right．
Drayton，Barona＇Wars，iii．
disseizoress（dis－sētzor－es），n．［＜disseizor + cs．In lux，a woman who wrongfully put another out of possession．Also spelled dis－ seisoress．［Rare．］
disselboom（dis＇el－böm），n．［D．，the pole of a wagon，＜dissel，axletree，+ boom，pole，boom beam：see beam，boom ${ }^{2}$ ．］The neap or pole of an ox－wagon．［South African．］
I took the oniy precaution in my power，viz．，to unfas－ important portion of from theur pot， tor to the inflammahle part of my ioad．

P＇op．Sci．Mro，XXIX． 619.
dissemblablet（di－sem＇bla．bl），$a$ ．［＜OF．des－ semblable，F．disscmblable＂$(=$ Sp．desemejable $)$ ， ＜dessembler，be different：see dissemble，and ef．semblablc．］Not resembling；dissimilar． Puttenham．
dissemblance ${ }^{1}$（di－sem＇blans），n．［＜OF．des－ semblance，F．dissemblanee（ $=$ Pr．dessemblanza $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．desemblanza，desemejanza $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．desseme－ lhança $=$ It．dissimiglianza $),<$ dessemblant，un－ like，different，ppr．of dessembler，be unlike： see dissemble，and cf．semblance．］Want of re－ semblance；dissimilarity．［Rare．］
whor can there be a greater dissemblance between one It must，however，be remembered that the dissemblance of the hierogiyphic and hleratic characters appears great－ dissemblance ${ }^{2} \boldsymbol{\dagger}$（di－sem＇blăns），n．［＜dissemble + －ance；the same in form as dissemblanee ${ }^{1}$ ， but with sense due directly to dissenble．］The act of or faculty for dissembling．

I wanted those old instruments of atate，
Marston and IFebster，The Malcontent，i． 4.
Without dissemblance he is deep in age．
Middleton，The Phoenix，i． 1.
，v．；pret．and pp．dis－
dissemble（di－sem＇b］），a．［＜OF．dessembler， sembled，ppr．dissembing， F unlike（cf．OF．des－ sembler，dessambler，dessenbler，dessanbler，sepa－ rate，disjoin，divide－opposed to assembler，as－ scmble：see assemble）,$=$ Pr．Cat．（essembler $=$ Sp．desemejar，be unlike，dissemble，$=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．des ${ }^{-}$

## dissemble

semelhar, dlessimilhur, make unliko, $=$ It. dissimigliare, bo unlike, diffor; these forms (partly < see (lissimilate) being partly mingled with OF dissimuler, F. dissimuler $=$ Sp. disimular $=\mathrm{Pg}$. dissimular $=$ It. dissimulure, $\langle$ L. dissimulare, feign to bo different, dissimulate, dissemble, $\langle$ dissimilis, unlike, < dis- priv. + similis, like: soe similar, dissimilar, and ef. assemble ${ }^{2}$, assimulate, assimilate, dissimule, dissimulate, dissimilute, rescmble, semble, ete.] I. trens. 1t. To make unlike; causo to look different; disguise.
r'll put it [a gown] on, and I will dissenble nyyalf in 't.
2. To give a false impression about; cause to seem difierent or non-existent; mask under a falso pretense or deceptive manner.
A man nust frame some probable canse why he ahould not do his best, and why he should dissemble his abilitles.

To leave off loving were your better way
Yet if you will dissemble it, you may.
the wrongs of the Purit 1 The wrongs of the Puritang could neither be dissenbled
nor excused. 3 . To put on the semblance of ; simulate; pretend.

Your now Lucentio
Doth love my dsughter, sid ahe loveth him Or both dissemble deeply their affection

Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4.
Then it seems you diseemble an Aversion to Mankind only in compliance to my Motiher's Humour

So like a lion thast unheeded lay,
Diusembling sleep, and watchrui to betray
With inward rage lie meditates his prey.
Dryden, Sig. and Guia., 1. 243.
41. To assume the appearance of ; appear like; imitate.
The gold dissembled well her yellow hair. Dryden. $=$ Syn. 2. Dissemble, Simulate, Dissimulate, Disguise, ctoak, caver. (Sea hide.) To dibsemble is to pretend that a thing which is 1 s not: as, to dixsemble one's real sentiments. To simulate la to pretend that a thing which is not is: as, to simulate friendship. To dissimulate is to hide the reality or truth of zomething under a diverse or contrary appearance: as, to disximulate one's poverty by ostentatlon. To dispuise is to put under a fisse guise, to appearance: as I cannot digguize from myself tho fact. See dissembler snd conceat.
I thought it best, however, to dissemble my wrath, and to treat them with promisea and fair words, until
opportumity of vengeance ahouid be afforded me.
Poe, Tales, I. 6.
The scheme of simulated insanity is precisely the one he (nimmet) would have been likely to

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 221.
Compelied to dixguise their sentiments, they will not, however, suppress them.
II. intrans. 1t. To givo a false appearanco make a dccoptive impression or presentation

What wleked and dissembling glass of mine
tade me compare with Hernis sphery
Shak., M1. N. D., II. 3.
2. To assume a false seeming; conceal the real fact, motives, intoution, or sentiments under some protense; mask the truth about one's self.

Ye dissembled in your hearts when ye aent me unto the I did dissemble with
1 did dissemble with
$3 y$ yselt to astisty.
W'illian Guiseman (Chlld'a Ballads, 111. 50)
To seeming sadness ahe compos'd her look;
As it by force subjected, dissembling, and à womsn still.
dissembler (di-som'bler), n. One who dissembles; one who eonceals his opinions, character, eto., under a false appearance; one who preteuds that a thing which is is not.

The French sre passing courtly, ripe of wit, kind, but extrene diseembler

F'ord, Love's Sacrifice, 1. 1.
A deep dissembler, not of his affections only, but of religion. Milton, Eikonoklastes.
$=$ Syn. Dissembler, 1 ypporite. A dixsembler is one who ries to conceal what is, ahpocrite, one who crest seem better than he is. Sce dissemble.
The ohd sovereign of the world [Tiberius as depicted hy Tacitus], . . conscious of falling strength, raging with apricions selisuahity, yet to the last the keenest of observ. of masters. like buto whited sepulines , hypocrites! for ye heantiful ontward, lut are withln full of deal men's bones and ol all uncleauness.
dissemblingly (di-sem'bling-li), ade. Iu a dissembling manner; deceptively.
And yet clissembliagly ie thought to daliye and to play;

1685
isseminate (di-sem'i-nāt), v. $t$; pret. and pp. disscminuted, ppr. disseminating. [< L. disse minatus, pp. of disseminare (> It. clisseminare $=$ Sp. disentinar $=$ Pg. disseminar $=\mathrm{F}$. disséminer), scatter sced, 〈 dis-, apart, + seminure, sow: see dis- and seminate.] 1. To seatter or sow, as seed, for propagation.
seeds are diaseminated ly their minnteness - by their capanle being converted into a light balloon-ike enve hipo - ... by having hooks and grapneis of many kind and serrated awis, sis as to adhere to the fur of quadru peda-and ly being rurnisied with wings snd phumes di by every lreeze. Darnin, Origin of Speclea, p. 187 Hence-2. To spread by diffusion or dispersion: generally with reference to somo intended or actual result.
aniform heat diseminated through the body of the Tho Jews are discominated throurli all the tradine pard Tho Jewe are disccminated througlo all the trading part 3. To scatter by promulgation, as opinions or doctrines; propagate by speech or writing.
Nor can we certainly learn that any one phiflosopher of note embraced our religfon, thii it had been for many years preached, and disseminated, and hsd taken deep,
root in the world.
Bp. Alterhury, Sermens, I. iil.
Alexis. Sire, I never have sttempted to disseminate my
opinions. peter. How couidat thou? the seed wouid tall only o ranite Landor Peter the Grest and Alevi dissemination (di-sem-i-nā'shon), n. [=F dissemination $=\mathrm{Sp}$, diseminacion $=\mathrm{Pg}$. dissemi nacão - It disseminazione < L dissemmario(n) < disseminare, pp. disseninatus, scatter seed: see disseminate.] 1. The act of sowing or cattering sced for propagation. Hence-2 A spreading abroad for some fixed purpose or with some definito effect; propagation by means of diffusion or dispersion; extension of the influence or establishment of something.
Ile therefore multiplied them to a great necessity of a ispersion, nerous disseminations.

Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, Pref., p. 12
That dispersion, or rather dissemination fof people alter the floodl, hath peopled all other parts of the world.
3. Propagation by means of promulgation; a spreadiug abroad for or with accoptance, as of opinions.

The Gospei is of universal dissemination
er. Taylor, Great Exemplar, 1. 84 The dissemination of speculative notions about libert disseminative (di-sem'i-nã-tiv), a. [< dissemi nate + -ive. $]$ Tending to disseminate or to become disseminated.
Heresy is, like the plagne, infectiona snd disseminatire disseminator (di-sem'i-naj-tor), n. [ $=$ Sp. di It. disseminatore, tor, < L. disseminure, pp. disseminatus, dissemi nato: sco disseminate.] One who or that which disseminates or spreads by propagation.
The open csusls, picturesque disseminators of disease, dissension (di-sen'shon), n. [Formerly also dissention; < ME. dissencion, dissenciun, -eioun. OF. dissension, dissencion, $\mathbf{F}$. dissension $=$ Pr. dissencio, dissention $=$ Sp. disension $=$ Pg. dissensão = It. dissensione, < L. dissensio(n-), disagreement, dissension, < dissentire, pp. dissensus, diffor in opinion: see dissent, v.] Disagreement in opinion; especially, violent disagreement which produces warm debate or angry words; contention in words; strife; discord; quarrel; breach of friendship or union.
Paul and Barnabas had no amall dissension and disputation with them.

Acts xv. 2
The Councll of France procured a Reconcllement beJealeusies and Dissention. Bauphin, who had been in long
$=$ Syn. Difference, dispute, varlance. , diseon dissensious, dissensiously.
dissentiously
dissensualize (dis-sen'sū-al-īz), $v_{0} t_{.}$; pret. and pp. dissensualized, ppr. dissensualizing. [< dispriv. + sensualize.] To deprive of sensuality; render free from sensual qualities or tendencies.
We had our table so plsced that the satistaction of our unger might be dissensualized by the view from the who
dissent (di-sent'), $\varepsilon$, i. [<ME. dissenten, $<\mathrm{OF}$.
dissentir, F. dissentir $=$ Sp. disentir $=$ Pg. elissentir $=\mathrm{It}$. dissentire, $<\mathrm{L}$. dissentire, differ in opinion, disagree, differ, くilis-, apart, + sentire, feel. thiuk.] 1. To be of a different or con-
trary opinion or feeling; withhold approval or assent: with from before the object.
As they were Intimste iriends, they took the freedom to diasent from one another in discourse, or upon occasion to speak a Latin sentence without fearing the imputation ot pedantry or ili-brecdlug. Addison, Ancient Jledals, i.
The bill passed . . . withut a dissentiny voice. Hallam.
In almost every perlod of the middje sgea, there lisd been a few men who ln some degree diakented from the common superstitions. Leeky, Rationaiisas, I. 103.
It (science] disuents without acruple from those whon 2. Eecles., to refuse to acknowledge, eonform to, or be bound by the doctrines or rules of an established church. Seo dissenter.-3t. To differ; be of a different or contrary nature.
Every one onght to enlirace the religion which is true, and to shun, as hurtilu, whstever dissenteth from it, bnt that most which doth fartheat dissent.
dissent (di-sent') $n$ [<dissent act of dissenting; a holding or expressing of a different or contrary opinion; rofusal to be bound by an opinion or a decisiou that is contrary to one's own judgment.
If bare possibility msy at all intangle our assent or dis. sent in things, we cannot filly misbelieve the absurdest fsble in Arsop or Ovid.

Dr. 11. More, Antidote against Atheism, I. Ix. \& 3. 2. A declaration of disagreement in opinion about something: as, the minority entered their dissent ou the records of the housc.-3. Fecles., refusal to acknowledge or conform to the doctrines, ritual, or governmeut of an established church, particularly in England and Scotland.
In religion there was no open dizsent, and probsibly very itle secret heresy The open expression of difference and avowed oupositien to that which is authoritstively established cinstiMonothelstic or I'olythelstic. $4+$. Contraricty of nature; opposite quality.

Where the menstrua are the same, and yet the fncorpo-
dissentaneous (dis-en-tā'nẹ-us), a. $\quad[=P g$ It. dissentaneo, < L. dissentaneus, disagreeing, dissentire, disagree: seo dissent, v. Cf. consenta neous.] Disagreeing ; contrary; inconsistent.
They disprove it as dissentaneous to the Christian rellDissentaneous argument, in logic, a middle term tor Dissentaneous argument, in logic, 8 mide termion argumentation
dissentany $\dagger$ (dis'en-tạ-ni), a. [< L. dissentancus, disagreeing: see dissentaneous.] Dissentaneous; inconsistent.
The parts are net discrete or dissentany, for both conciude not putting away, and consequently in such a forn he proposition is ridiculous. Milion, Tetrachordon.
The form of the word in this extract is deubtin. dissentationt (dis-en-tā'shon), n. [Irreg. dissent + -ation.] The act of dissenting; dis pute. IV. Brorene.
dissenter (di-sen'terr), n. 1. One who dissents one who differs in opinion, or one who declares his disagreement
"Twill be needless for me to treat as a casulist, to convince the dissenters from this doctrine.
if. Montague, Develte Essays (1654), i11. 10s. Specifically-2. Eceles., one who refuses to accept the authority or doctrines, or conform to the ritual or usages, of an established church a nonconformist: specifieally applied in Eng land to those who, while they agree with the Church of England (which is Episcopal) in many essential doctrines, differ from it on questions of church government, relation to the state, and rites and ceremonies. The word appears to have come into use in the seventeenth century as synonymous with nonconformisk, although its equirs dizsident, a term which first appears in the acts of th Warsaw Confederation of 1573, and there denotes a Polish Proteatant, in contradistinction to a member of the es tablisined Catbolic Church. The name diszenter is not or dinarlly given to the Episcopallana in Scotland, thongh they dissent from the Established Churels of Scotland Wond Lemdhurst's Aet, under act. -Dlssenters' Marriages Act, an English statute of 1838 ( 8 and 7 Wm . IV. c. 85 ) authorizin msrrisges between persons who are no identifed with the Cburch of England according to the rites of their own church. =Syn. 2. Nonconformist, etc. See heretic.
dissenterism (di-sen'tér-izm), n. [< dissenter $+-i s m$.] The spirit or the principles of dissent or of dissenters. [Rare.]

He . . tried to lay plans for his campaign and heroic desperate alcmplertor Mra. Oliphant, Salem Chapei, iii

## dissentience

dissentience (di-sen'shens), n. [ $<$ dissentient: sent. [Rare.]

Hence what sppears to some an irreconcilable dissenience, an obsthate determination may really have snother character.
dissentient (di-sen'shent), dissenziente, < L. dissentien(t-)s, ppr, of dissentire, dissent: see dissent, v.] I. a. Disagreeing; expressing dissent; dissenting.
Without one dissentient voice
V. Knox, Winter Evenings, xxxvii.

## The youthful friend, dissentient, reason'd stil <br> Of the soul's prowess, sand the subject whll

Cobe Works Y 13.
Three of the four united colonies declared for
he dissentient Massachusetts Interposed delay.
II. $n$. One who disagrees and declares his dissent
There were eleven observers [of the sound-producing powers of four different kinds of gunpowderl, all of whom, without a single dissentient, pronounced the sonnd of the
fine-grain powder loudest of all. Pop. Sci.Mo., XIII. 277. dissenting (di-sen'ting), p. a. Having the character of dissent; belonging te or connected with a body of dissenters: as, a dissenting minister or congregation; a dissenting chapel. See dissenter.-Dissenting Chapels Acts. See Lard Lynd. hurst's Act, under act.
dissentious, dissensious (di-sen'shus), a. [< OF. dissencieux, diseencieux, < dissencion, disseusion: see dissension.] Of the nature of dissensien ; given to dissension ; contentious; quarrelsome.
Either in religion they hsue o dissentious head, or in commonwegth a factious head.

Aschan, The Scholemaster, p. 93
They Iove his grace but lightly
That fll his ears with such dissensious runiours.
Shak., Rich. $111 .$, j. 3
dissentiously, dissensiously (di-sen'shus-li), adv. In a dissentious or quarrelsome manner. Chapman.
dissepiment (di-sep'i-ment), n. [< LL. dissapimentum, less correctly dissepimentum, a partition, < L. disscepire, less correctly dissepire, separate, divide by a boundary, < dis-, apart, + seppire, less correctly sepire, hedge in, fence: see septum.] 1. In bot.: (a) A partition; especially, one of the partitions within ovaries and fruits formed by the coherence of the sides of the constituent carpels. Spurious or false dissepiments are partitions otherwise formed. (b) In hymenomycetous fungi, same as trama.-2. In zoöl. and anat.: (a) In general, a septum or partition; that which puts asunder two or mere things by coming between them: as, the dissepiment of the nostrils. (b) Specifical-ly- (1) One of the imperfect horizontal plates which connect the vertical septa in corals, and divide the loculi between the septa into a series of intercommunicating cells. (2) The internal separation or division between the segments of annelids, as worms.- Tabular dissepiment, in the tabular corals, onc of several horizontal plates reaching entirely across the cavity of the theca, one above the other. See millepore.
In the Tabulata, horizontal plates, which stretch completely across the cavity of the theca, are formed one above the other and constitute tabular dissepiments.

Iuxley, Encyc. Brit., I. 130.
dissepimenta, $n$. Plural of dissepimentum.
dissepimental (di-sep-i-men'tal), a. [く dissepiment $+-a l$.$] Pertaining to or of the nature$ of a dissepiment.
dissepimentum (di-sep-i-men'tum), n. ; pl. dissepimenta (-tä̀). [LL.: see dissepiment.] A dissepiment.
dissert + (di-sért'), v. i. $\quad[<\mathrm{F}$. disserter $=\mathrm{Sp}$. disertar $=\mathrm{Pg}$. dissertar, < L. dissertare, diseuss, argue, discourse, freq. of disserere, pp. dissertus (usually disertus, as adj. well-spoken, fluent: see disert), discuss, argue, discourse about, lit. disjoin, i. e., set apart in order, <dis-, apart, + serere, join: see series. Cf. desertl.] To discourse; expatiate.

A venerable sage, . . whom once I heard disserting on the topic of religion. Harris, Happiness. As I once had some theatrical powers myself, I disserted on such topics with my usual freedom.

Goldsw
insertate (dis ex-tat), v. i.i pret. and pp. disof dissertare, argue, discuss, discourse abo

1686
see dissert. $]$ To discourse in the style of a dis sertation: write dissertations. J. Foster.
dissertation (dis-èr-tā'shon), $n$ [ = D. disser tatie $=$ SW. dissertation $=\mathrm{F}$. dissertation $=\mathrm{Sp}$. disertacion $=\mathrm{Pg}$. dissertação $=\mathrm{It}$. dissertazione, $<L L$. dissertatio ( $n-$ ), a spoken dissertation, discourse, < L. dissertare, pp. dissertatus, discuss: see dissert.] 1. A set or formal discourse.
He began to launch out into a long dissertation upon the affairs of the North

Addison, The Political Upholsterer,
He was easily engaged in a keen and animated disser. tation about Lochleven trout, and sea trout, and river trout, and bull trout, and char, which never rise to a fly. 2. A written essay, treatise, or disquisition: as, Newton's dissertations on the prophecies.
You would laugh at me, says Philander, should I make you a learned dissertation on the nature of rusts. I shal only tell you there are two or three sorts of them, which are extremely beanter than the best artiflial varnish. preserve a coin better than Addison, Ancient Medals,
issertational (dis-èr-tā'shon-al), a. [< dissertation $\left.+-a l_{\text {. }}\right]$ Relating to dissertations; disquisitional. Imp. Dict.
dissertationist (dis-ér-tā'shọn-ist), n. [< dissertation + -ist.] One who writes dissertations; a dissertator. Imp. Dict.
issertator (dis'ér-tā-tọr), n. $[=\mathrm{F}$. dissertateur $=\mathrm{Sp}$. disertador $=\mathrm{Pg}$. dissertador, < LL dissertator, < L. dissertare, pp. dissertatus, discuss: see dissert.] One who discourses form ally; one whe writes a dissertation.
Our dissertator learnedly argues, if these books lay untouched and unstirred, they must have mouldered away
dissertlyt, adv. See disertly.
disserve (dis-sérv'), v.t.; pret. and pp. disserved, ppr. disserving. [< OF. desservir, deservir, F . desservir $=$ Pr. desservir $=\mathrm{Sp}$. deservir $=\mathrm{Pc}$ desservir $=\mathrm{It}$. disservire, disserve < L. dis priv. + servire, serve: see serve. Cf. deserve.] To serve or treat badly; injure; do an ill turn to. [Rare.]
I have neither served nor disserved the Interest of any
party of christians. Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, Ded. Ife would receive no person who had disser ved lilm into any favour or trust, without her privity and consent.

A man may dizserve God, disobey indications not of our A making but which appear if we attend in our consciousness - he may disobey, 1 say, such indications of the real law of our being in other spheres besides the sphere of conduct. M. Amold, Literature and Dogma, i.
disservice (dis-sér'vis), n. [< F. desservice (= Sp. deservicio $=\mathrm{Pg}$. desserviço $=\mathrm{It}$. disservigio, disservizio), < desservir, disserve: see disserve, and cf. service.] Service resulting in harm rather than benefit; an ill turn, intentional or unintentional.
So that too easy and too severe decisions have alike done disservice to religion. $\qquad$
My uncle Toby's wish did Dr. Slop a disservice which his heart never lntended any man. Tristram Shandy, iii. 1
disserviceable (dis-sér'vis-a-bl), a. [ $\langle d i s$-priv. + servieeable. Cf. disserve.] Of no service or advantage; hence, unhelpful; hurtful; detrimental.

I confess, there were some of those persons whose names deserve to nve in our book for their piety, although their particular opinions were snch as to be disserviceable unto
disserviceableness (dis-sér'vis-a-bl-nes), $n$. The quality of being disserviceable; tendency to harm. Bailey, 1727.
disserviceably (dis-sèr'vis-a-bli), adv. In a dis-
serviceable manner; withoutt service or advantage. Bp. Hacket.
dissettlet (dis-set'1), v. t. [<dis-priv. + settle.] To unsettle.

Under whose government [tbat of a carnal mind] he was resolved to be, and not be diss (light.
dissettlementł (dis-set'l-ment), $n$. [ $<$ dissettle + -ment.] The act of unsettling, or the state of being unsettled; disturbance.
No conveyancer could ever in more compendious or birthright of Enave arawn a dissettlement of the whole dissever (di-sev'èr), v. [< ME. disseveren, deseveren, < OF. dessevrer, desevrer, descivrer, disseverer $=$ Pr. dessebrar, descbrar = It. disceverare, discevrare, sceverare, $\langle$ L. dis-, apart, + separare (> OF. sevrer, etc.), sever, separate:
see dis- and sever, separate.] I. trans. To dis part; divide asunder; separate; disunite by any means. as the Reformation dissevered the Catholic Chureh

When from the Goats he shall his Sheep disseuer:
These Blest in Heav'n, those Curst in Hell for euer
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1
Dissever your united strengths,
And part your mingled colours once again.
Shak., K. John, ii. 2.
II. intrans. To part; separate.

Than was the ban cried that eche man sholde go on whiche part that be wolde, and thel disseuered and wente eche to his baner.

Then when fiesh and soul dissever
IIymn, Religious Herald, March 25, 1886.
disseverance (di-sev'ér-ans), $n$. [< ME. disseverance, deseveraunce, <OF. dessevrance, desevrance ( $=$ Pr. dessebransa $=\mathrm{It}$. disceveranza), < dessevrer, dissever: see dissever.] The act of dissevering, or the state of being dissevered; separation.

Tyl ze of zoure dulnesse dezeueraunce made.
Nichard the Redeless, ii. 50.
Mr. Miall is the leader of those in England who accept the voluntary method, who desire the entire disseverance of the State from all religions bodies.
isseveration (di-sev-e-rā'shon) $n$ + -ation.] Same as ïlisseverance. [Rare.] disseverment (di-sev'èr-ment), n. [<OF. dessevrement, desevrement ( $=1 \mathrm{l}$. disceveramento), $<$ dessevrer, dissever: see dissever and -ment.] The act of dissevering; disseverance.

The disseverment of bone and vein.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxvil.
disshadow $\dagger$ (dis-shad'ō), v. t. $\quad[<d i s-$ priv. + shadow.] To free from shadow or shade.

But soon as he again disshadowed ls,
Restoring the hlind world his blemished slocht.
G. Wletcher, Christ's Victory and Triumpl.
dissheathet (dis-shē¥н'), v. [< dis-priv. + sheathe.] I. trans. To unsheathe, as a sword
II. intrans. To drop or fall from a sheath.

In mounting hastily on horseback, his sword, dissheath ing, pierced his own thigh.

Raleigh, IIist. WorId, III. iv. \& 3.
disshipt (dis-ship'), v.t. [<dis- priv. + ship.] To remeve or discharge from a ship.

The Captaine by discretion shall from time to the diship any artiffcer or English seruingman or apprentice out shipany artincer or English seruingman or apprent
of the Primrose Into any of the other three ships.
the Primrose into any or the other turt's Voyages, I. 290.
disshiver $\dagger$ (dis-shiv'èr), v. t. [< dis-, asunder, + shiver ${ }^{1}$.] To shiver or shatter in pieces.
Disshivered speares, and shields ytorne in twaine.
penser, F. Q., IV. i. 21.
dissidence (dis'i-dens), $n . \quad[=\mathbf{F}$. dissidence $=$ Sp. disidencia $=\mathrm{Pg}$. dissidencia, $\langle\mathrm{L}$. dissidentia, < dissiden $(t-) s$, dissident: see dissident.] Difference or separation in opinion; disagreement; dissent.
Dissidence in Poland is dissent in England.
Latham, Nationalities of Europe, v. dissident (dis'i-dent), a. and $n . \quad[=F$. dissident $=\mathrm{Sp}$. disidente $=\mathrm{Pg}$. dissidente, $\langle\mathrm{L}$. dissi den $(t-) s$, ppr. of dissidere, sit apart, be remote, disagree, $<$ dis-, apart, + sedere $=\mathbf{E}$. sit.] I. a. $1+$. Different; at variance.

Our life and manners be dissident from theirs.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), li. 9 2. Dissenting; not conforming; specifically, dissenting from an established church. [Rare.] Dissident priests also give trouble enough. Carlyle.
II. $n$. One who differs or dissents from others in regard to anything; especially, an opponent of or dissenter from a prevailing opinion, method, etc.
Two only out of forty-four canonlsts who were personally present, .. Were found to deny that the marriage of Ar the dissidents, the particulars of the discussions, are unknown. R. IF. Dixon, Hist. Cliurch of England, ili. The dissidents are few, and have nothing to say in deense of their unbelief, except what is easily refuted a misapprehension, or want of logical consistency.

解 199
Speciflcally - ( $a$ ) A dissenter; one who separates from an established religion
Next year we hope a Catholic Oaths Bill will pass; and then. We shall find all the popular literature of the day deriding all countries where a political oath is exact loned bigotry.
[The University of Loudon] has not become, as many pprehended, a nursery for dissidents and agnostics, a developed a novel and heretlcal school of opinion in ethics,
history, or psychology. Quarterly Rev., CXXVII. 42.

## dissident

Fapecialiy－（b）Under the old elective monarchy of lo－ land，when the established church was Roman Cnthofle， A Lutheran，Calvinist，Arminian，or adherent of the Gree
I haven great opinton of the cogeney of the coutrover alad arguments of the Russian troops in favour of the dis． sidents
dissilience，dissiliency（di－sil＇i－ens，－en－si） ［＜elissilien $(\ell)+-c e,-c y$.$] The act of starting$ or flying asunder．
dissilient（di－sil＇i－ent），$a$ ．［＜L．dissilien $(t-) s$ ， ppr，of dissilirc，fly apart，＜dis－，apart，＋salire， leap：sco salient．］Starting or tying asunder；burst－ ing open with some force，as the dry pod or capsule of some plants．
dissilition（dis－i－lish＇on）， n．［Irreg．＜L．dissilire，fly apart：see dissilient．］Tho act of bursting open；the aet of starting or flying apart．［Rare．］
The air in the amalser having so inuch room in the greater to receive It ，the dissitition of that
dissimilar（di－sim＇i－lër），$a$ ． $\left[=\mathrm{F}^{2}\right.$ ，dissimilaire $=$ Sp．
 disimilar $=$ Pg．dissimilar， equiv．to It．dissimile，＜L．dissimitis，unlike， dis－priv．＋similis，liko：see dis－and similar．］ Unlike as to appearance，properties，or uature not similar；different；heterogeneous：as，dis－ similar features；dissimilar dispositions．

Two characters altogether dissimitar are mnited in him． lacaulay，Machiavell
Dissimilar foct．See focus－Dissimilar whole，iu dissimilarity（di－sim－i－lar＇i－ti），$n . \quad[=\mathrm{F}$. dis－ similarité；as elissimilar + －ity．Cf．similarity．］ Unlikeness；want of resemblance；dissimili tudo；difference：as，the dissimilarily of faces or voices．
We might account even for a greater disnimilarity by considertng the number of agea doring which the aeveral awarms have been separated from the great＇Indian hive to which they primarily belonged．
ir IV．Jones，The Chinese，vil．
$=$ Syn．Diversity，ete．See difference．
dissimilarly（di－sim＇i－lar－li），adv．In a dissim dissimilarly
dissimilate（di－sim＇i－lāt），$v . t . ;$ pret．and pp． dissimilated，ppr．dissimilating．［ $<\mathrm{ML}$ ．dissimi－ latus，pp．of dissimilare（dissimulare：seo dis simulate，dissemble），make unlike，＜dissimilis unlike：seo dissimilar．］Tomake unlike；eause to differ．［Raro．］
dissimilation（di－sim－i－1ā＇shon），n．［ $\langle$ dissimi late：see ation．］Tho aet or process of reu dering dissimilar or different．

Most of these assimilations and dissimilations［in al phabetic form］may be traced to reasons of mere graphic Speciftenlly－（a）In philot．，the chance or aurstitution Speciftenlly－（a）In philol．，the change or aubstitntion of a sonnd to or for another and a different gound when otherwise two similar aounds would cone together or very petegrino from Latin peregrinus，Encish number（ $=$ Ger man numuner）from Latin numerus，etc．（b）In biol．，ca tabolism（which see）：opposed to assimilation．
dissimilative（di－sim＇j－lặ－tiv），$a$ ．［ $\langle$ dissimi－ late + －ive．］Tending to render dissimilar or different；specifically，in biol．，catabolic（which see）：opposed to assimilative．
dissimilet，v．t．Seo dissimule
dissimilitude（dis－i－mil＇i－tūd），n．$[=$ F．dis similiturle $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．disimilitud $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．dissimilitude $=$ It．dissimilitudine,$<$ L．dissimilitudo（－tudin－）， unlikeness，＜dissimilis，unliko：soe dissimilar， and ef．similitude．］1．Unlikoness；want of resomblance；differenco：as，a dissimilitude of form or character．
Every inter one［chnrch］endenvoured to be certain de grees more removed from conlormity with the church of Rome than the rest before had been：whereupon grew marvelious great diaaimilitudes．

Iooker，Ecctes．Polity，Prel．，ii
Disainilitude is a diversity either in quality or passion． Burgersdicius， Where many dissimilitudes can be observed，and lut one similitnde，it were better to let tho ainadow alene that hazard the aubstance

Jer．Taytor，Works（ed．1835），II． 396.
2．In rhet．，a comparison by coutrast．
dissimulance $($ di－sim＇ü－lans），$\%$ ．［く dissimule tance．Cf．dissemblänec．］Dissembling． Bailey， 1727.
dissimulate（di－sim＇ū－lāt），v．；pret，and P ． dissimulated，ppr．dissimulating．$\quad$ nulatus， L ．dissi－ nulatus，pp．of dissimulare，dissemblo：seo dis－
simule and dissemble，and cf．dissimilate．］I．

1687
trans．To simulate the contrary of；causo to appear different from the reality．

Public fceling required the meagreneas of nature to be dissimulated by tail barricadca of Irizzed curls and bows George Eliot，Middlemarch，ili．
＝Syn．Simulate，Disguise，etc．See dissemble． I．intrans．Topractise dissimulatiou；make dissimulate $\dagger(d i-s i m ' u \overline{-l a ̄ t), ~ a . ~[M E ., ~<~ L . ~ d i s ~}$ simulatus，1pp．：see tho verb．］Dissombling； Peigning．

## Under amiling ahe was dissimulate

Cenryson，Testamenh of Creseide，1． 225
dissimulation（di－sim－ū－lā＇shon），$n$ ．［＜ME．
dissimulation $=$ F．dissimulation $=$ Sp，disimu－ lacion $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．dissimulação $=\mathrm{It}$ ．dissimulazione， ＜L．dissimulatio（ $n$－），dissembling，＜dissimularc， pp．dissimulatus，dissemble，dissimulate：see dissimulate，dissemble．］The aet of dissimulat ing；concealment of reality under a diverso or contrary appearance；feigning；liypucrisy； deceit．

Let fove be withent dissimulation．
Rom．xil． 9.
Before we discourse of this vice，it will be necessary to observe that the learned make a ditference between sim－ whation and disimulation．Simulation is a pretence of Tatler，So． 213.
I am arrived at last in the presence of a man su real and equsi that I may drop even theas undermost garments of never put off．Emeram，Frieudship． $=$ Syn．Simulation（see dissembte and dissembier），duphi－ city，decelt．
dissimulator（di－sim＇ū－lā－tor），n．$\quad[=\mathrm{F}$. dissi－ mulateur（OF．dissimuleur：seo dissimulour）＝ Sp．disimulador $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．dissimulalor $=\mathrm{It}$ ．dis－ simulatore，く L．dissimulator，＜dissimulare，pp． dissimulatus，dissemble：seo dissimulate．］One who dissimulates or feigns；a dissembler．

Dissimutator as I was to others，I was like a guilty issimule $\uparrow$ ，dissimilet，$t$ ．$t$ ．［＜ME．dissimulen， dissimilen，＜Ol＇．dissimuler，F．dissinuter＝Sp． rlisimular $=\mathrm{Pg}$. dissimular $=1 \mathrm{t}$ ．dissimulare， く I．dissimulare，conceal，dissemble：see dis－ scmble，dissimulatc．］To dissemblo；conceal． His wo he gan dissimilen and byde．

Chancer，Troilus，1．322．

## Howbett this one thing he conld nelther dissimule nor

 IIolfand，tr．of Ammianus Marcellinus． In the church，some errours may be dissimuled with less inconventence than they can be discovered．B．Jonson，Discoverles．
dissimuler†（di－sim＇ñ－lér），n．A dissembler； 011 who dissimulates．
My duty is to exhort you ．．．to search and examine your own conaelences，and that not lightly，ner atter the mauner of disuimulers with God．

Also in the First Prayer－book（1549）．］
Christ calleth them hypocrites，dissinulers，blind guides， and palnted sepnlchres．
Tyndale，Ans．Lo Sir T．Afore，etc．（Parker Soc．，1850），p． 45. dissimulingt（di－sim＇ū－ling），n．［＜ME．dissimu－ lynge，dissimilynge；verbal n．of dissimule，r．］ Tho act of dissembling or dissimulating；dis－ simulation．

Swlch anhtil joktng and dissimulinges
Chaucer，Squirea Tale，1．ort
dissimulourt，n．［ME．，くOF．dissimuleur，＂ 1 lis－ simitour，＜L．dissimulator，a dissembler：seo dissimulator．］A dissembler．Chaucer．
dissipable（dis＇i－pa－bl），a．［＜OF．dissipable，＜ L．dissipabilis，that may be dissipated，＜dissi－ pare，dissipate：see dissipate．］Liablo to bo dissipated；that may bo seattered or dispersed． ［Rare．］
The beat of those plants is very dissipable．
Bacon，Nat．Hist．
dissipate（dis＇i－pãt），v．；pret．and pp．dissi－ pated，ppr．dissipating．［＜L．dissipatus，pp． of dissipare，also written dissupare（ $>$ OF．dis－ siper， $\mathbf{F}$ ．dissiper $=\mathbf{S p}$ ．disipar $=\mathbf{P g}$ ．dissipar $=$ It．dissipare）．scatter，disperse，demolish，de－ stroy，squander，dissipate，く dis－，apart，+ su＝ pare，supparc（rare），throw，also in comp．insi－ pare，throw iuto．］I．trans．1．To canse to pass or melt away；scatter or drive off in all direetions；dispel：as，wind dissipates fog；the Leat of tho sun dissipates vapor；mirth dissi－ pates care．
The more clear light of the gospel ．．．dissipated those
 The reader will perhaps find the rays of evidence，thus may hitherto have lingured with hin． H．Spencer，Social Statica，p． 50 ．

## dissipative

The heat carried up by the ascending current at the equator．．is almost wholly disipated into the cold steliar epace above．J．Croll，Climate and Cosmology，p．9． 2．To expend wastefully；seatter extravagantly or improvidently；waste，as property by fool－ ish outlay，or the powers of the mind by devo－ tion to trivial pursuits．
The vast wealth thnt was left him，being reckoned no less than elghteen humired thonsand jounds，wan in three yenrs dissipated．By．Burnet，Ilist．Itefordiation，an， 1509. If he had any grain of virtue by deacent，he has dissi－ prated it with the rest of his Inheritance．

Sheridan，School for Scnudal，i． 2 The extreme tendency of civilization is to dissipate all ntellectual energy．Hazitt．
The extravagance of the court had dissipated all the means which Pariinment had supplied for the purpose of carrying ou offensive hostilities．

Macaulay，Sir William Temple． ＝Syn，1．Disuipate，Dirpel，Dirperse，Scatter．These words are often interchangenble．Dissipate nad dispel， however，properly apply to the dispersion of things that vanish and are not afterward coliected；dissipate ts the more energecic，and dizpet is more oiten used figurative－ y：as，to dissipate vapor；to dissipale a fortune；to dis－ re applied to things which may be agpen bronght wier ther：as，to＊catter or dieperse troops；or to things which are quite as real and tangible after scattering or dispers－ ing as before：as，to gather up one＇s scattered wits．
The first flashing of the candles npon that canvas had geemed to dissipate the dreamy atupor which was stenling From what sonrce it be the oun derive that enornions monnt of energy which，in tbe ferm of heat，he has been dissipating into apace during past ages？

J．Crourl，Cilmate end Cosmology，p．298．
I saw myaelf the lambent easy light
Gild the brown horror，and dispel the night．
Dryden，Hlind and Panther，it． 1230. Let me have
A dream of poison；sueh soon－speeding gear
As will disperse itself throngh all the veing．
Shah．，R．and J．，v． 1.
1n the year 1484 ，the Earl of lichmond，with forty ships， and five thonsmad wayed Britains，took to sea；but that Evening，by Tempeat of Weather，his whole Fleet was dis－
persed．
Baker．Chronicles，p． 230. persed．Baker，Chronicles，p． 230 ． A king that sitteth in the throne of judgment beattereth
Pay all evil with fis eyes．
II．intrans．1．To beeome seattered，dis－ persed，or diffused；come to an end or vanish through dispersiou or diffusion．－2．To engage in extravagant，oxcessive，or dissolute plea－ sures；be loose in conduet．
dissipated（dis＇i－pã－ted），p．a．［Pp．of dissipate， v．］Indulging in or eharaeterized by extrava－ gant，exeessive，or dissolute pleasures；intem－ perate，especially in the use of intoxieating drinks：as，a dissipated man；a dissipated life． dissipation（dis－i－pā＇shou），n．［ $\langle\mathbf{F}$ ．dissipation $=$ Sp．disipacion $=\mathbf{P g}$ ．dissipação $=\mathrm{It}$ ．dissi－ pazione，＜L．dissipatio（n－），a scattering，＜dis－ sipare，pp．dissijatus，seatter：see dissipate．］ 1．The act of dissipating，dispelling，or dis－ persing；the state of being dissipated；a pass－ ing or wasting away：as，the dissipation of va－ por or heat；the dissipation of energy．
This was their vaine arrogance and presumption，
when their guiltic consciences tipeatned a dissipation and acatteriug by diume Iustice．Purchas，Pilgrinage，p． 45.

Foul dissipation follow＇d，and forced rout．
Milton，P．L．
Milton，P．L
d churches．
C．Mather，Mag．Chris．，iv．，Int．
2．The act of wasting by misuse；wasteful ex－ penditure or loss：as，the dissipation of one＇s powers or means in unsuccessful efforts．－ 3 ． Distraction of the mind and waste of its ener－ gy，as by diverso oceupations or objects of at－ tention；anything that distracts the mind or divides the attention．
A dissipation of thought ia the natural and unavoldable fect of our converslag mutb in the world．
by．Allerbury，Sermons，I
Mere reading is not mental discipline，but rather men－
tal disuipation．Sci．Ho．XXY． 845
4．Undue indulgence in pleasure；specifically， the intemperate pursuit of enjoyment through oxeessive use of intoxicating drink，and its at－ teudant vices．
What！is it proposed then to reclatm the gpendthrift from his dixizution and extravagance，by flling his pock－ Circle of dissipation，in optics，the circular space npon the retina of the eye which is taken up by one of the ex treme pencita of raya issuing from any object．－Dissi－ ergy．See enerm．－Radius of dissipation，the radius of che circle of dissipatten．
dissipative（disi－pā－tiv），a．［＜dissipate＋ －ive．］1．Tending to dissipate or disperse； dispersive．
For as it ts a distioction between living and non－living bodies that the first propagate while the gecond do not，
it is also a distinction vetween them that certain actions


#### Abstract

dissipative which go ou in the first are as in the second，dissipative． II．Spencer，Study of Sociol．，p． 324. 2．Of or pertaining to the phenomenon of the dissipation of energy．Siee cnergy．－Dissipative function．Same as dissipativity（b）．－Dissipative sys－ dissipativity（dis＂i－pā－tiv＇í－ti），n．［＜dissipa－ tive + －ity．］In physies：（a）Half the rate of the dissipation of energy in any given system． （b）The function which expresses this half rute． The electric energy U，the magnetic energy T，and the Philosipativity Mag．，XXV． 131. dissitet（di－sit＇），a．［＜LL．dissitus，lying apart， remote，＜L．dis－，apart，＋situs，placed：see dis－ and site．］Situated apart；scattered；separate． Far dissite from this world of ours，wherein we ever IWelland，tr．of Camdea＇s Britain，p． 46 ． dissociability（di－sō－shia－bil＇i－ti），$n$ ．［ $<$ dis－ priv．+ sociability．］1．Want of sociability． Warburton．［Rare．］－2．Capability of being dissociated． dissociable（di－sō＇shia－bl），a．［＜F．dissocia－ ble，unsociable，dissociable，く L．dissociabilis，ir－ reconcilable，$\langle$ dissociare，soparate：see disso－ ciate．］1．Not well associated，united，or as－ sorted；not sociable ；incongruous；not recou－ cilable． They came in two by two，though matched in the most dissociuble manner，sud mingied together in a kind of dance． Addison，Vision of Public Credit． dance． Not oniy all falselhood is incongruo on，but iz dissociable with ali trith sion，but is dissociable with all truth．froburton，Sermona，ilis


2．Capable of being dissociated．
When blood or a solution of oxyhrmaglobin is shaken up with carbon monoxide，the＂dissocieble＂or＂respira－
tory＂oxygen is displaced．
Encyc．Brit．，XX． 484 ．
dissocial（di－sō＇shal），$a$ ．［＜LL．dissocialis，irre－ concilable，＜L．dis－priv．＋socialis，social：sce dis－and social．］1．Unfriendly；interfering or tending to interfere with sociability or friend－ ship．－2．Disinclined to or unsuitable for so－ ciety；not social ；contracted；selfish：as，a dis－ social passion．

A dissocial man？Dissocial enourh；a natural terror and horror to all phantasms，being hinself of the genus
reality．
Cailyle，French Rev，III vii dissocialize（di－sō＇shal－īz），$r$ ．t．；pret．and pp． dissociatized，ppr．dissöcializing．［＜dissoeial + $-i z e$ ．］To make unsocial；disunite．Clarke．
dissociate（di－só＇shi－āt），v．t．；pret．and pp．dis－ sociated，ppr．dissociating．［＜L．dissociatus， pp ．of dissociare（＞Sp．disociar $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．dissociar $\stackrel{\mathrm{F}}{=}$ F．dissocier），separate from fellowship，dis－ join，$\langle$ dis－priv．+ sociare，associate，unite，く socius，a companion：see social．］1．To sever the association or connection of；dissever；dis－ unite；separate．
By thus dissociating every state from every other，like
deer separated from the fierd，each power is treated with on the merit of hif being a deserter from the common canse．

Burke，A Regicide Peace．
Unable to dissociate appearance from reality，the sav－ age，thinking the effigy of the dead man is inhabited by II．Spencer，Prin．of Sociol．，§ 158. In passing into other races Christianity could not but
auffer ly being dissociated fron the tradition of Jewish prophecy．It cound not lut lose the prophetic splrit，the eager study of the future．
．R．Seeley，Nat．Religion，p． 223. Specifically－2．In chem．，to separate the ele－ ments of；decompose by dissociation．

Carbonic oxide，sulphuric acid，hydrochloric acid，ammo－ Mila，and hydriodic acid have been dissociated by various dissociation（di－sō－shi－ā＇shon），n．［＜F．disso－ ciation $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．disociacion $=\stackrel{\text { Pg }}{\text { g }}$ ．dissociação,$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ． dissociatio（ $n$－），a separation，$<$ dissociare， pp ． dissociatus，separate：see dissociate．Cf．asso－ ciation，consociation．］1．The severance of as－ sociation or connection；separation；disunion． It will add ．．．to the dissociation，distraction，and con－ fusion of these confederate repulicics．

Burke，Rev．in France．
The man of acience． the man of science

II．Spencer，Pop．Scl．Mo．，XXIV． 348.
Specifically－2．In chem．，the resolution of more complex into simpler molecules by the action of heat．Also called thermolysis．Disso－ ciation is applied by some anthors to cases where the dis－
sociated gases recombine when the temperature fals and thermolysis where the gases do not spontaneonsly recom－ bine on cooling．Also disersociation．
The word was first employed by Ifenri Sainte－Claire Deville，who in November， 1855 ，read before the French Acalcmy of Sclences a paper＂On the Dissaciation or
Spontaneous Decomposition of Bodies nuder the Spontaneous Decomposition of Bodies under the Influ－
Amer．Cyc．，VI． 139.

1688
dissociative（di－sō＇shiạ－tiv），a．［＜dissociate + －ive．］Teuding to dissociate；specifically，in chen．，resolving or reducing a compound to its primary elements．

The resolution of carbonic acid into its elements ormation of solar radiation into dissociative action．Edinburgh Rev．
dissocioscope（di－sō＇shi－ō－skōp），$\mu_{\text {．}} \quad[$ Irreg．$\langle$ dissoci（ation）＋Gr．бкотeiv，view．］A form of apparatus devised by Tommasi for showing the dissociation of ammoniacal salts．It consists of a glass tube within which is placed a strip of blue litiaus－ chiorid．If the tube is plunged into boiling water，the ammonium chlorid is dissociated and the litmus－paper becomes red；in cold water，the ammonia and hydrogen chlorid reunte and the paper becomes blue again．
dissolubility（dis＂$\overline{0}-1 \overline{0}-\mathrm{bil}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{i}-\mathrm{ti}$ ），$n . \quad[=\mathrm{F}$ ．dis－ solubilité $=$ Sp．disolubilidad；as dissoluble + －ity：see－bility．］Capacity of being dissolved． Sir M．Halc．
dissoluble（dis＇ō－lū－bl），a．［＝F．dissoluble $=$ Sp ．disoluble $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．dissoluvel $=\mathrm{It}$ ．dissolubile， ＜L．dissolubilis，that may be dissolved，＜dis－ solvere，dissolve：see dissolve．］1．Capable of being dissolved；convertible into a fluid．－2． That may be disunited or separated into parts． The genticst Shade that walked Elysian plains light sometimes covet dibsoluble chains．

Wordsworth，Departure from Gra
If all be atoms，how then should the Goda Being atomic not ve dissoluble？

Tennybon，Lucretius．
dissolubleness（dis＇ộ－lū－bl－nes），$n$ ．The quality of being dissoluble．Richardson．
dissolute $\left(\right.$ dis＇$\left.^{\prime} \bar{o}-1 \mathrm{u} t\right), a . \quad[<\mathrm{ME} . d i s s o l u t=O F$. dissolu，F．dissolu $=$ Pr．dissolut $=$ Sp．disoluto $=$ Pg．It．dissoluto，＜L．dissolutus，loose，lax， careless，licentious，dissolute，pp．of dissolvere， loosen，unloose，dissolve：see dissolve．］1 $\dagger$ ． Loose；relaxed；enfeebled．

At last，by subtile gleights she him betrald
Tinto his foe，a Gyaunt huge and tall；
Who him，disarmed，dissolute，disnasid，
Unwares surprised．${ }^{2}$
2．Loose in behavior and morals；not under the restraints of law ；given to vice and dissipation； vicious；wanton；lewd：as，a dissolute man； dissolute company．－3．Characterized by dis－ soluteness；devoted to pleasure and dissipa－ tion：as，a dissolute life．
And forasmuch as wee be in hand with laughinge，which is a signe of a verye light and dis8olute noinde，let lier see that shee laugh not vnmeasimeally．
lives，Instruction of a Christian Woman，1． 6.
They made themselues gariands，and ran vp and downe after a diasolute maner

## J．Breude，tr．of Quintus Curtius，vili．

of very dissolute habits．
E．IF．Lane，Modern Egyptians，11．61．
$=$ Syn． 2 and 3．Thmaral，Depraved，etc．（see criminal）， uncurbed，unhriduled，disorderly，wild，rakish，lax，licen－ tious，profligate，abandoned，reprobate．
dissolutedt（dis＇ō－lū－ted），p．a．［Pp．of＊elisso－ tutc，v．］Loosened；unconfined．

The next，mad Mathesis；her feet all bare，
Ungirt，untrimm＇d，with disboluted hair．
C．Sinart，Temple of Dulness，
dissolutely（dis＇ō－Iūt－li），adv．1ヶ．In a loose or relaxcd manner；so as to loosen or sct free．

Then were the prisons dis8oiutely freed，

## $2 \dagger$ ．Unrestrainedly．

1 hane seene forraine Embassadours in the Queens pres－ ence laugh so dissolutely at some rare pastime or aport could worse hane beconen them．

Puttenhan，Arte of Eng．Poesie，p． 244.
3．In a moral sense，loosely ；wantonly；in dis－ sipation or debauchery；without restraint ：as， to spend money dissolutely．
The queen＇s subjects lived dibsolutely，vainly，and juxu－ riously，with little fear of God and care of honesty． Strype，Abp．Parker，an． 1563.
dissoluteness（dis＇ō－］ūt－nes），n．Looseness of manners and morals；vicious indulgence in plea－ sure，as in intemperance and debauchery ；dis－ sipation：as，dissoluteness of life or manners．
Our civil confusions and distractions．．do not onily oc－ casion a general liceationsness and dissoluteness of man－ on the order sud government of famili

Tillotson，Sermons，I．i．
dissolution（dis－ō－］ū＇shon），n．［＜ME．dissolu－ cioun，$\langle\mathrm{OF}$ ．aissolution， F ．dissolution $=$ Pr．lis－ solueio $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．disolucion $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．dissolução $=\mathrm{It}$ ． dissoluzione，＜L．dissolutio（ $n$－），$\leqslant$ dissolvere， pp ． dissolutus，dissolve：see dissolve．］1．The act of dissolving，or changing from a solid to a liquid state；the state of undergoing liquefaction．

## dissolve

A man－as subject to heat as butter；a man of con－ 2 f ．The substance formed by dissolving a body in a menstruum；a solution．Bacon．－3．Sep－ aration into parts，especially into clementary or minute parts；disintegration；decomposi－ tion or resolution of natural structure，as of animal or vegetable substances．Specifically －4．Death；the separatiou of soul and body．
Noblest minds fell often upon doubtinl deathe and mejancholy dissolutions．Sir T．Broune，Urn－burial，Iv． We expected
Immediate disbolution，which we thought
Was meaut by death that day
Milton，P．L．，X． 1049.
IJe waits the day of his dissolution with a resignation
Sixed with delight．Spectator，No． 263. 5．Separation of the parts which compose a connected system or body：as，the dissolution of nature；the dissolution of government．

## For，donties，throuch dinisioun

ocerter，De tio To make a present discolution of the world．Hooker． If in any community loyalty dimiuizhes at a greater rate than equity increases，there will arise a tendency to－
ward social diseolution．$M$ ．Spencer，Social Statics，p． 464. 6．The process of retrogression or degenera－ tion：opposed to evolution．［Rare．］
The evolution of a gas is literally an absorption of mo－ ion and disintegration of matter，which is exactly the re－ we here call Dis8olution．II．Spencer，First Principies，\＆ 97. 7．The breaking up of an assembly or asso－ ciation of any kind，or the bringing of its exis－ tence to an end：as，a dissolution of Parliament， or of a partnership；the dissolution of the Eng－ lish monasteries under Henry VIII．
Dissolution is the civil death of l＇arliament．Blackst one． Henry IV．，in 1402，invited both houses to dine with him on the sunday after the dissolution． Stubbs，Const．IIlst．，§ 446.
8 ．The act of relaxing or weakening；enerva－ tion；looseness or laxity，as of manners；dis－ sipation；dissoluteness．
A longing aiter gensual pleasures is a dissolution of the spirit of a man，and makes it loose，soft，and waudering．
$9 \dagger$ ．The determination of the requisites of a mathematical problem．－Dissolution of the blood + in med．，that state of the blood in which it does not readily coagulate when withdrawn from the body．
$=$ Syn． 4 and 5 ．Termination destruction，ruin．－7．Re． cess，prorogation，etc．See adjournment．
dissolutive $\dagger$（dis＇ō－lū－tiv），a．［く L．dissolutus， pp．of dissolvere，dissolve（see dissolve），＋－ive．］ Dissolving in the chemical sense．
Because these last mentionod are the most unikely to he readity dissoluble by a substance belonging to the ani－ nal kingdom， ．．I shall subjoin two trials that I mad Boyle，Human Blood．
dissolvability（di－zol－va－bil＇i－iti），u．［ $\langle$ dissolv－ able：see－bility．］Capability of being dissolved； solnbility．
dissolvable（di－zol＇va－bl），a．［＜dissolve＋ －able．］Capable of bëing dissolved；that may be couverted into a liquid：as，sugar and ice are dissolvable bodies．Also dissolvible．
Man，that is even upon the intrinsick constitution of his nature dissolvible，must，by being in sn eternal dura－ dissolvableness（di－zol＇var－bl－nes），$u$ ．The character or state of being soluble．
dissolve（di－zolv＇），v．；pret．and pp．dissolved， ppr．dissolving．［＜ME．dissolecn＝OF．dessou－ dre，dissoudre，clessouldre，later also dissoluer， dissolver，F．dissoudre＝Pr．dissolvre，dissolver＝ dissolver， F. dissoudre $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．dissolvre，dissolver $=$
Sp．disolver $=\mathrm{Pg}$. dissolver $=\mathrm{It}$. dissolvere,$~<\mathrm{L}$. Sp. disolver $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．dissolver $=\mathrm{It}$ ．clissolvere,$<\mathrm{L}$ ．
dissolvere，loosen，unloose， dis－，apart，+ solvere，loose：see solve．Cf．ab－ solve，resolve．］I．trans．1．To liquefy by the dis－ integrating action of a fluid；separate and dif－ fuse the particles of，as a solid body in a liquid； make a solution of：as，water dissolves salt and sugar；to dissolve resin in alcohol；to dissolve a gas in a liquid．See solution．－2．In general， to melt；liquefy by means of heat or moisture； soften by or cover with moisture：chiefly figur－ ative and poetical．See melt．

With well－heaped logs dissolve the cold，
And feed the genial hearth with frea．
Dryden，tr．of Ilorace，1．ix． 7 ．
Onr globe zeen by God is a transparent law，uot a mass of facts．The law dissolves the fact and hoids it thid．
Energon，Tssays，1st ser．，p． 274.
3．To disunite ；break up；separate into parts； loosen the connection of；destroy，as any con－ neeted system or body，or a union of feeling， interests，etc．；put an end to：as，to dissolve a
 1． 15
In the name of God sud the Church thoy dissolve their liowship with hin．Miltom，Chureh－Government， 11.8.
Ile［the prine ministcr］may indeed，under aome cir－ cutuatances，dissolve l＇arllament；hut if the new House of Commons disapprovea of his policy，then he must resign．
E．Ar Freeman，Amer．Lects，p． 193.
4．To explain；resolvo；solve．［Obsolete or archaic．］

Thou canst ．．．dissolve doubts．Dan．v． 16.
I will now for this day return to $m y$ queation，and dis． solve it，whether God＇s people may be governed by a gov－
ernor that bearcth tho nane of a king or no ernor that beareth tho nane of a king，or no？
Latimer，5th Sermon bef．Edw．VI．， 1549. Thou hadst not between deatin and birth Disdolved the riddle of the carth．
5．To destroy the power of；deprive of fore annul；abrogate：as，to dissolve a charm or spell； to dissolve an injunction．

The running atream dissolved the spell
And hils own elvish shape he took．
cott，L．of L．3L．，iii． 13.
6．To consume；cause to vanish or perish；end by dissolution；destroy，as by fire．［Obsolete as used of death．］

Seelng then that all theae thlings ahall lie dissolved，what manner of persona ought ye to be in all holy conversation and godliness
His death came from a sudden catarrh which caused a squinancy by the lnflammation of the interiour nuscles， and a shortnesa of hreath followed which dissolved him in ge apace of twelve honrs．

Bp．Hacket，Abp．Williams，II． 227.
We may．．．be aaild to live．．When we havo in a great measure conquere our dread of death，and with Clirist．$\quad$ ap．Atterbury，Sermons，I．xi． Dissolved bloodt，blood that dwea not readily coagulat cooling．＝Syn．1．Thew，Fuae，etc．Sco neett

11．intrans．1．Io become fluid；be disinte grated and absorbed by a fluid；be converted from a solid to a fluid stato：as，sugar dissolves in water．

Adstinction is made between chemical and phyaical so lution；in the former case the aubstance is first altered chemically by the solvent，and the new body thus formed goes into solution：in the latter，the aubstance dissolvea 2．To be disintegrated by or as if by heat or force；melt or crumble；waste away．

The great globe itself，
Yea，all which it inherit，shall a asaolve．
3．To become relaxed；lose force or strength melt or sink away from weakness or languor．

The charm discolves apace．
Shak．，Tempest，v． 1
It there be more，more woeful，hold it in；
For I am almost ready to dissolve．
Ifearing of this．
Tlll all dissolving in the trance we lay
And in tumultuous raptures died away
Pope，Sappho to Piaon．
4．To separate ；break up：as，the council dis－ solved；Parliament dissolved．

She，ending，waved her hands；thereat the crowd，
5．To break up or pass away by degrees ；dis－ appear gradually；fade from sight or apprehen－ sion：as，dissolving viows（see viezo）；his pros－ pects were rapidly dissolving．
dissolvent（di－zol＇vent），a．and n．$[=F$ ．dis－ solvant $=\mathrm{Sp}$. disolvente $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．It．dissolvente，$\langle$ $I_{\text {．dissolven }}(t-) s$ ，ppr of dissolvere，dissolve：see dissolue．］I．a．Having power to dissolve；sol－ vent．
II．n．1．A solvent．
Uniess a part of the metal Is fairly melted in the eruei－ ble，with proper disenlvents．

Adem Smith，Wealtis of Natious，1． 4. 2．That which disintegrates，breaks up，or loosens．

The aecret treaty of December acted as an imniediate 3．In med．，a remedy supposed to be eapable of dissolviug concretions in the body，such as cal－ culi，tuberclos，etc．；a resolvent．
I have not yet myself seen any gevere and satislactory trial mate to chace the enteacy of insipid dismolventr．
dissolver（di－zol＇vèr），n．One who or that which dissolves，or has the power of dissolving， in any sense of that word．

These mell were the dissolvers of Episcopacle．
Mitton，Prelsticsi Eplacopsey．

## dissymmetry

Endeavour to preacrve yourbell from relapse by such dis． cuasion Iron iove as its votariea call linectives against it

2．A dissuasive influence or motive；a deter－ ring action or effect．

## But for the dissuanon of two eyes，

That make will him foul weather or ine day
Ho had abstained，hor graced the spectacle．
browning，l：ing and look，II．sos．
dissuasive（di－swā＇siv），u．and n．［＝F．$\quad$ elissuu－ sif $=$ Sp．disuasivo $=$ Pg．It．dissuasivo，dissua－ sive，＜L．dissuasus，pp．of dissmadeve，dissuade： see dissuade．］I，a．Tending to dissuade or divert from a purpose；dehortatory．
The young lovers were too much enamoured of eachother oo attend to the dixnuavive voleo of avarice．

Gohtemilh，True II istory for the Ladles．
II．$n$ ．Argument or advice employed to deter one from a measure or purpose；that which is intended or tends to divert from any purpose or course of action．
A hearty dissuasive from $A B p$ ．the practice of swearing
and curslng．Works，IV，xviil．
dissuasively（di－swā＇siv－li），adv．In a dissua－ sive mauner．Clarke．
dissuasory（di－swā＇sö－ri），a．and n．［＝It．dis－ sursorio，＜L．as if＂dissuasorius，＜dissuasor，a dissuader，〈 dissuadere，pp．dissuasus，dissuade： see dissuade．］I．a．Tending to dissuade；dis－ suasivo．［Rare．］

II．n．；pl．dissuasuries（－riz）．A dissuasion； a dissuasive exhortation．［Rare．］
This virtuous and rensonable jerson，however，has ill luck In all his dissuasories．
dissue，$r, i$ Seo dizzue．
dissundert，v．t．［＜dis－，apart，＋sunder．］To separate；rend asunder．

By cutting the intangling geres，aul so dissundering quite l＇lue brave slaine beast．Chapman，llad，xvi．
dissweetent（dis－swē＇tn），$r . t$ ．［＜dis－priv．+ suceten．］To deprive of sweotuess．

By exceas the sweetest comforts will je dismeetened．
Bp．Richardson，Olservations on Old Teat，p．204
dissyllabet，$n$ ．See dissyllable．
dissyllabic（dis－i－lab＇ik），${ }^{\prime} .[=1$ ．dissylla－ bique，＜dissyllabe，dissyllable：seo dissyllable．］ Consisting of two syllables only：as，a dissyl－ labic foot in poetry．
dissyllabification（dis－i－lab＂i－fi－k $\vec{a}^{\prime}$ slıon），$n .[<$ dissyllabify：see－fy and－alion．］Formation into two syllables．
dissyllabify（dis－i－lab＇i－fi），$r . t$. ；pret．and pp． dissyllabified，ppr．dissyllabifying．［＜dissyllabe ＋fy，make．］To form into two syllables．
dissyllabism（di－sil＇？a－bizm），n．［＜dissyllabe $+-i s m$.$] The character of having ouly two$ syllables．
of some of them［tongues related and unrelated to Chinesej the roots are in greater or less part dissyilable； amp we do not yet know that all dissyllabism，snd even that all complexity of syllable beyond a single conaonant with following vowel，is not the result of combination or reduplication．Whitney，Encye．Brit．，XVill． 774. dissyllabize（di－sil＇u－biz），r．$t$ ．；pret．and pp． dissyllabized，ppr．dissyllabizing．［＜alissyllabe ＋ize．］To dissyllabify．
dissyllable（di－sil＇a－bl or dis＇i－lq－bl），n．［Al－ tered to suit syllable，fron earlier dissyllabe，＜ F．dissyllabe $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．disilabo $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．dissyllabo，＜ L．disyllabus，of two syllables，＜Gr．ঠévìiaßos， improp．$\delta i \sigma \sigma \lambda \lambda a \beta$ os，of two syllables，$\langle\delta i-$ ，two－， ＋ovえ入aßh，a syllable：see syllable．］A word eonsisting of two syllables only，as paper，white－ ness，virtue．
dissymmetric，dissymmetrical（dis－si－met＇ rik，－ri－kal），a．［＜L．ctis－priv．＋Gr．oi $\mu \mu \varepsilon \tau \rho o \varsigma_{,}$ symmotríc：see symmetric．］Having no plane of symmetry；espeeially，having the same form but not superposable，as the right－and left－ hand gloves．Thua，the crystals of tartaric acid，which are optically right．and lefthandel，are dissymumetric and were conceived by Pasteur to be built up of dissyni－ metrle molecules．

Pasteur fivoked the ald of hellces and magnets，with a view to rendering crystals dissymmetrical at the moment of their formation．Tyudall，Int．to Life of I＇asteur，p．1\％．
dissymmetry（dis－sim＇e－tri），n．［＜L．dis－priv． + Gr．оч $\mu \mu \varepsilon \tau \rho i ́ a, ~ s y m m e t r y.] ~ W a n t ~ o f ~ s y m m e-~$ try，specifically that characteristic of dissym－ metrie bodies．See dissymmetric．

By both helices and magnets Faraday caused the plane of poiarisation in pericctly neutral liquids and solids to rotate．It the turning of the plane of polarisation be a demonstration of nolecular diasymmetry，then，th the twinking of an eye，Faraday was able to displace symme－ try by dissymmelry，and to confer npon bodies，which in their ordiary state were inert and dead，this power of rotation which M．Pasteur considers to be the exclusive
attribute of life．Tyndall，Int．to Life of Pasteur，p． 17.


#### Abstract

dissymmetry This device acts ．．．as a pyronagnetic motor，the heat now passing through the tubes in such a way as to produce a dissymmetry in the lines of force of the iron field． Sci．Amer．，N．S．，LVII．133． dissympathy（dis－sim＇pā－thi），n．［＜dis－priv． ＋sympathy．］Want of sympathy or interest indifference．Johnston．［Kare．］ dist．An abbreviation of district：as，Dist Atty，District Attorney distacklet（dis－tak＇l），v．t．［＜dis－priv．＋


 tacklc．］To divest of taekle or rigging．At length，these instruments of their long wandrings Warner，Albion＇a England，Addition to it
distad（dis＇tad），adv．$\left[<\operatorname{dist}(a n e e)+-a d^{3}.\right]$ In anat．，away from the center；from withiu ollt ward；toward the surface or end of the body． distaff（dis＇tảf），n．；pl．distaffs（－tảfs），rarely distaves（－tävz）．［＜ME．distaf，dystaf，disestaf； dysestaf，＜AS．distaf，disstaf，distaff，＜＊dise （＞late ME．disen，dysen，furnish a distaff with flax，E．dizen，dial．dize，deck out，array）（prob． $=$ East Fries．dissen $=$ LG．diesse，the bunch of flax on the distaff，$>G$ ．dial．dicsse（naut．）， tow，oakum）＋stief，staff：see dize，dizen，and staff．A connection of the first element with OHG．dehsa，MHG．dehse，a distaff，く（MHG．）deh－ sen，break or swingle flax（orig．prepare，form， fashion as with a hatchet，ax，or other imple－ ment），whence also OHG．dehsala，a hatehet，ax， ete．（see $a s k^{2}$ ），is doubtful．］1．In the earliest method of spinning，the staff，usually a eleft stick about 3 feet long，on whieh was wound a quantity of wool，eotton，or flax to be spun．The lower end of the distaff was held between the left arm and the side，and the thread，passing through and gazed by the fingers of the left band，wasdrawn out and twisted by those of the right，and wound ou a auspended apindle made so as to be revolved like a top，which completed the twist． In Eastern countries and in some districts of Europe，espe－ used；but after the introduction of the spindle are atill used，Dut atter the introcuction of the apinning wheel into Europe，alout the fifteenth century，the distaff became tinucd in general use till a recent period，modified in form．

The loaded distaff in the left hand placed，
With spongy coils of snow－white wool was graced；
Which into threal＇neath nimlle fing thres dre
Catulute（trans．）．
He＇s so below a beating that the women find him not Beaus．and Fl．，King and No King，y． 1.
2．Figuratively，a woman，or the female sex．
His crown usurped，a distaff on the throne
Distaff day，or Saint Distaff＇e day，the day after Twelfth－day，or the festival of Epinhany：formerly called in England becanse on that day the women resumed their distaffs and other ordinary employments，after the relaxation of the holidays．－Distaff side，or distaff side of the house，an old collective phrase for the female members of a faniily，as the distaff was always used by wo－ men，and was conmon among all ranks：used especially to spear side：as，he is connected with the family on the distaff side；he traces his deseent through the dixtaff side of the house．Also called spindle side． teignen，く OF．desteindre，destaindre，F．détein－ dre $=$ Pr．destengner $=\mathrm{Sp}$. destenir $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．des－ tingir $=\mathrm{It}$ ．stignere，stingere，distain，take away the eolor，〈 L．dis－priv．+ tingere，tinge，color： see dis－aud tinge，tint，taint．Now abbr．stain， q．v．］1t．To take away the eolor of；henee， to weaken the effect of by comparison；cause to pale；outvie．

And thon，Tesbe，that hast of love suche peyne，
Ay lady comith，that al this may disteyne．
2．To tinge with any color different from the natural or proper one；diseolor；stain：as，a sword distained with blood．［Arehaie．］
Divers of the women I have seen with their chinnes dis． of the skin with needles．Sandys，Iravailes，p． 85 ．

The cheeks of Protens that distain
The cheeks of Proteus or the silken train
The door，which was equipped with neither bell nor R．L．Stevenson，Dr．Jekyli
3．To blot；sully；defile；tarnish．
With cursid speehe，to doo hym silf a sha
Political Poems，etc．（ed．Furnivali），p． 77.
The worthiness of praise distains his worth，
Shatc，T．and C．
Have ye fair daughters？Look
Dishonored．
distal（dis＇tal），a．$[\langle\operatorname{dist}(a n c e)+$－al，on anal－ ogy of central．］In anat．，situated away from
the center of the body；being at the end；ter－ minal ；peripheral：the opposite of proximal as，the distal end of a limb，a bone，or other part or organ．Thus，the nails are at the distal ends the knee the；he are at the end of the main stem．
An insect，in entering ．．．to suck the nectar，would depress the distal portion of the labellum in Epipact palusiris］，and consequentiy would not touch the rostel－ distally（dis＇tal－i），$a d v$ ．In a distal situation or direction；toward the distal end or extrem ity；remotely；terminally；peripherally．
The humerus is a atout bone－prismatic，and with a distally．head at its proximal end，flattened and broad
IIuxley，Anat．Vert．，p． 185.
distant，v．t．［A var．of distance，v．］To keep separate；distinguish．

For an I war dead，and ye war dead，
And baith in ae grave laid， 0 ，
And ye and I war tane up again，
Wha could distan your moula frae mine， 0 ？
Laird of Drum（Clild＇d Ballads，IV．122）
distance（dis＇tạns），n．［＜ME．distance，des－ tanee，destaunce $=\mathrm{D}$. distantie $=\mathrm{G}$. distanz $=$ Dan．distance $=$ Sw．distans，$<\mathrm{OF}^{2}$ ．distance， destance，distance，separation，disagreement disaceord，F．distance，distanee，$=$ Pr．Sp．Pg． distaneia $=\mathrm{It}$ ．distanza，distanzia，$\langle\mathrm{L}$. distantia， distance，remoteness，difference，＜distan $(t-) s$ ， distant：see distant．］1．The measure of the in－ terval between two objeets in spaee，or，by ex－ tension，between two points of time；the length of the straight line from one point to another， and hence of time intervening between one event or period and another：as，the distance be－ tween New York and San Franciseo；the dis－ ance of two events from each other；a distance of five miles；events only the distance of an hour apart．In navigation distanees are usually measured along rhumb－lines．
Space considered barely in length between any two be ings，without considering any thing else hetween them，is
called diatance．Locke，Ituman Underatanding，1I．xiii．＇ 2.
2．A definite or measured spaeo to be main－ tained between two divisions of a body of troops， two combatants in a duel，or the like：as（in eommand），take your distances．
He fights as you aing prick－8ong，kecpa time，distance
3．In horse－racing，the space measured baek from the winning－post which a horse，in heat－ races，must have leaehed when the winning horse has eovered the whole eourse in order to be entitled to enter subsequent heats．In the United States the distances for trotting－racea are（1889） as follows：Mile－heata， 80 yards；two－mile heats， 150 yarda three－mile lieats， 220 yards；mile－heats，lest three in five 100 yards；mile－heats，with eight or inove starters， 120 yards．The distancea for running－races are as follows Three－quarter－mile heats， 25 yards；minile－heats， 30 yards； two－mile heats， 50 yards；three－mile heats， 60 yards；four－ mille heats， 70 yards．A horse which fails to reach the dis－
tance－post before the heat has been won or whose rider diver is adjudged to have made certain ar wecified erpors is said to be distanced．
This was the horse that ran the whole field out of dis
4．In music，the interval or differenee between two tones．See interval．－5．Remoteness of place or time；a l＇emote place or time：as，at a great distance；a light appeared in the distance．

ITwere an ill World，I＇ll awear，for ev＇ry Friend，
If Distance could their Union end．
Cowtey，Friendship in Absence，at． 3
Tis distance lends enchantment to the view
And robes the mountain in its azure hue．
Campbell，Pleasures of Hope，i．7．
6．Remoteness in suecession or relation：as， the distance between a descendant and his an－ cestor；there is a mueh greater distance between the ranks of major and eaptain than between those of eaptain and first lieutenant．－7．Re－ moteness in intereourse；reserve of manner， indueed by or manifesting reverenee，respeet， dignity，dislike，coldness or alienation of feel－ ing，ete．
Will know wbat distance to thod esty
Tlis by respect dine then rity is upheld．
Bp．Atterbiry
On the part of Heaven
Now alienated，distance and distaste．
Milton，P．L．，ix． 9.
8t．Dissension；strife；disturbance．
Tho woide the haylies that were come from Fraunce，
F＇lemish Insurrectian（Child＇s Ballads，VI．270）．
Aiter mete，without distans，
The Horn of King Arthur（Child＇s Ballads，1．ఖs）．
－distant
Accessible distances，auch distances as may he mea－
aured by the application of any linear measure．－Angu－ lar distance，the angle of aepara． tion ineluded by the directions of two ohjects from a given point．Also calied apparent doutance．－Center
of mean distances．
ofece cetert
Curtate distance．See curtate－－
Focal distance．See focal．－Hori－
in the direction of the horizon．－
Inaccessible distances，such dis－
tances as cannut be measured by the
application of any linear measure，
distances．See Bode＇s lawn，under
distances．See bode＇s law，under law．－Tine of dis－ principal point of the plane．－Mean fistan the eye to the from the sun，an arithmetical mean between its greatest and least distancea．－Meridional distance，in navig． the distance or departure from the meridian；the easting or weating．－Middle distance，in painting，the apace intermediate between the foreground and the background． Also called midale grouna．－Moon in distance．See moon－－Point of distance，in persp．，that point in the principal point as the eye in－Stribing distance of electrical discharge as of a Leyden jar，the thickness of the layer of dry air across which the spark will pass．It ia proportional to the difference of potentials of the two eleetrifled surfaces．To devour the distance．See de． vour．－To keep one at a distance，to avoid familiarity with one：treat one with reserve
There is great reason why superiors should keep infe－ riors thus at a distance，and exact so much respect of them．Pococke，Description of the East，1． 182. To keep one＇s distance，to ahow proper respect or re－ serve；not to be too familiar．
If a man makes me keep my distance，the comfort is， he keeps his at the aame time．

Swijt，Thoughts on Varioua Subjects．
distance（dis＇tans），v．t．；pret．and pp．dis－ tanced，ppr．distancing．［＝Dan．distancerc $=$ Sw. distansiera $=\mathrm{F}$. distancer $=\mathrm{Pg}$. distanciar； from the noun．］i．To place at a distance； situate remotely．
I heard nothing thereof at Oxford，being then sixty 2．To cause to appear at a distance；eause to appear remote．［lRare．］
hlis space．
to aggrandize 3．In horse－racing，to beat in a race by at least the space between the distance－post and the winling－post；henee，to leave behind in a race； get far ahead of．See distance，n．， 3.
She had distanced her servant，and ．
turned alightly
on her saddle and looked back at him．
Pilgrim，p． 30
Hence－4．To get in advance of；gain a supe－ riority over；outdo；excel．
He distanced the moat skilful of his cotemporaries．
distance－block（dis＇tans－blok），$n$ ．A bloek in－ serted between two objects to separate them or keep them a certain distanee apart．
distance－judge（dis＇tans－juj），n．In horse－ racing，a judge stationed at the distanee－post to note what horses have not reached it when the winner passes the winning－post．
distanceless（dis＇tans－les），a．［＜distance + －less．］1．Not affording or allowing a distant or extensive view；dull；hazy．［Rare．］
A silent，dim，distanceles8，rotting day．
Speeifically－2．Appearing out effect of distance，as a landsear by；with－ aseape in some ong atmosphere in whieh all the atines are hard and elear－cut，and the usual buish haze tinting hills and other objeets is laeking．
distance－piece（dis＇tans－pēs），$n$ ．A distanee－ bloek．
distance－post（dis＇tans－pōst），n．In horse－ racing，the post or flag placed at the end of the distanee．See distance，n．， 3 ．
distance－signal（dis＇tans－sig＂nal），$n$ ．In rail． the most distant of the series of siguals under the eontrol of a signal－man．
distancy $\dagger$（dis＇tan－si），$n$ ．Distanee．Dr．H． More．
distant（dis＇tant），a．［＜ME．distant，＜OF distant，F．distant $=$ Sp．Pg．It．distante，＜L． distan（ $t$－）s，ppr．of distare，stand apart，be sep－ arate，distant，or different．＜di－，dis－，apart，+ stare，stand：see stand，and ef．constant，extant， instant，restant．］．1．Standing or being apart from a given point or place；situated at a dif ferent point in spaee，or，by extension，in time； separated by a distance：as，a point a line or a hair＇s－breadth distant from another；Saturn is estimated to be about $880,000,000$ miles distant from the sun．
distant
We pasaed by curtain Cliaterna, some mille and better 2. Remote; far off or far apart in space, time, connection, prospect, kind, degree, sound, etc.: as, distant star's ; a distant period ; distant relatives; a distent hope; a distant resemblance. Banuers hazed
With lattles won In many a diskant hand.
In tho tranquil landacape, and especially in the distant lue of tho horizon, man beholds aomewhat as beautful

The boy'a cry cance to her from the field,
More and more distant.
Tennyso
Specifically-3. In cntom.: (a) Thinly placed or scattered: as, distant punctures, strix, spines, ete.: oppesed to close, contiguous, ete. (b) Widely scparated, or more separated than usual : opposed to approximate: as, distant eyes (widely separated at the base); distant legs or antennæ. (c) Separated by an incisure or joint, as the head and thorax of a bectle. Kirby. -4 . Indirect ; not obvious or plain.
In modest terme and distant phras
Addison, Spectater.
5. Not cordial or familiar ; charactcrized by haughtiness, celdness, or reserve; coel; reserved; shy: as, distent mannors.

Good day, Amintor; for to me the name
Of brother is toodistant: we are frienda,
And that ís nearer.
Beau. and Fl., Maid'a Tragedy, 1i. 1.
You will be aurpriz'd, in the midst of a daily and famil. ar Conversation, with an Address which beara so distant an Alr as a pubick Dodication.

Steete, Tender Husband, Ded.
$=$ Syn. 1. Removed.-5. Cont, cold, haughty, Irlid.
distantialt (dis-tan'shạl), a. [<L. ctistantia, distance (see distance, $n.),+-a l$.$] Remote in$ place; distant.. IV. Montergu.
distantly (dis'tant-li), adv. I. Remetely ; at a distance.-2. In entom., sparsely; so that the compenent parts are distant from one another: as, distantly punctured or spinose. -3 . With reserve or haughtiness.
distastef (dis-tāst'), $v_{.}$[< dis-priv. + tastc.] I. trans. 1. To disrelish; dislike; loathe: as, to distaste drugs or poisons.

## The scent of rosea, which to inflinites <br> Middleton and hodferous.

Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, 1. 1. If the multitude disfast wholsome doctrine, shall we to humor them abandon It? Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst. 2. To offend; disgust; vex; displease; sour. Suitors are so distarted with delays and abusea

Bacon, suitors.
Honourable and worthy Cuuntry men, let not the meanesse of the word fish dintaste you, for it will afford as good gold as the Mines of Quiana or Potassle.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 253.
Tis duli and unnatural to liave a lfare run full in the Hound's Mouth, and would distaste the keenest ILuater. 3. To spoil the taste or relish of ; change to the worse ; corrupt.

IIer brain-aick raptures
Cannot distaste the goodnesa of a quarrel
Which hath our aeveral honours all engag'd
To make it gracious. Shak., 1', and C., II
envious apoplexy, with which his judgment is 80 dazzled and distasted that he growa violently inpaticnt of any opposite happineas in another.

II intrans Te be distasteful lauscous or displeasing.

Poisona Shak., Othello,
distaste (dis-tāst'), n. [<distaste, $\left.r_{0}\right]$ 1. Want of tasto or liking for something; disrelish; disgust, or a slight degreo of it; hence, dislike in genoral.
If one dissent, he shall aft down, without ahowing any further distaste, publicly or privatoly.

1'inthrop, Hist. Now England, I. 213.
On the part of Heaven
Now allenated, distance and distaste
P. L., ix. 8.

A posttlve crime might havo heen more easily pardoned than a aymptom of distasto for the forelgn comingtibles.

A certain taste for figurea, coupled with a atill atronger
distaste for Latin accidence, directed his incliuatiou and his father g choico towards a mereantile career.

1. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19 th Cent., p. 87.

2t. Discomfort; uneasiness; annoyance.
Sow, hrother, I athould chide:
But I'll give no distane your gir mistress.

## 1691

So many gratifications attend this public sort of obscur. ly, that aome intte distartes 1 dally recelve have lost thei
3t. That which is distasteful or offends.
Our car is now too much profaned, grave Maro With theac diafastey, to take tliy sacred innes.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1
=Syn. 1. Repugnance, dislnclinatlon, displeasnre, dissatdistasteful (dis-tāst'ful), $a . \quad[<$ distaste $+-f u l$, 1.] 1. Nauseous; unpleasant or disgusting to the taste; hence, offeusive in general.

Why shou'd you pinck the green distasteful fruit
When it mav riper bough,
Dryden, Don Sebastian, $13 i$.
Our ordinary mental food has become distasteful.
0. W. Holmes, OId Vol. of Life, p. 2
2. Indieating distaste, dissatisfaction, or dis-
like ; repulsive ; malcvoleut.
Alter distasteful looks, . . . and cold-moving soda,
They froze me into sifence shak., T.
distastefully (dis-tāst'full-i), adv. In
distastefully (dis-tāst'fill-i), adv. In a dis
pleasing or offensivo manner. Baitey, 1727.
distastefnlness (dis-tāst'fůl-nes), n. Disagreeableness to the taste, in any sense.
The allaying and qualifying much of the bitter and diwastefulness of our phyaick.

```
                                    . Montague, Devoute Eacayg, I1. x. $2
```

Distastefulness alone would, however, be of little aervice to caterpillars, because their golt and juicy bodles a bird they would almoat certalnly the kitled.
A. R. H'allace, Snt. Select., p. 118.
distastiveł (dis-tās'tiv), a. and n. [< distaste + -ive.] I. a. Having distaste or dislike.

Your vnwilling and distastiue ear.
Speed, IIen. V., IX. xv. § 10.
II. n. That which gives disrelish or aversion. Whittock.
distasturet (dis-tās'tūr), n. [< distaste + -ure.] 'The state of being displeased, dissatisfied, or vexed.
Thia duke (saith Grafton), belog an aged man and Fortunate before in all hia warrea, vpon thia distasture ju, he liued not long after.

Speed, Queen Mary, IX. xxini. \& 32
distemonous (dī-stē' mọ̀-nus), a. [< Gr. $\delta \ell-$
two-, $+\sigma$ orjucv, stamen, + -ous.] In bot., having two stamens; diandrons.
distemper ${ }^{\mathrm{I}}$ (dis-tem'per), $\quad$ [ $<\mathbf{M E}$. distemperen, $\left\langle\mathrm{OF}\right.$. destemprer $=\mathrm{Sp}$. destemplar $=\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{g}}$ destemperar, disorder, $=$ It. distemperare, dis temprare, stemperare, stemprare, disorder, distemper (now chiefly in sense of distemper ${ }^{2}$ ), < ML. distemperare, derange, disorder, distemper, 〈L. dis-priv. + temperare (>OF. temprer, F. tremper, etc.), temper: see temper. Cf. distemper2.] I. trans. 1t. To change the temper or due propertions of.
The fourthe is, whan thurgh the gret abundance of his mete the humours in his body ben distempered.
2. To disease; disorder; derange the badily or mental functions of
This variable composition of man's body hath made it as an instrument easy to distemper.

Bacon, Advancement of Lenrning, 11. 189. You look very ill: aomething has etistempered you.
He had nbord his vessela aboute 80 . lustio men (but ery unruly), who, after they came ashore, did so distem per them aclves with drinke as they became like madd. nen. Bradford, Plymonth Plantation, p. 441 But body and soul are distempered when out of tune unmodulated, unbalanced.
J. F'. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 200.
3. To deprive of temper or moderation; ruffe; disturb.
Distempre you nought
Chaucer, Summoner'a Tale, 1. 495.
Men's spirits were . . . distempered, as I have related and it might have been expected that they would hav Y, Morton Bew Engla

Strange that thia Monviedro
Should have the power so to distemper me
the dust of prefodice and pessiou whici coleridge ers the intellectual vision of theoloring and politicitu, pers the intellectual vision of theologians and politicians pheen te make . . . no exception of the perspicacity
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 350 .
II.t intrans. To become diseased. [Rare.]

The stones on thi lande fis for to drede:
That vyne, and freyne, and tree distempre wolde. Paliadine, IIusbondrie (E. En T. S.), p. II
distemper ${ }^{1}$ (dis-tem'pèr), n. and a. [< distcmper ${ }^{1}, 2$ ] I. n. I. An unbalanced or unnatural temper; want of balance or propertion.

## distemperance

If ittlie faults, procceding on dirtomper
Shall not le wink'd at, how ahall we atretch our eyo Appear beiore ua?
Shak., llen. V., H. 2.
We read a great deal of the disappointinents of authors, and a prevalont die-temper resutthg therefronio.
$N_{\text {. }}$ and Q., 7th ser., 11I. 431.
IIeneo-2. Disease; malady; indisposition; any morbld state of an animal body or of any part of it: now most commonly appliod to the diseases of brutes.

Of no diftemper, of no blaat he died,
But fell like autumn fruit that mellowad longo
Dryden ami Lee, (tidijus, 1 v. 1.
The person cured was known to have Iaboured under that distemper some years before our Saviour waa born.
Specifieally - 3. A disease of young dogs, commonly considered as a catarrhal disorder. It is In gencral characterized ly a running frout the nose and eyea as one of the first and lesding symptoms, and ia uat wasting of the flesh and lose of atrength and apirits.
4 t. Want of due temperature; severity of elimate or weather.

Thoso countries . directly under the tropic were of a distemper uninhabitable. Raleigh, IIist. World. 54. Want of due balance of parts or opposite qualities and prineiples.
Temper and distemper [of erunire] conalst of contrarles.
6†. Ill humor; bad temper.
He came, he wrote to the governour, whereln he con feased his passionate diztemper, and declared his meanin In thoae offensive apeecher.

Futhrop, Hlist. New Enginnd, II. 20,
The said Weaton . . . gave auch cutting and provoking speeches as nade the said captain rise up in great indtg. nation and dixtemper.
. Morton, New England'a Memorial, p. 10t, 7f. Political disorder; tumult. Waller.-8. Uneasiness; disorder of mind.

Which puts nome of us fu distemper
=Syn 2 Infirmity Madady, etce (scodisease), compinint diarder, ailment. haucer.
distemper ${ }^{2}$ (dis-tem'pèr), ィ. /. [Also written destemper; < OF. destemprer, later destremper, F. détremper, soak, steep, dilute, soflen by soak ing in water, $=$ Sp. destempiar $=\mathrm{Pg}$. clestemperar $=\mathrm{It}$. distemperare, stemperare, dissolve, dilute, weaken, < ML. distemperare, dissolve, dilute, melt, lit. temper; being the same word as distemperI, but with prefix dis- listributive, not privative.] To prepare, as a pigment, for use in distemper painting.

Colouring of paper, viz. marbled paper, by dixtemperin. the colours with ox-gall, and npplying them upon a stif gummed liquor.

Sir Wh. Pettie, In Sprat's Ilist. Foyat Soc., p. 286. $_{\text {I }}$.
distemper ${ }^{2}$ (dis-tem'per), u. [Also written destemper; $=\mathrm{F}$. détrempe, distemper, water-colors, a painting in water-colors; from the verb.] ors, a painting in water-colors; from the verb.] 1. A method of painting in which the celors
are mixed with any binding medium soluble in water, such as yolk of egg and an equal quantity of water, yolk and white of egg beaten together and mixed with an equal quantity of milk, fig-tree sap, vinegar, wine, ox-gall, ote. Strictly apeaking, distemper painting is paintlng in watercolor with a vehicle of which yotk of egg is the chief ingredient, upoti a aurface usually of wood or canvas, cov ered with a ground of chalk or plaster mixed with gum, this ground ftself being frequently called dixtemper. Soe distemper-ground. If the glutinous nedium is preaent in too great quantity, the colors will scale off when the paint ling is exposed to the air, so that they should be applied in thi
They glued a linnen cloth upon the wall, and covered that with plaister, on whtch they painted in distemper.
ralpote, Anecuotes of Painting, I. 4
This mode of painting [tempera], which is undoubtedly the most ancient, and which, in trade pnrposea, is calied distemper colours are "tempered "or mixed with some fipnld or medium to hind their separate particles to each other and to the aurface to which the palnt is to be applifed.

Field's Grammar of Colouring (ed. Davidson), p. 160.
2. A pigment prepared for painting aceording to this method.

There has also lately a curlous fact been discovered, namely, that a couch of diatemper, which covered the envelope of a mummy, was composed of plaister mixed with
W. B. Slue.

Taylor, tr. of Mérimée's Painting in Oli and
Common ifstemper a
Common distemper, a coarse method of paintiag used the colored pignenta are mixed with white, with the addl. tion of cum or me - Distemper colors see color distemperancet (dis-tem'perr-ans), n. [< ME. destempraunce, $<\mathrm{OF}$. destemprance $=$ Pr. des-

## distemperance

tempransa $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．destemplanze $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．destempe－ ranca $=\mathrm{It}$ ．distemperanza，stemperanza，く ML． distemperantia，perturbatiou，disturbance of condition，＜distemperan $(t-) s$ ，ppr．of distempe－ rare，distemper：see distemper ${ }^{1}, v_{0}$ ］1．Intem－ perance；self－indulgence．Chaucer．－2．In－ temperateness；inclemency；severity．Chau－ cer．－3．Derangement of temperature．
They［meats］amoye the body in cansyng distemper．
4．Distemper ；disease．
Distemperance rob thy sleepe
SIarston and Webster，The Malcontent，I． 3
distemperatet（dis－tem＇pèr－āt），a．［＜ML．dis－ temperatus（＞Sp．destemplado $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．destempe－ rado），pp．of distemperare，distemper ：see dis temper1，v．，and cf．temperate，intemperate．］ 1. Immoderate．
Aquinas objecteth the distemperate heat，whlch he aup－ poacs to be in all places directly under the sum
2．Diseased；distempered．
Thou hast thy brain distemperate and out of xule．
distemperately（dis－tem＇perr－ạt－li），adv．In a distemperate，disproportioned，or diseased manner．

> If you shall judge his flame Distemperately weake, as faulty much In atile, in plot, in spirit. Marston, The Fawne, Epil. distemperature（dis－tem＇pèr－ā－tūur），n．［ $=$ It． stemperatura；as distemperate + －ure，after tem－ perature．Cf．distemperure．］1t．Derangement or irregularity of temperature；especially，un－ duly heighteued temperature．
This year［1079］，by reason of Distemperature of Wea her，Thundera and Lightenings，by which many Men per－ there cnsued a Find Baker，Chrouicles，p． 29. A distemperature of youthful heat
Hight have excus＇d disorder and ambition．
Ford，Lady＇s Trial，iv． 2
2t．Intemperateness；excess．－3．Violent tu－ multuousness；outrageous cenduct ；an excess．
It is one of the distemperatures to which an unreasoning liberty may grow，no doubt，to regard law as no more nor the actual majority of the nation．

4．Perturbation of mind．
Sprinkled a little patience on the heat of his distemperce－
Sure．
scott
＂You are discomposed or displeased，my lord，＂replied
Scott，Kenilworth，xxxviil．
5．Confusiou；commixture of contrarieties；loss of regularity ；disorder．－6．Illness；indisposi－ tion．

Of pale distemperatures，and foes to to pe
Shak．，C．ol E．，v． 1.
I found so great a disternperature in my body by drink－ ing the sweete wines of Piemont，that calsed a grievons
intlammation in my face．
Coryat，Crudities， 1.96 ． ［Rare or obsolete in all uses．］
distemper－brush（dis－tem＇pèr－brush），n．A brush made of bristles which are set into the handle with a cement insoluble in water． distempered（dis－tem＇pérd），p．a．［Pp．of clis temper $\left.{ }^{1}, v.\right]$ 1．Diseased or diserdered．

His maister had mervell what it ded mene
So sodenly to ace hym in that case，
Generydes（E．E．T．S．）， 1.766.
The Person that Died was so Distempered that he was expected to live． Their［early monks＇］Imaginationa，distempered by aclf．
luflicted sufferings，peopled the solitude with congenial ufficted sufferings，peopled the solitude with congenial sprita，and transported them at will beyond the horizon of
the grave．
o Sun，that healest all distempered vision，
Thou dost content me so，when thou resolvest
That doubting pleases me no leas than knowing
2．Put out of temper；ruffled；ill－disposed；dis－ affected．

The king
Is in his retirement，marvellous distempered
Shak．，Hamlet，
Once more to－day well met，distemper＇d lords！
The king，by me，requeats your presence straigh
The king，by me，requeats your presence straight．
Shak．，K．Joln，iv．
Should I have heard dishonour spoke of you，
Behind your back Behind your back，untruly，I had been Beau．and Fl ．，Phllaster，ihi， 1.
3．Deprived of temper or moderation；immod－ erate ；intemperate：as，distempered zeal．
A woman of the church of Weymouth being cast out for hushaud complained to the synod．

Winthrop，Hist，New England，II． 338.

## 1692

Pardon a weak，distempered soul，that swella
ith sudden gusts，and ainks as aoon in calma
The sport of passions．Addison，Cato，i． 1. 4．Disordered；prejudiced；perverted：as，dis－ tempered minds．
The imagination，when completely distempered，is the nost incurable of all disordered faculties．Buckminster． distemperedness（dis－tem＇perd－nes），$n$ ．The state of being distempered．Bailey， 1727.
distemper－ground（ais－tem per－ground），$n$ ．A ground of chalk or plaster mixed with a gluti－ nous medium，and laid on a surface of wood， plaster，etc．，to prepare it for painting in dis－ temper；or such a ground laid on without refer－ ence to subsequent operations．See distemper ${ }^{2}$ ， $n ., 1$ ．
There are，for instance，many picturea of Titian painted upon a red ground；generally，they are paiuted upon dis－ temper grounde，made of plaster of Рarí and glue．

IV．B．S．Taylor，tr．of Mérimée＇s Painting in Oil and
distempermentt（dis－tem＇perr－ment），$n$ ．［＜OF． destomprement，destrempement，a mixture，tem－ perament（also prob．a distempered state），$=$ Pg．destemperamento $=\mathrm{It}$ ．distenperamento，stem－ peramento，く ML．distemperamentum，a distem－ pered state，＜distemperare，distemper：see dis－ temper ${ }^{1}, v$. ．］Distempered state；distempera－ ture．

Then，as aome aulphuroua apirit sent
By the torne air＇s distempernent，
To a rich palace，finds within
Some aainted maid or Sheba queen．
Feltham，Lusoria，xxiv．
distemperuret，n．［ME．，＜OF．destemprure， destrempure，temper：see distemperl and－ure． Ci．distemperature．］Distemperature．Minsheu． distend（dis－tend＇），$v$ ．［＜OF．destendre，F．dis－ tendre $=\mathrm{It}$ ．distenderc，stendere，$\langle\mathrm{I}$ ．distendere， pp．distentus，LL．distensus，stretch asunder，く dis－，asunder，apart，+ tendere，stretch：see tendl，tension．Cf．attend，contend，extend，etc．］ I．trans．1．Te stretch or spread in all direc－ tions；dilate ；expand；swell out ；enlarge：as， to distend a bladder ；to distend the lungs．
The effect of auch a mass of garbage is to distend the sturuach．J．C．Prichard，Phys．Hist．Mankind．

How anch ideaa of the Aimighty＇s power
（Ideas not abaurd）distend the thought！
Youny，Night Thoughta，ix．
2．To stretch iu any direction；extend．［Rare．］ Upon the earth my body I distend．

Stirling，Aurora，if．
What mean those colourd atreaka in heaven Distended，as the hrow of God appeased？
ton，P．LL，xì． 880.
3．＇To widen；spread apart．［Rare．］
The warmeth distends the chinkz．
Dryden，tr＇．of Virgil＇s Georgica，i．
II．intrans．Te become distended；swell．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { And now his heart } \\
& \text { Disteml8 with pride. } \\
& M i l t o n, ~
\end{aligned}
$$

P．IL，i． 572. distended（dis－ten＇ded），p．a．［Pp．of dis－ tend，v．］In entom．，dilated：as，distended tarsi． distender（dis－ten＇der），n．One who or that which distends．
distensibility（dis－ten－si－bil＇ì－ti），n．［＜disten－ sible：see－bility．］The quality of being disten－ sible ；capacity for distention．
Its［the apleeu＇s］yielding capaule and its veins，remark－ able for their large calibro aad great distensibility，even when the diatending force is small．

Quain，Med．Dict．，p． 1509.
distensible（dis－ten＇si－bl），a．［＜LLL．distensus， later form of L．distentus，pp．of distendere，dis－ tend（see distend），$+-i b l e$. ．］Capable of being distended，dilated，or expanded．
distension，$n$ ．See distention．
distensive（dis－ten＇siv），$a$ ．［＝It．stensivo， LiL．distensus，later form of L．distentus，pp．of distendere，distend：see distend．］1．That may be distended．－2．Having the property of dis－ tending；causing distention．Smart．
distent（dis－tent＇），$a$ ．and $n$ ．［＜L．distentus，pp． of distenderc，stretch asunder：see distend．］I． a．Spread；distended．［Rare．］
Nostrila in play，now distent，now distracted．
II．$\dagger$ n．Breadth．
distention（dis－ten＇shọn），$n$ ．［ $\langle$ L．distentio（ $n-$ ）， ＜distendere，pp．distenisus，stretch asunder：see distend．］1．The act of distending，or the state of being distended；dilatation；a stretching in all directions；inflation：as，the distention of the lungs or stomach．－2．Astretching in any direction；extension．［Rare．］
Our legs do labour more in elevation than in distention．

## distichous

distert（dis－tèr＇），v．t．［＜OF．desterrer，F．dé－ terrer，deprive of one＇s country，also dig or take out of the ground，＜L．dis－priv．＋terra，land， country，earth．Cf．atter ${ }^{2}$ ，inter．］To banish from a country．
The Moors，whereof many thousands were disterred and banished hence to Barbary．Howell，Letters，I．i． 24.
disterminatet（dis－tèr＇mi－nāt），a．［＜L．dister－ minatus，pp．of disterminare（ $>\mathrm{I}$ ．disterminare）， separate by a boundary，＜dis－，apart，＋termi－ nare，set a boundary，＜terminus，a boundary：see term，terminate．］Separated by bounds．
There is one and the same church of Christ，however far disterninate in places，however aegregated and infloitely disterminationt（dis－těr－mi－nā＇shon），$n .[<$ dis terminate：see－ation．］Separation；secession． This turning out of the church，thls church－banishoment
disthene（dis＇thēn），n．［＜Gr．סı－，two－，＋$\sigma \theta \hat{\varepsilon}-$ vos，strength．］Cyanite：a mineral＇so called by Haïy on account of its unequal hardness， and because its crystals have the property of being electrified both positively and negatively． disthronet（dis－thrōn＇），$v, t$ ．［＜OF．desthroner， ＜des－priv．＋throne，a throne：see dis－and throne．Cf．dethrone．］To dethrone．
Nothing can possibly dislhrone them but that which
cast the angela from heaven and man out of paradise．

disthronizet（dis－thréniz），v．t．［＜dis－priv．＋ throne $+-i z e$ ．］To dethrone．

## By his death he it recovered：

But Peridure and Vigent him disthronized．${ }_{\text {Spenser，}}$ F＂．Q．，II．x． 44
distich（dis＇tik），a．and $n$ ．［First，in E．，as a noun；sometimes，as L．，distichon；early mod． E．also distick；＜L．distichon，＜Gr．diotixov，a distich，ncut．of diarixos，having two rows or verses，＜$\delta \iota$－，two－，$+\sigma$ rixos，a rew，rank，line， verse：see stich．］I．a．Having two rows： same as distichous．
II．n．In pros．，a group or system of two limes or verses．A familiar example is the elegiac distich in modern and riming poetry is more generally called a couplet．
The first diatance for the most part goeth all by distick， or couples of versea agreeing in one cadence．

Puttenham，Arte of Eng．Poesie，p． 70.
distichiasis（dis－ti－ki＇a－sis），n．［NL．，く Gr．di－ otixos，having twe rows：see distich．］A mal－ formation consisting of a double row of eye－ lashes．
Distichodontinæ（dis＂ti－kō－don－tī＇nē），n．pl．
［NL．，く Distichodus（－odont－）＋－ine．］A sub－ family of Characinides，having an adipose fin， the teeth in both jaws well developed，the der－ sal fin short，rather elongate，and gill－openings of moderate width，the gill－membranes being attached to the isthmus．The species are all African．Also Distichodontina．
Distichodus（dis－tik＇ō－dus），$n$ ．［NL．，くGr．סi－ orios，with two rows（see distieh），+ odoi＇s （o̊ovi－）$=$ E．tooth．］A genus of characinoid fishes，representing a subfamily Disticho－ Also Disti－ chodon．Müller and Trosehel．
Distichopora（dis－ti－ kop＇ō－rä̈），n．［NL．， ＜Gr．סiö̃ixoc，having twe rows（see dis－
 pore．］A genus of
hydrocorallines，rep－
resenting the family
Distichoporida．


Distichoporidæ（dis＂ti－kọ－por＇i－dē），n．pl． ［NL．，＜Dislichopora + －ida．］A family of hy－ drozeans，of the order Hydro－ coralline．
distichous（dis＇ti－kus），a．［＜ Gr．diotexos，having two rows： see distich．］．Disposed in two rows；biserial ；bifarious；di－ chotomous；specifically，in bot．， arranged alternately in two vertical ranks upon opposite sides of the axis，as the leaves of grasses，elms，etc．Also dis－ tich．－Distichous antennæ，in en－ on each side，near the apex，a long pro－ cess which，iz directed forward，lying against the aucceeding joint：a modi－
fication of the blpectinate type．

## distichously

distichously（dis＇ti－kus－li），ade．In a disti－ chous manner；in two rows or ranks：as，dis． tichously branched stems．
distil，distili（dis－til＇），$r_{0}$ ；prot．and pp．distilled， ppr．distilting．$[\langle$ ME．distillen $=$ D．distilleren $=$ G．destilliren $=$ Dan．rlestillere $=$ Sw．destillera， $<\mathrm{OF}$ ．distiller， F ．distiller $=\mathrm{Pr}$ distiller $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． restilar $=$ Pg．distillar $=\mathrm{It}$ ．destillarc，distillare， ＜L．distillare，also and preferably written des－ tillare，drop or trickle down，く de，down，+ stil－ lare，drop，$\left\langle\right.$ stilla，a drop：see still ${ }^{2}$ ，$\tau$ ．，which is an abbr．of distil．Cf．instil．］I．introns．1．To drop；fall in drops．

Soft showers distilf d，and sung grew warni in valn．
Flowers in tears of balm dirtil．
Seace，stitent as dew，will distil neol， $\mathrm{L}_{4}$ of L．M．，v． 1. distil on you from lieaven．
2．To flow in a small stream；tricklo．
The Euphratea distilleth out of the monntains of Ar－
menia． Illgh rocky mountainea，from whence distill innumer－ bie awcet and pleasant aprings，

Capt．John Smith，True Travels，I． 118.
3．To use a still；practise distillation．
II．trans．1．To let fall in drops；dispenso by drops；hence，to shed or impart in small portions or degrees．

The dew which on the tenler grass The evening had diatilled．

Drayton．
The root［of the grotto］is raulted，and distils treain water from every part of it，which feli upon us as fast as the first droppings of a ahower．

Addison，Remarke on Italy（ed．John），I． 446.
The drowsy hours，dispensers of all good，
O＇er the mute city stole with folded wings，
Distilling odours on me as they went
To greet their fairer sisters of the East．
Tennyson，Gardener＇a Danghter．
Some inariculato spirit that atrove to distill its secret into tho ear．T．B．Aldrich，Ponkapog to Peath，p． 231. 2．To subject to the process of distillation；rec－ tify；purify：as，to distil water：－3．To obtain ol extract by the process of distillation：as，to distil brandy from wine；to distil whisky．
To draw any Observations out of them［letiers］were as fone went about to diatit Cream out of Froth．

Hovell，Letters，I．i． 1.
Burke eonld distil political wisdom ont of history，be－ canse he had a profound consciousness of the sonl that Lowett，Among
4．To nse as a basis of distillation；extract the spirit or essence from：as，to distil grain or plants．
Sume deafyllen Clowes of Gylofre and of Spykenard
payne and of othere Splces，that hen well smeilynge．
5．To dissolve or melt．［Rare．］
Swords by the lightning＇a aubtle force diatill＇a，
And the cold aheath with running metal fill＇d．Addison． Distilled blue．Sce blue．
distillable（dis－til＇g－bl），$\quad$［ F OF．distillable， －nble．］Capable of being distilled；fit for dis tillation．

Much of the obtained liquor coming from the diatillable concretes．

Boyle，Works，II． 225
distillate（dis－til＇ñt），$n$ ．［＜I．distillatus，pp．of distillare，distil：seo distil and－ate ${ }^{1}$ ．］In chem．， a fluid distilled and found in the receiver of a distilling apparatus；tho product of distilla－ tion．
Sufficient alr fandmitted to burn tite distillates，and thus to prodice the heat required for the distllation itself．
distiliation（dis－ti－lā＇shon），n．［＜ME．distil－ lation，distillacion，distillacioun＝D．distillatie $=$ G．Dan．Sw．destillation，く OF．distillation，F． distillation $=\operatorname{Pr}$ ．distillacio $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．destilacion $=$ Pg．distilloção＝It．destillazionc，distillazione， ＜L．＂distillatio（n－），destillatio（n－），a dripping down，distilling，catarrh，＜distillare，destillare， pp．distillatus，destillatus，drop down：see dis－ til．］1．The act of distilling，or of falling in drops；a producing or shedding in drops．

Gayn［agalnst］Asis enuy，thynk on my charite，
My bote alle spilt by distillacion．
2．The volatilization and subsequen sation of a liquid by means of an alent conden－ and lefrigerater a operation of obtaining the spirit，essence，the essential oil of a substance by the evaporation and condensation of the liquid in which it has been macerated；rectification；in tho widest sense，tho whole process of extracting the es－ sential principle of a substance．The most common method of conducting the process of ilistiliatlon consists

1683
in placing the ilquid to be distllted in a boiler of copper or other suitahle material，called the atith，liaving a movahle which passes throngh water constantly kept cold．Ileat belng applifed to the still，the liquid in it is volatilized， and rises in vapor into the head of the still，whence，pass by the cold water，and maken its exit in a liguid stated The object of dllstillation is to aeparate a liquilid state． from non－volatile liquids and solid matters，and also，hy rom non－volatile liquids and soljd matters，and also，hy ow），to meparate from each other volatile Ilyulis which have difterent boiling－points．The grocess is used in the arts，in the manufacture of alcolol and spirifuous liquors， for preparing essences and essential offs，and for a great variety of other purposes．

I aludy here the mathematics，
And distillation．B．Jonson，Alchemist，iv． 1
3．The substance extracted by distilling．
I auffered the pangs of threo aeveral deatha；
atopper in，fike a atrong distillation，with atinking clothes that fretted in their own grease．

Shak．，M．W．of W．，1IJ． 5.
4t．That which falls in drops，as in nasal ea－ tarrh．
It［exercisa infudiciously used］hredeth Rheumes，Ca． Tarrhs and distildations．Toushone of Complexions，p． 104. Distlllation by descent．See descent．－Dry or de－ structive distiflation，the destruction of a auhstance by heat In a ciosed vessei and the collection of the volatile destructive distillation of coal－Fractional distillation an operation for aeparating two llquids which have differ ent bolling－points．The mixture is diatilled in an apparstus which admits of constant ohservation of the temperature and the liquida obtained between certain fintervals of tem persture（five or ten degrees）are collected aeparately．The first coliected ；and liy repeating chietly in the＂fractions fraction，this more volatile liguld poay be ohtained in a state of comparative or absolule purity．
distiliatory（dis－til＇a－tō－ri），$n$ ．and n．［＜ME． clistillatorie $=\mathrm{F}$ ．distillatoire $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ，destilatorio $=$ Pg．distillatorio $=$ It．distillatorio，destillatorio， く МІ．＊distillatorium，＜L．distillare，destillare pp．distillatus，destillatıs，distil：see distil．］I． a．Of or pertaining to distillation；used for dis tilling：as，distillatory vessels．

Having in well closed dixtiltatory glasseg canght the II．и．；pl．distillatories（－riz）．An apparatns used in distillation；a still．
Thanne muste 30 do make in the furnels of aischin，a distillatorie of glas al hool of oo pece．
distller（dis－til＇ér），n．One wlıo or that whieh distils；one whose occupation is to extract spirit by distillation．－Distillers＇Company，oue of the llvery companles of London，wheh has 110 hall，but tr
distillery（dis－til＇ér－i），u．；pl．distilleries（－iz）． ［＜F．distillerie，a distillery，＜distiller，distil： seo distil．］1．The act or art of distilling． ［Rare．］－2．The building and works whero distilling is carried on．
The site is now occupled by a distillery，and several distillery－fed（dis－til＇ér－i－fed），a．Fed with grain or swill from distilleries，as cattlo or hogs．
distilment，distillment（dis－til＇ment），$\mu$ ．［ OH＇，distillement，くdistiller：see distil＂and－ment． That which is produced by distillation．［Rare．］ In the porches of mine ears did pour
The leperous distitment．Shak．，Mamlet，i． 5.
distinct（dis－tingkt＇），$\alpha$ ．［＜ME．distinct，$<\mathrm{OF}$ ． distinct，F．distinct $=$ Sp．It．distinto $=$ Pg．dis－ tiveto $=$ G．distinet $=$ Sw．Dan．distinkt，＜L．dis－ tinctus，pp．of distinguere，distinguish：seo dis－ tinguish．］1．Distinguished；notidentical；not tho same；separate；specifically，marked off ； discretely different from another or others，or from one another．

To offend and judge are distinct offices．
Shak．，M．of V．，11． 9.
The intenilon was that the two armieg which marehed out together should afterward be disfinct．

Clarendon，Great Rebellion．
Not more distinet from harmony divine，
The constant creaking of a country slga．
Diwtinct as the hillows，yet one ss the gea．
J． 64.
2．Clearly distinguishable by sense；that may be plainly perceived；well defined；not blurred or indeterminate：as，a distinct view of an ob－ ject；distinct articulation；to make a distinct mark or impression．

And the clear volce，symphonious yet distinct．
Coverer，The Task，fv．162．
Dark－blue the deep sphere overhead，
Distinct wlth vivld gtars inlald． Tennyson，Arabian Nights．

## distinction

It ia not dificult to understand a eharacter which is so Theodore Porker，Washin

## Theodore Porker，Washington．

3．Clearly distinguishable by the mind；unmis－ takablo；indubitable；positive：as，a distinct assertion，promise，or falsehood．
1 Ie ［Churchill］；commits an act，not only of private treachery，lint of diatinct military desertion．

Jacaulay，Ilailanis Connt．Itist．
4．Very plain and intelligible in thought or ex－ pression．The diatinction made by writers on viaion be－ tween imperfection of vision due to want of light（obscu－ to jusychology hy Descartes．With him a distinct ldes ls one which resists dialectic eriticlsin．Later writers，ad hering more ciosely to the optical metaphor，make a clear liea to be one distinguishable from others，and a distinct Idea to be one whose parta can be distingulshed from one another；hence，one which can be shatractiy defined．

## Whife things yet ns，if thon canst

Are in confusion，give us，if thout canst，
Eye－wltnesa of what first or last was done，
Eye－wltness of what first or last was don
Rejation more particular and diatinct．
Milton，S．A．，J．1505．
The most Jandable languagea are alwales most plaine and distinct，and the barbarous most confuse and Indls．
tinct． tinct．Suttenham，Arte of Eng．Poesie，p． 61. A distince Ilea is that whercin the mind percelves a difference from all other．
．ocke，IIuman Ünierstanding，II．xxix． 4. 5．Distinguishing clearly；capable of receiving or charactorized by definite impressions；not confused or obscure：as，distinct vision；dis－ timet perception of right and wrong．
The stralght line extemding directly in front of each eye， upon which alone oljects are distluctly perceived is called 6．Decorated；adormed．［A rare Latinism．］ Divers flowres distinct with rare dellght．

Sperwer，F．Q．，V．I．iH．23．
Nor less on either aide tempestnons fell
Tia arrows，from the fonrfold－vlsaged Four， Distinct altike with multitnde of cyes．whels of eyes．
Jilfon，P．L．
L Distinct antennæ，those antenox which are not contig． froms the abolomen bistinct cauda or tail，s tall separated In tho scorplon，－Distinct scutellum，a senteinum sep－ arated by a auture from the pronotum．－Distinct spots striæ，punctures，etc．，those spots，strix，ete．，which do not tonch one ancther，but are stparated by narrow spaces． ＝Syn．1．Separate，etc．See differene．－ 2 and 3 ．Well distinct + （dis－tingkt＇），$t^{\circ}, t$ ．［く ME．distine． く OH．distincter，destincter，destinter，detinter， distinguish．＜distinct，distinct：see distinct，a．］ To mako distinct ；distinguish．

There ean no wight diatinete It so
fiom．of the Rore，1． 6199.
Clerkes that were confessours conpled hein togedere，
Forte construe thls clause and dixtinke hlt after．
riers I＇lotcman（ $A$ ），ly． 133.
We hane，by adding some word to 1roth in English and Latiu，Disfincted and expounded the sane．
distinctify（dis－tingk＇ti－fi），t．$t$ ．；pret．and pp． distinctified，ppr．distinctifying．［［ distinct + di－fy，make．］To makedistinct．Daries．［Rare．］ separtio（dis－tingk＇shi－ö），n．［I．．．distinction， soparation，comma：see distinction．］In Gre－ gorian music：（a）The panse or break by which melodios are divided into convenjent phrases． In a verse of a psalm there aro nsually three such breaks：as，
Dontine｜dibera anlmam meam｜a iabils infinis｜et a lingua dolosa．
j＇s．cxx． 2 （Ynigate）
（b）Same as differentia， 2.
distinction（dis－tingk＇shon），$n$ ．［＜ME．dis－ tinction，distinctioun，distiincciom，$\angle \mathrm{OF}$ ．distinc－ tion，destinctiun，destintion， $\mathbf{F}$ ．distinction＝Pr． distinctio，distinzion $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．distincion $=\mathrm{Pg}$. dis－ tincção＝It．distinzione＝D．distinctic＝G．dis＊ tinction $=$ Dan．SW．distinktion，$<$ L．distinc－ tio（ $n-)$ ，a distinguishing，difference，separation， setting off，＜distingucre，pp．distinctus，distin－ cuish：see distinct，distinguish．］1．The act of distinguishing，either by giving a distinctive mark or character to the object or objects dis－ tinguished，or by observing the existing marks and differences．
Number is distinction of person he one and moe；and soe is slngnlar and plural．

Standards and gonfalons twixt wan and rear
of herarchles，of orders，and degrees．
Jilem，P．L．，v． 590
The distinction which is sometimes made between cfvil privileges and political power is a dirfinction withont a
difference．
Jacaulay，Disablitiea of Jewa． Men do indeed speak of civil and rellgiona iberty as II．Spencer，Social Statics，p．©37．

## distinction

2. A note or mark of difference; a distinguishing quality or charaeter; a eharaeteristie differenee: followed by between.
1 had from my youth studied the distinctions between religious and civill rights. Mi
Betwixt the night and day; such darkness reign'd around Dryden, Aneid, iii If he does really think that there is no distinction
betueen virtue and vice, why, sir, when he leaves our houses, let us count our spoons, Johnon, in Boswell, an. 1763.
Jin 3. Difference in general ; the state or fact of not being the same.
God . . . having set them [slmple ideas] as marks of one thing from suother
mo line the will live in heaven,
There are distinctions that will live in heaven, Willis.
Whent time is a forgotten circumstance! N. P. Wit
4 . Distinctness.
There is no greater difference betwixt a cinill and brutish vtteraunce then cleare distinction of voices
e, p. 61
3. The power of distinguishing differences; diserimination; diseernment; judgment.

She [Nature] left the eye distinction, to cull out
The one from the other.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill.
Yet take hecd, worthy Maximus; all eare
Ilear not with that distinction mine do.
6. The state of being distinguished; eminenee; superiority; elevation of eharacter or of rank in society; the manifestation of superiority in conduet, appearauee, or otherwise.
All the Houses of Persons of Distiaction are built with Porte-cocheres: that is, wide Gates to drive in a Coach. Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 8 .

When there is fully recognized the truth that moral beauty is higher than intellectual power - when the wish to be admired is in large measure replaced by the wish to
be loved- that strife for distinction which the present be loved-that strife for distinction which the present
phase of civilization shows us will he greatly moderated. phase of civilization shows us will he greatly moderated.
II. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 494. Ile was a charming fellow, clever, urbane, frce-handed. and with that fortunnte yuality in, his appesrance which is known as distinction. H. James, Jr., Confidence, ii. 7. That which confers or marks eminenee or superiority; office, rauk, or favor.
To be a really great historian is perlaps the rarest of 8. The act of distinguishing or treating with honor.
The distinctions lately paid us by our betters awaked that pride which I had lail asleep but not removed.

Goldsmith Vicar, x.
Socinios received him with great marke of dist inction
and kindness. He decorated him with a chain and braceand kindness. He decorated him with a chain and bracelets of goll, and gave him a dagger o

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 300.
Aceldental distinction, discretive distinction, etc. See the adjectives.-Without distinction, indiscriminately.
Msids, women, wives, without distinction, fall. Drydea. $=$ Syn. Distinceness, Distinction. Distinctnews has kept the narrower literal sense of the state or quality of being distinct; distinction has been extendel to more active meanings, as the mark of difference, the quality distin-
guishing, superiority by difference, outward rank, honors rendered to one as superior', etc.

And so, in grateful intercl
Their live
While daily drawing nearer.
Whittier, Among the Hills.
Pomponins preferred the honour of becoming an Athenian, by intellectual naturalisation, to all the distinctions which were to be acquired in the political contests of
Rome.
To William Penn belongs the distinction, destined to brighten as men advance in virtue, of first in human his. tory establishing the Law of Love, as a rule of conduct, in
the intercourse of nations. Sumner, Orations, I. 114. 3. Diversity, etc. See difference.-7. Rank, note, repute, distinctional
distinctional (dis-tingk' shon-al), a. [ $\quad$ distinction + -al.] Serving for distinetion, as of speeies or groups: as, distinctional eharaetors; distinctionat eolors. [Rare.]
distinctive (dis-tingk'tiv), a. [= F. distinctif $=\mathrm{Sp}$. distintivo $=\mathbf{P g}$. distinctivo $=\mathrm{It}$. dis tintivo, < L. as if *distinctivus, < distinctus, pp. of distinguere, distinguish: see distinct.] 1 , Marking distinetion, difference, or peculiarity; distinguishing from something diverse; characteristie: as, distinctive names or titles; the distinctive characteristics of a species.
All the distinctive doctrines of the Purltan theology Macanla
Nearly all cities have their own distinctice colour.
That of Venice is a pearly white, . . and that of Flor ence is a sober brown.

I doubt greatly whether Washington or any other of th leaders of yonr War of Independence ever used the wor English as the distinctive name the nome that was they acted. So far" as I have scen, the name that was then used in that sense was "British.

Amer. Lects., p. 56.
2. Having the power to distinguish and diseern; discerning. [Rare.]
Credulous and vulgar anditors readily believe it, and the more judicious and distinctive heads do not reject it.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.
distinctively (dis-tingk'tiv-li), $a d v$. In a distinctive manner; with distinetion from or opposition (expressed or implied) to something else; peeuliarly; charaeteristieally: as, he was by this fact separated distinctively from all the others; this work is distinctivcly literary. =Syn. Distinctively, Distinctly. The former emphasizes nerely the fact of separation or distinction from other things by some peculiarity or specific difference; the latter emphasizes more especially the definiteness and clearness with which this separation or distinction exists or is perclearly and ohviously, literary, as distinguished [rom other kinds of writing.
And if Grecce was diatinctively the cultured nation of antiquity, Germany may claim that distinction in modern Europe.
7. N. Oxenham, Short Studles, p. 253.

To what end also doth le distinetly assign a peculiar dispensation of operations to the father, ol ministeries to the
son, of gifts to the Holy Ghost? Barrow, Works, II. xxiv.
distinctiveness (dis-tingk'tiv-nes), n. The state or quality of being distinetive; distinctive character; individuality.

But the effort to add any other gualitiea to this refreshing one instantly takes away the distinctiveness, and therefore the exact character to be enjoyed in its appeal to a distinctly (dis-tingkt'li), adv. 1. In a distinet inamner; with distinetness: not confuscdly, unelearly, or obseurely; so as not to be confounded with anything elso; without the blending of one part or thing with another: as, a proposition distinctly understood; a figure distinetly defined.
Pronounce thy specche distinctly, see thonl mark well
thy worde.
1 in seats distinetly known
When all were placi in seats arstreth know
Tpon his ivory scepter first he leant.
epon his ivoryscepter frst he leant.
Hence-2. Without doubt; obvionsly; evidently; ineontrovertibly.
To despair of what a conscientions collection and study of facts may lead to, and to declare any problem insoluble, becanse difficult and far off, is distinctly to be on the wrong side in science. E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 22 Your conduct has heen distinctly and altogether unpar-
donable. $\quad$ L. W. M. Lockhart, Mine is Thine, xxxix. He has . . . distinctly weakened his position ly ctaiming ss Cyprian the Catalorue of Ships.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 470.

## 3†. Separately; in different plaees.

Sometime I'd divide
And hurn in many places; oll the topmast,
Then meet and join. =Syn. 1. Distinctly, Clearly, explicitly, definitely, pre. cisely, ummistakably. The first two are aometimes distin gll other objects; I see it distinctly-that is, with its fea tures separate to the eye. This, however, is a rather un common refinement of meaning. See distinctively.
distinctness (dis-tingkt'nes), $n$. The quality or state of being distinct, in any sense of that word.
Whenever we try to recall a scene we saw but for a mobeing blurred and vague, instead of the whole being re vived in equal distinctuess or indistinctness.
J. Ward, Encyc.. Brit., XX. 61.

Extensive distinctness. See extensive, $=$ Syn. Distinct
ness, Distinction (see distinction), plainness, perspicuity, explicitness, lucidity.
distinctorł (dis-tingk'tor), n. [< LL. distinetor, < L. distinguere, distinguish: see distinct, distinguish.] One who distinguishes or makes distinetions.
But certes, in my fantasie such curious distinctors may be verie aptlie resembled to the foolish butcher, that of fered to have sold his mutton for fifteen grots, and ye would hot take a crowne.
tamhurst, in Holinsbed's Chron. (Ireland), i
distincture (dis-tingk'tür), $n$. [ $<$ distinct + distinguet, v. t. [ME. distinguen, destingen. OF. distinguer, destinguer, F. distinguer $=$ Pr. distinguir, destinguir $=$ Sp. Pg. distinguir $=\mathrm{It}$. distingucre $=\mathrm{D}$. distingeron $=\mathrm{Dan}$. distinguere $=$ SW. distingvera, < L. distinguere: see distinguish.] To distinguish. Chaucer.
distinguish (dis-ting'gwish), $\varepsilon_{\text {. [With added }}$ suffix, after other verbs in-ish; <ME. distingreen, destingen (see distingue), < $\mathrm{OF}_{\text {. distingrer, }<~}^{\text {din }}$ L. distinguere, separate, divide, distinguish, set
distinguishable
off, adorn, lit. mark off, < di- for dis-, apart, + *stinguere $=$ Gr. $\sigma$ ri $\zeta \varepsilon \iota \nu$, priek, $=$ E. sting : see sting, stigma, style ${ }^{1}$. Cf. extinguish.] I. trans. 1. To mark or note in a way to indieate differenee; mark as distinet or different; eharacterize; indieate the difference of.
It was a purple band, or of blew colour, distinguished Puuchas Pil rrima
Our House is distinguish'd hy a languishing Eye, as the House of Austria is by a thick Lip.

Digreve, Double-Dealer, iv. 3 .
2. To reeognize as different or distinet from what is eontiguous or similar ; pereeive or diseover the differenees or eharaeteristie marks or gialities of ; reeognize by some distinctive mark; know or aseertain differenee in through the senses or the understanding; pereeive or make out.

Let her take any shape,
And let me sce it ouce, I can distinguish it.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 3
Sometimes you fancy you fust distinguish him [the lark], a mere vague spot against the bline, an intenser throb in the universal pulsation of light.
H. James, Ji., Trans. Sketches, p. 150.

Henee - 3. To establish, state, or explain a difference or the differences between two or more things; separate by elassification or definition; discriminate; set off or apart.
The seasons of the year at Tonquin, and all the corul tries between the 'Tropicks, are distinguished into Wet and Dry, as properly as othcrs are into Winter and Summer.
The mind finds no great difficulty to distinguish the everal originals of things into two sorts
ocke, Human Understanding, II. xxvi. 2. Death must be distinguixhed from dying, with which it is often confounded. Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vi. In ancient Rome the semi-slave class distimuished as clients originated by this voluntary acceptance of serviude with safety. TI. spencer, Prin. of Sociol., 8459 4. To diseern eritieally; judge.

No more can you distinguish of a man
Than of his ontward show.
Shak., Rich. III., fiii. 1 As men are most capable of distinguishing merit in women, so the ladjes often form the truest judgments of
Goldsmith, Vicar, viii. 5. To separate from others by some mark of honor or preference; treat with distinction or honor; make eminent or superior; give distinction to.

Next to Dceds which our own IIonour raise
1 s , to distinguish them who merit Praise.
congreve, To Sir Godfrey Kneller.
To distinguish themseives by means never tried before. onnson, Rambler, No. 164. The beauly, indced, which distinguished the favourite adies of Charles was not necessary to James.
(aylay, Hist. Eng.
II. intrans. 1. To make a distinetion; find or show a differenee: followed by betxeen.
The reader must learn by all means to distinguish beween proverbs and those polite speeches which Swift. In contemporaries, it is not so easy to distinguish bewixt notoriety and fame. Emerson, Books. We are apt to speak of soul and body, as if we could distinguish between then, and knew much about them; but for the most part we use words without meaning. 2t. To beeome distinet or distinguishable; become differentiated.
The little embryo, in the natural sheet and lap of its mother, first distinguishes into a little knot, and that in time will be the heart, and then into a bigger bundle, and they, if cherishcd by nature, will become eyes.

Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar.
distingulshable (dis-ting'gwish-a-bl), a. [< distinquish + -ablc.] 1. Capable of being distinguished, separated, or diseriminated from something else.
When Bruce and Baliol, with ten other competitors, conduct a IItigation before Edward 1. of England respecting the right to the Scottlsh Crown, the arguments are not distinguishable in principle from arcuments on the inheritance of an ordinary fiet.
(ane, Early Law and Custom, p. 125.
2. Capable of being pereeived, reeognized, or made out; pereeptible; discernible: as, a seareely distinguishable speek in the sky.

Where holy ground begins, unhallowed ends,
Is narked by no distinguishable line;
Hordsworth, sonnets, 11. 7.
3. Capable of being distinguished or classified aecording to distinetivo marks, charaeteristies, or qualities; divisible: as, sounds are distinguishable into high and low.-4. Worthy of note or special regard.

distinguishably（dis－ting＇gwish－a－bli），adv． So as to be distinguished．
We have both splees of Carissa In this province；hut hiey melt，scarce distinguishably，lito each other．

Sir 1\％．Jones，Select moisn Plants．
distinguished（dis－ting＇gwisht），p．a．1．Sep－ arated by some mark of distinetion：as，distin－ guished rank；distinguished abilities．－2．Pos－ sessing distinetion；separated from the gen－ erality by superior abilities，achiovements， character，or reputation；better known than others in the same class or profossion；well known；eminent ：as，a distinyuished statesman， author，or soldier．
A distinguished Protestant writer indeed cemplalned not long age that＂Irotestantism has nos saints．

I．S．Oxenharu，Short studies，p． 37
$=$ Syn．Celebrated，Eminent，etc．（see famour）；marked， distinguishedly（dis－ting＇gwisht－li），adv．In a distingnished manner；eminently．Sleift．
distinguisher（dis－ting gwish－er），$u$ ．One who or that which distinguishes，or separates one thing from another by indieating or observing differences．
It writers be fnst to the memory of Charles 11．，they camot deny him to have been nu exact knower of man kind，and a perfect distinguisher of their tatents．

Klug Arthur Ded
distinguishing（dis－ting＇gwish－ing），p．a．Con－ stituting a difference or distinction；charac－ teristie；peeuliar．
Innocence of life，and great allifity，wero tho distin uishing parts of his character．Steele，Spectator，No．IW
Muton＇s ehlet Talent，and indeed his distinguidhing Ex ellence，lies in the subllmity of his Thoughts．
r，No． 270.
Distingulshing pennant，$a$ flag used in slgnaling in a squadren of vessels to indicate the speclal ship to which tgnals are made
distinguishingly（dis－ting＇gwish－ing－li），adv． With distinction；with some mark of prefer－ ence；markedly．
Some call me a Tory，becsuse the heads of that party
distinguishment $\dagger$（dis－ting＇gwish－ment），n．［＜ distinguish＋－ment．］Distinction；observa tion of difforenee．

Betwlxt the prince and beggar！Shak．，W．T．，II． 1. distitlet（dis－ti＇tl），v．$t$ ．［＜dis－priv，＋titlc．］ To dep．
［Rare．］

That were the next way to dis－ctitle nyself of heneur．
 two－mouthed，$\langle\delta \iota$－，two－，+ бтó $\mu$, mouth．］ 1. The typical and leading genus of tho family Dis－ tomide；a genus of trematoid or suetorial para－ sitic worms，or flukes，of which D．hepaticum， the liver－fiuke，is the best－known．D．hepaticun is eftenest found in the liver of sheep，in which it canses the disease called rot，int it also occurs in man and varlous other auinials．In form it is ovate，flattened，and presents （we suckers（whence the name），of which the anterior is perforated by the oral sperture，and the posterlor median ne is approximated toit；there 1 s a complicated branch without an snus，it has been shown is branched and embryo passes tuto Limnneus trunculatus，and there glves rise to a sporocyst whlch develops redife，whlch produce other redix，or cercarix，which are tadpole－like iarym； these after swImuning for a time beceme encysted，as，for example，on blades of grass，and in this state are eaten ty sheel．Numerous species of the genus are described． D．hamatobium，from the velns of man，Is now referred
2．［l．c．］An animal belonging to this genus．
The developmental stages of Distoma militare may be summed utp as：（1）Clisited astra，（2）Redia，（3）Cerearla， （4）Cercaria，talless and encysted，or Incomplele Distoma 3．Same as Distomus，1．Savigny， 1816. Distomea（dis－tō＇mề－ịi），u．pl．［NL．，く Gr． diatopos，two－mouthed：see Distoma．］A super－ family group of trematoid worms or flukes． They have at most two suckers and no hooks．They de－ velop by a cooplicated alternatlen of generations，the while the sexually mature ludividuals live mostly in the alinuentary canal of vertebrates or th appendages．The greup Ineludes the fanulles Distomide and Mfonastonaide．
Dimorphlc forms are found in certsin species of the genera Ifenostomum and Distomum；．．o．one indildua Such bistomea sre merphologically hermaphliodite，but practically of separate sexes．

Claus，Zoölogy（trans．），I． 321 ．

1695
distracter
Distomeæ（dis－tỏ＇mẹ̃－ē），n．p1．［NL．，〈 Gr．diaтo poc，two－mouthed：see Distoma．Sameas Disto mea，regarded as one of two orders of Trematorla compristug those flukes whieh have two suck ers or only one：distinguished from Polystomere． Distomidæ（dis－tom＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，く Dis toma + －idc．$]$ A family of digenoous trema－ toid worms or flukes，having two suckers with out hooks，as tho liver－flukes．The suckers are ap proximated at one end of the body；reprofiuction is by an alternation of generations，The principal genera aro Dis toma aml Bitharzia．See cut under cercaria．
Distomum（dis＇tọ－mum），n．Same as Distoma． Distomus（dis＇tō－mus），$n$ ．［NL．：sce Distoma．］ 1．A genus of ascidians，of tho family Botryllide with six－rayed anal and branchial orifices．Also
Distoma．－2．A genus of Coleoptera．Stepliens， 1827
distonet， 1 ．Same as distune．Rom．of the Rose． distort（dis－tôrt＇），v．t．［＜L．distortus，pp．of distorquere（ $>\mathrm{It}$ ．distorcere，storcere，twist，un－ twist，$=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．destorcer $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．destorcer，untwist， $=\mathrm{OF}$ ．destordre，desteurtre，detordre，detortre， l ．distor（lre，distort），twist different ways，dis－ tort，＜dis－，apart，＋torquere，twist：see tort torsion，and ef．contort，detort，extort，ete．］ 1 ． To trist or wrest out of shape；alter tho shape of ；change from the proper to an improper or unnatural shape；represent by an image hav ing a shape somewhat different from nature．

At last this odious off spring whom then seest，
Thine ewn begotten，lireaking violent way，
Thine ewn begetten，hreaking violent way，
Tore through my entrails，that，with fear and pain
Disforted，all my nether shape thus grew
Transforn＇d．
hoklng along s hot poker or the boller of a Looking alang a hot poker or the boller of a steambost， we see oljects beyond distorted：
each point ln tis true direction．

P．G．Tait，Encyc．Brit．，XIV． 883. The low light flung a gueer，ditototal shadow of him on Hence－2．To turn away or pervert ；cause to give or to receive crroneous views or impres－ sions；mislead；bias．
Wrath and mallee，envy and revenge do darken and dik．
It vlews the truth with a dixtortofl eye，
And either warps or lays it useless hy．
And either warps or lays it useless hy． We sll admalt that passion distorts judqment．

Svencer Soclal Statics，10．196，
3．To wrest from the true meaning；pervert the truth regarding；misrepresent．

Grievances．．．distorted，magnified，
rrel into calumuy．
Browning，Ring sod Book，I．72．
Distorted crystal．See crystal．$=$ Syn． 1 and 2．To erm－
tort，deform，benil．－3．To misapply，misuse．
the verb．］Twisted ont of shape；distort see
Her face was ugly and her month distort．
Spenser，F．Q．，V．xit． 36.
distortediy（dis－tôr＇ted－li），ade．In a distorted manner；crookedly．
Men ．．．born with silver spoons in thelr months，snd prone to regard human affairs as reflected in these－－ distorter（dis－tôr＇tèr），n．One who or that which distorts．
distortion（dis－tôr＇sbon），n．［＝OF．destorcion， F．distorsion $=\mathrm{It}$. distorsione，storsiome，$\langle\mathrm{L}$. ．dis－ tortio（n－），＜distorquere，distort：see distort，थ．］ 1．Tho act of distorting．（a）A forcible alteration of the shape of a bouly by twlsting or wresting：the change of or monatural one；the representatlon of a visible object hy an image of an altered shape．

Soverelgn and most effectual to secura
A form net new gymnastic as of yore
From riekets and distertion．Coupler，The Task，ii．
（b）In math．，any change of shape not invelving a breach of contlmilty．But a nere alteratlon of size lo the same （c）A twisting or writhing notlon：as，the factal distor． ions of a sufterer．
2．The state of being trristed out of shape；a deviation from the natural or regular shape or position ；an unnatural direction of parts，from whatever cause．
More ordinary imperfections and distorlions of the body In figure．Sir II．Fotton，Rellquiæ，p． 79.

In some，Distortions quite the Face dlsgulse．
Congreve，tr．of Ovid＇s Art of Love
3．A perversion of the true meaning or intent．
These absurditles are all framed ．．．by a chlldish dis－ tortion of my werds．

$$
\text { Bp. IVren, Honarchy Asserted (1659), p. } 147 .
$$

istortive（dis－tôr＇tiv），a．［＜distort＋－ive．］ 1．Tending to distort；eausing distortions． Quarterly Rev．－2．Having distortions；dis－ torted．
distortor（dis－tôr＇tor），n．；pl．distortores（dis－ tôr－tō＇rèz）．［NL．，く ML．distortor，distorter，く L．distorquere，pp．distortus，distort：see dis－ tort．］1．In anat．，that which distorts．－Dis－ tortor oris，ln anat．，a muscle of the month，so called from its distorting the meuth，as in rage，grianing，etc．； the zygomaticus major．
istourblet，$\imath$ ．t．See distroulle．
distract（dis－trakt＇），$\imath ., \ell_{0}$［ MF．distracten，＜ 11 L. distraetare，freq．of L ．distralere， pp ．dis－ tractus（＞OF．destraier，destraer，destraher，F． distraire $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．distraire $=\mathrm{Sp}$. distraer $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ． distraliir $=$ It．distracre，distraggere，distrarve， straere，strarre $=$ Dau．distraliere $=$ Sw．dis－ trahera），draw asunder，pull in different diree－ tions，divide，perplex，＜dis－，asunder，＋trallere， draw：see trace，tract．Distraught is an old form of the adj．distract，q．v．，and is not a part of the E．，verb．］1t．To draw apart；pull in difforent directions and separate；divido． Shak．［Raro．］－2．To turn or draw away from any object；divert from any point toward an－ other point，or toward various other objects： as，to distraet a person＇s attention from his oe－ eupation．
If he eannot wholly avold the eye of the observer，he hopes to distract it by a nultipllecty of tbe olject．
3．To canse distraction in ：draw in different directions or towarl differeut objects ；confuse by diverse or opposing considerations；per－ plex；bowilder：as，to distruct the mind with eares．
They are dixerncted sa much In oplnion as in will．
Bacon，l＇olitical Fables，I．，Expl． A prineiple that is but lalt recelved does hut divtract， A thousand external detalis mast be left ont as irrele－ vant，and only serving to distract and mislead the ob－
server．
Multitudes were distracted hy doults，whifh they sought In valn th repress，and which they firmly believed to be
4．To disorder tho reason of ；derange ；render frantio or marl．

A poor mad soul，．．．poverty lath distracted her． let me not see thee more ：something is done If I behold thee．Bent．and F＇l．，Philaster，III．I． Time may restore their wits，whom valn ambition Hath many years distrocted．
distract（ dis－trakt＇），a．［＜ME．distract（after the 1．），also distrauht，mod．distraught（after E． forms like taught，ete．），also destrat，destret， after OF．destrait，F．distrat，〈 L．distraetus， distracted，perplexed，pp．of distrahere，draw asunder，perplex，ete．：seo distract，v．］Dis－ tracted；frantic；deranged：same as distraught．
Thou shalt ben so destrat hy aspre thinges．
Chancer，Bothlus，iil．prose 8.
With this sle fell distract，
And，her attendants alsente，swallow＇d fire．
When any fall from wirtue，
ave all lnterest in＇t．
bran．anet $F^{\prime}$ ．．，Philaster，III． 1
distracted（dis－trak＇ted），p．a．［Pp．of distraet， $r$ ．；equiv．to distract，a．］1．Perplexed；har－ assed or bewildered by opposingeonsiderations．

Ay，thou por chost while member thee？
Ay，thou por ghost，whlle memory holds a seat
In thls distractel globe．
The wheked，who，surprized，
Lose their detence，distracted and amazed．
A fraternlty acting together with a harmony unprece－ dented arnongst their distracted comotrymen of that age．
2．Disordered in intellect；deranged；mad； frantic．
What both you and all the rest of yon say about that matter is but the frult of disfracted bralns． Buyan，Pilgrim＇s Progress，p． 204.
＝syn．1．Austracted，Diorred，etc．See absent，
stactediy（dis－trak＇ted－li），adv．In a dis－ tracted manner；as a distracted person．

O＇er hedge and diteh distractedly they take，
And happlest he that greatest haste could make．
Drayton, Battle of Agincourt
distractedness（dis－trak＇ted－nes），n．1．The state of being distracted，harassed，or per－ plexed in mind；a perplexed condition or state． Such experiments as the unfumishedness of the place Boyle，Works，I． 42
2．A disordered or deranged condition of the mind ；madness．
distracter（dis－trak＇ter），$n$ ．One who or that which distraets．

## distractful

distractfult (dis-trakt'fül), a. [<distract + -fut irreg. suffixed to verb or adj.] Distracting.

But thanke thy sisters, they apparell'd thee In that distractill ahape.
cheool, Love's Mistress, sig. F, 9 distractible (dis-trak'ti-bl), a. [< distract + -ible.] Capable of being distracted or drawn away.
distractile (dis-trak'til), a. [< distract + -ile. $]$ In bot., widely separated: applied by Richard to antbers in which the cells are separated by a very long and narrow connective, as in the renus Saleia
distraction (dis-trak'shon), n. [< ME. distrac tioun (but used appar. in sense of detraction), OF. distraction, F.distraction $=\mathrm{Sp}$. distraccion $=\mathrm{Pg}$. distracção $=\mathrm{It}$. distrazione $=\mathrm{D}$. distrac tie $=$ Dan. Sw. distraktion, < L. distractio $(n$-), a pulling asumder, parting, dissension, < distra here, pp. distractus, pull asunder: see distract.] 1 t. The act of drawing or the state of being drawn apart; separation.
Thou who wert uncapable of distraction from him, with whom thou wert one, would st yet so much act man as to retyre, for the opportwity of prayer.

Bp. IJall, The Walk upon the Waters
2. A drawing away of the mind from one point or course to another or others; diversion of thought or feeling into a different channel or oward different objects.
That ye may sttend upon the Lord without distraction. 1 Cor. vili. 35.
She listened to all that was aaid, and had never the leas distraction or ahsence of thought. Swift, Death of Stella.
Ditroction is the removal of our attention from a matter with which we are engaged, and our bestowal of it on
another which crosses us.
Sir IF. Il amilton. 3. A drawing of the mind in different direc tions; mental confusion arising from diverse or opposing considerations; perplexity; be wilderment: as, the distraction caused by a multitude of questions or of carcs.
Comes in one mistress Page; gives intelligence of Fort's pproach; and in her invention and Ford's wife's distruc tion, they' conveyed me into a lmek-bssket. Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5.
4. Confusion of affairs; tumult; disorder: as, political distractions.

Never was known a night of such distraction.
5. Violent mental excitement, or extreme ag ony of mind, simulating madness in its tendencies or outward exhibition; despairing pertur bation: as, this toothache drives me to distrac tion.

How have mine eyes out of their spheres been nitted, In the distraction of this madding fever!

This quiet axil is as a noiseless wing
Te wsft me from distraction.
Byron, Childe IIarold, iii. 85
The distraction of the ehildren, who saw both their parenta explring together, would linve melted the hardest 6. A state of disordered reason; frenzy; in sanity; madness.

What new crotchet next?
There is so much sense in this wild distraction
That I sm almost out of my wits too.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2
Forc'd to the field he came, but in the rear
And feign'd distraction to concesl his fear
Dryden, Ajax and Ulysses, 1. к2
To live upon the hopes of unseen things is madness and Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I., Pref to xi 7. A cause of diversion or of bewilderment, as of the attention or the mind; zomething that distracts, in any sense: as, the distractions of gayety or of business; labor is often a distraction from gloomy thoughts.
The invitation offered an agreesble distraction to Mag. George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 4 He [Shakspere] allows ua here and there the repose of a commonplace character, the consoling distraction of a 8. In Gr.gram., the dialectic or poetical nse of wo similar vowels identical in promunciation, or differing only in quantity, for a single long vowel in the ordinary Greek form: as, $\phi$ ows for
 $\kappa \lambda \eta \delta \dot{\omega} v$, etc. Such forms are really examples of assim lation, as an intermediate atage between an earlier open

9. In French-Canadian lav, the divesting of the right to costs from the client or other person presumptively or ordinarily entitled, and the declaration of it to belong to the attorney, guardian, or other person equitably entitled.

10t. A confusing division or course; a mis[Only in the passage cited.]

While he was yet in Rome
IIs power [army] went out in auch distraction
piea
$=$ Syn. 6. Derangement, aberration of mind, delirium .

+ distractioust (dis-trak'shus), a. [< distraction + -ous.] Distractive.
Without such a nature, it wouid render his providence, to human apprehension, laborious and distractious.
rdworth, Intelleetual system, Pref.
distractive (dis-trak'tiv), a. [< distract + -ive. $]$ Causing perplexity: as, distractive cares. Dryden.
distractively (dis-trak'tiv-li), $a d v$. In a distracting or perplexing manner. Carlyle. distrain (dis-trān'), v. [< ME. distreynen, destreynen, destraynen, < OF. destraindre, destreindre, distrainare, compel, constrain, restrain, $=$ Pr. destrenger, destrenher $=$ It. distringere, distrignere, < L. distringere, pp. districtus, pull asunder, stretch out, engage, hinder, molest, ML. also compel, coerce, as by exacting a pledge by a fine or by implisonment, < disapart, + stringere, draw tight, strain: see strain ${ }^{2}$, strict, stringent, ete., and ef. constrain restrain. See also district, distringas, distress. I. trans. 1t. To pull or tear asunder; rend apart.

That same net so cunningly was wound,
That neither guile nor force might it distraine.
$2 \dagger$. To press with force; bear with force upon; constrain; compel.

The gentyl faucon tiat with his feet distraynith
The kyngis hand.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, 1. 337
Distreyme here herte a faste to retorne,
As thou dost myn to Iongen here to ae.
3 . To restrain; bind; confine.
Distrained with chaynes. Chaucer, Boëthiua, i1. prose 6. 4 $\dagger$. Todistress; torment; afflict.

Palamon, that love deatregmeth se,
Tlat wood out of his wit he goth for wo.
Chaucer, Knight'a Tale, J. 597
Moeh he were distrained in thought,
nd . . . for the dede sighed full ofte there.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 38
$5 \dagger$. To gain or take possession of; seize; secure. The proverbe saith, he that to mucheenbraceth distrain-
llere'a Beaufort, thst regards nor God nor king,
Hath here distrain'd the Tower to his use.
6. In lav: (a) To take and withhold (another chattel), in order to apply it in satisfaction of the distrainor's demand against him, or to hold it until he renders satisfaction. The right to distrain nature of a repriaal, by which a person might remedy in th sonal property of another into his possession, and held it as a pledge or aecurity until satiafaction was made, as by the payment of a debt, the discharge of aome dity, or as reparation for an injury done, with the right in certain case to sell it to obtain astisfaction - as in the instance of the impounding of cattle, damage feasant, or the taking till upon the premises, for the chattels of s tenant whil If unen the
If anie memher, of his freward disposition or otherwise refuse to pay quarterage, penalties, arrearages, or other ahall have power master snd wardens, with their ofncers ahon have power at lawful times to enter auch member' Quoted in Enolish Gitds (E. E
They thought it lowful, and They thought it lawini, and nuade it \& uae to distrayne ne anothers goodes fer amall detts.
The plaintiff in the action was the owner of the rained cattle, and the defendant was the distrainor di Ifaine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p
(b) To seize and hold in satisfaction of a demand or elaim, or in order to compel the per formance of an obligation; seize under judicial process or authority: said of any movable property, or of goods and chattels. See distringas and distress.
II. intrans. To make seizure of goods in satisfaction of a claim, or in order to compel the performance of an obligation.
The earl answered, I will not lend money to my superi our, upon whom I cannot distrain for the debt. Camden, Remains.
For neglecting to do suit to the lerd's court, or othe certaln personal service, the lord may distrain of common isht.
ackstone, Com., III. i
Unless the complainant who aought to distrain went threugh all the scts and words required by the law with a variety of penalties.
distrainable (dis-trā'nǫ-bl), a. [< OF. destralanable, destrcignablc, < destraindre, distrain: see distrain and -able.] Liable to be distrained, or scized in satisfaction of a claim, or in order to compel the performance of some obligation.

Instead therefore of mentioning those things which are distrainable, it will he easier to recount those which sre not 80 , with the reason of their particular exemption. Blackstone, Com., III. I.
distrainer, distrainor (dis-trä'ner, -nor), $n$. [<OF. (AF.) destreinor, < destreindre, distrain: see distrain.] One who distrains or seizes goods for debt or scrvice; one who makes or causes seizure by way of distress.
The distrainer has no other power than to retain them [chattela which have been seized] till astisfaction is made. Btackstone, Com., III. i.
The Sheriff first of all demanded a view of the impounded cattie; if thia were refuged, he treated the distrainor as having committed a violent breach of the Kings peace.
If aine, Farly Hist. of Intitutions, p. 264.
distrainment (dis-trān'ment), n. The act of distraining, or the state of being distrained. distrainor, $n$. See distrainer.
distraint (dis-trānt'), n. [< OF. destıainte, destraincte, distraincte, restraint, < distraint, pp. of destraindre, distrain: see distrain.] In law, the act of distraining; a distress.
The diatraint of cattle for damage still retsins a variety of archaic features. It is not a complete remedy. The him for the finjury, or till they are returned by him on an engagement to contest the right to distrain in an setion of Replevin. Maime, Early II ist. of Institutions, p. 262. distrait (dis-trā'), a. [F., = E. distract, distraught, < L. distractus: see distract, a.] 1. Abstracted; absent-minded; inattentive.
And then she got Grace supper, and tried to make her talk; but ahe was distrait, reaerved

Kingsley, Two Yeara Ago, xxvi.
2. In French law, awarded to another. See distraction, 9.
distratt, $a$. See distract. Chaucer.
distraught (dis-trât' $), p, a$. [< ME. distranht, another form of distract, destrat, distracted, etc.: see distract, a.] 1 t. Drawn apart; separated.

She sent an arrow forth with mighty dirsught
And, in his naje arriving, through it thrild
His greedy throte, therewith in two distraught,
2. Distracted; bewildered; perplexed; being in or manifesting a state of distraction.

Distrauhte in thouhte, refourme hem to resnun.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 206.
To doubt het wixt our senses and our aonla
Which are the most distraught and fnll of pain.
frs, Browning.
His aspect was so dazed and distraught as to auggeat the suspieion that the sherry bad heen exceptionally po-
tent.
distraughtedt, $a$. [< distraught $\left.+-e d^{2}.\right]$ Distraught.

My weake distraughted mynd.
listreamt (dis-trēm') ic [К I stream.] To flow ont or over.

Yet o'er that virtuous blush distreams a tear. $\qquad$
distress (dis-tres'), v. t. [< ME. distressen, distresen, < OF. destresser, destrecier, destrechier, destroisser, restrain, constrain, put in straits, affict, distress, $\left\langle\mathrm{MI}_{1}\right.$ as if * districtiare, an assumed freq. form of L. distringere, pp. districtus, pull asunder, stretch out, ML. compel, coerce, distrain: see distrain and district. Hence (in part), by apheresis, stress, v., q. v.] 1. To constrain or compel by pain, suffering, or force of circumstances.

Though the distrust of futurity is a strange error, yet it is sn error into which bad men may uaturally be dist;essed. For it is impossible to bid defiance to final ruin without some refage in imagination, some presumption of escape.
Young, Night Thoughta, vii., Pref.
Men whe can neither be distressed or won into a aacrifice of duty.

Iamilton.
Muley Abul liassan now sbandencd sll hope of carrying the place by assault, and sttempted to distress it into terms by turning the channel of the river which runs hy
ita walls. 2. To afflict with pain, physical or mental; oppress or crush with sufferjng, misfortune, or calamity; make miserable.
Whan the kynge Belynans com to the batalle as was grete nede to the kynge Brangore, and to the kynge Carafight. Mertin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 249.

We are tronbied on every side, yet not distressed.
What in their tempers teased us or distress'd
Is, with our anger and the dead, at rest.
Crabbe, Works, 11. 26.
distress distress (dis-tres'), n. [< ME. distresse, des tresse, < OF. destresse, destrece, destresce, destreche, destraiche, $\mathbf{F}$. détresse $=$ Pr. destressa, destreele, constraint, distress; from the verb. Hence, by apheresis, stress, n., q. v.] 1 $\dagger$. Constraint; restraint; forcible control; opprossion. This Eolus, with Jarde grace, Held the

Chaucer, House of Fame, 1. 1587.
2t. Compulsion; requircment.
The sayde John Brendon. . to make amends to the ayde Matthu after the distresse or tha Master and
3. Pain or suffering of body or mind; great pain, anxiety, or gricf.
Of bare distress hath taien from me the aho
Of mooth civility. Shak., Aa you Lika it, it. 7
With sorrew and heart'a distress
Wearded I lell aslecp. Milton, P. L., xil. 613.
4. In general, a state of suffering or trouble; calamity; adversity; afliction; misery arising from want or misfortune.

Upon the earth distress of natiens. Luke xxi. 25. There was not enongh local distress for charty to find

Fram these thy werda, I deem from sems distresa
By deeds of mine thy dear lifa I might save.
tutw Morris, Earthy Paradiae, 1, s30. 5. In lav: (a) The act of distraining. See distrain, 6.
Ha would first demaund hia dett, and yi ha were net payed, he wenld atraight goe and take a distiess of his goodes and chattela, whera ha could find them, to the

All whe ahould eet up auch games aheuld forfelt twe hundred pounds, to be levied by distress en the offender' (b) The common-law remedy by distraining. The practice of Diatress - of taking nams, a word pre-
served in the onca fameus law-term withernam-is atteated by recorda conaidersbly older than the Conqueat.

Maine, Early list, of Institutions, p. 262
(c) The thing taken by distraining; that which is seized to procure satisfaction.

As theae distrebses cannot he seld, the owner, upon mak ing satiafaction, may have hia chattets again.

Blackstone, Com., III. 1
(d) In old Scots lav, a pledgo taken by the sheriff from those who came to fairs or markets for their good behavior, which at their close was delivered back if no harm had been done. Abuse of distress. See abuse.-Distreas sale, a sale of tha thing distrained, in order to aatifiy the claim. Distress warrant, a judicial process authorizing an of ficer to diatrain. - Double distress, in Scots faw, a process used by twe or more craditors to attach the funds of their dabtor iu the hands of a third person.- Flag of distress. See flag 2. - Infinite diatress, in law, a distreas not 1 im ted in quantity, and which might be repeated from tim distress (naul.), signal that help la needed. Syn 3 distress (naut.), signal that help la needed. $=$ Syn. 3. perplexity.
distressed (dis-trest' or dis-tres'ed), p. a. Suffering distress; exciting pity; miserable: as, a poor distressed object of charity. Also distrest.
The poer distreas'd Lear is i' the town. ${ }_{\text {Shak., Lear, iv. S }}$
Ife axhausted all his fortune in reliaving the wants of
Goldsmith, Easays, Asem
the distressed.
distressedness (dis-trest'nes), n. The state of being distressed or greatly pained. Bailey, 1731.
distressful (dis-tres'ful), $a$. [<distress $+-f u l$. 1. Inflicting or bringing distress; distressing; calamitous: as, a distressful event.

Aad often did beguile her of her tears,
When I did spaak of acme distressful atrok
That iny youth suffer'd. Shak., Othello, I. 3.
The scparation of friends and famtlies is, perhaps, one of Goldsmith, Vicar, lij.
2. Indicating distress; proceeding from pain or anguish: as, distressful cries.
One glance into Clauds'a face, darkened with perplexity, ancer, and a distreseful effort to look amlabia and cer crtable, was ona too maay; Tarbox burst into a laugh.
G. W. Cable, All Large, $x \times 1$.
3 t. Attended with poverty or misery ; gajned by severe or painful toil.

Not sll theae, lafd in bed majestical,
Can sleep so semadly as tha wretched alave,
Who, with a body fll'd, and vacant mind,
Gets him to reat, cranm'd with dixtress/u'l bread.
distressfully (dis-tres'fūl-i), $a d v$. In \& distressing manner.
distressing (dis-tres'ing), $p, a$. Very painful or afflicting: as, a distressing sickness. = Syn. Acnte, grie
distressingly (dis-tres'ing-li), adv. In a distressing manuer.
distrest, p. a. See distressed.
distreynet, $v$. A Middle English form of distrain.
distributable (dis-trib'ū-tą-bl), a. [< distribute + -abte.] Capable of being distributed; available for distribution.
Let them melt up their eagles, and add the mass to the
dintributable fund.
Jefierson, Cortespondence, I .421.
distributary (dis-trib'ū-tâ-ri), a. [< ML. dis-
tributarius, 〈 L. distributus, pp.: see distribute.] Distributing; distributive; designed for distribution. Imp. Dict.
distribute (dis-trib' $\mathrm{u} t$ ), $v . ;$ pret. and pp, dis. tributed, ppr. distribiting. [< L. distributus, pp. of distribuere ( $>$ It. distribuire, stribuire $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg. Pr. distribuir = F. distribuer), divide, distribute, < dis-, apart, + tribuere, give, impart: see tribute.] I. trans. 1. To divide or parcel out; allot in shares; bestow in parts or shares, or in duo proportion; apportion; divide among several: as, Moses distributed lands to the tribes of Israel; Christ distributed the loaves to his disciples; to distribute justice.
Frem hence a hundred rivers ara supplied, which dis. tribute health and verdure to the various countries through they flow.
Walk your dim cloister, and distribute dele.
Tenayson, Guinevere.
Tha shora . . is very vnauen, distributed into hills
and dalea.
Capt. John Smith, Trua Travelk, $11.1+2$. 2. To separate and put in place or order; arrange by classification or location: as, to distribute printing-types into their respective boxes (see II., 2); to distributo animals into classes, orders, gencra, and species; to distribute the books in a library according to their subjects.
His tima, the day, and aight, he distributed by the burning of certain Tapours into three equali portions. Mitton, Hist. Eng., v.
3. To spread; scatter; disperse.

The marques of Cadiz, with his confederate commaoders, distributed chemailvea alog the waili, to direct and 4. To spread out; cover a surface or fill a space with: as, to distribute ink (that is, spread it evenly and smoothly) on printing-rollers; to distribute manure over a field ; to distribute heat in a building.-5. In logie, to employ in its full extent, as a term. - Diatributed force. See forcel. -Distributed term, in togic, a term empleyed in its cuit extent, so as to comprenead ali its aigniflcatca, or cverything to which it is applicable. $=$ Syn. 1 . Apportion,
Allot, $A 8 s i g n ~(z e s ~ d i s p e n s e) ; ~ p a r t i t i e n, ~ p o r t i o n ~ o u t . ~$ Thoc, $488 i g n$ (aee dispente); partitien, por
II. intrans. 1. To make distribution; exercise charity
Distributing to the necessity of sainta. Rom. xii. 13. 2. In printing, to put dead matter (that is, composed types that are no longer needed for printing) into the cases, by holding a quantity of it upright in the left hand on a support, and throwing the separate types from a number taken between the thumb and first and second fingers of the right hand iuto their proper boxes; to "throw in": as, ho distributes rapidly.
distributer (dis-trib' u -ter), $n$. One who or that which distributes.
1 am alao by effics an assiating siater of the deacens, and a deueurer, instead ol a disis ributer of the alms.
B. Jonson, Bartholemew Fair,
. Jorron, Barthelemew Fair, v. 2.
distributing-machine (dis-trib' $\bar{u}$-ting-msshēn"), th. In printing, an apparatus for the mechanical performance of the work of type-distribution. It usually accomplishes its task through the previsien of a diatioctive nick on the types for each character, and depoaits tho different characters in separate rowa or lines on slldes.
distribution (dis-tri-bū'shon), n. $[=$ F. distribution $=\mathrm{Pr}$. distribucio $=$ Sp. distribucion $=\mathrm{Pg}$. distribuição $=$ It. distribuaione, stribuzione, $\langle\bar{L}$. distributio(n-), <distribuere, distribute: see distribute.] 1. The act of dividing or parceling out; allotment in shares or according to requirement; apportionment; division among several: as, the distribution of an estate among the heirs; the distribution of justice or of alms; the distribution of parts in a play.
Of great riches there is no real ase, except it be in the
Bacon, Riches.
distibution. 1 knew that it is commen to rail at the unequal distribution of riches as tha great sonrce of jealcuales, broils,
and heart-breakings. Iving, Knickerbocker, p. 161. It is evidently en the real distribution of power, and not en names and badgea, that the happiness of oatioos must depead.
2. That which is distributed or apportioned.

Sit quiet in the seft shewers of Frovidence, and favoir. albe distributions in this worid cither to thyseft or ethers. Our charitabla distritutions. Ep. Atterbury. 3. The act or process of scparating and arranging, or the special arrangement sceured; scparation into distinct order, parts, or classes; systematic or antural arrangemont: as, the distrttematic or aatural arrangemont: as, the distridistribute, II., 2) the distribution of plants into genera and species.
The regular distribution of power into diatinct departments.

Hamuton.
Our knewledge of distribution in Time, being derived whelly irom tha evidence afforded by fossila, is limited to extend to those prageologtc times tha records of which
 The distribution of tha positions and velocities of each is in all respects tha same as if that particular set alene cxisted to the region of space under consideration.
H. W. Watron, Kinetic Theory of Oages, p. 22.
4. The act of spreading out as over a surface; in printing, the spreading of jnk in an even film over the inking-rollers and tho inking-table.5. In rhet. : (a) Enumeration of several persons or things, with attribution to each of a special office, function, or characteristic. (b) The classification of the topics of a discourso by dividing them under different heads: now more commonly called division.
I de not mean that in every discourse a formal division, or distribution of it inte parts, is requigite.

Bair, Rhetoric, $\mathbf{x x x 1}$.
6. In logic: (a) The distinguishing of a universal wholo into its several kinds or species: thus differing from division, by which an integral whole is distinguished into its several parts. (b) The acceptation of a term in a general sense to apply to many individuals. This use of distributio appears in the early part of the thirteenth century. Petrua Mispanua aaya, "Diutribution is a multipilwhen wo aay every man, tha latter term ia distributed or coalounded by the alga every, so that thers io \& multiplicatien."
He will tell you that this axiom containes a distribution, and that all anch axfoma are generall; and lastiy, that a
distribution in which any part is wanting, or abundant, is fanity and follich any port so wand or aomant, Mitton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst. 7. In arch., the arrangement of a plan with reference to walls and open spaces, or to the various services and uses to which tho different apartments of an interior are destined; also, the artistic combination of masses, ormaments, wall-openings, various kinds of masonry, etc.8. In polit. econ., the division of the aggregato produce of the industry of any society among the independent individuals who compose it.9. In steam-engines, the operation by which steam is admitted into and withdrawn from the cylinder at each stroke of the piston.Accommodate distribution, in logic. See accommoterm for neariy all its alingulars, according to the everyday loose usaga ef speech : as, everybody reverences Shaknothing of him hut also a coes not ony hese whe know dents).-Distribution of a curve, in gcom. See curre. - Distribution of electricity, a phrase empleyed to atgnify tha density of the efectricity on a body, as determined by its shape or the proxtmity of other electrffed bodies, which act inductively upon it, (See density.) A charge of electricity always tends to distribute itself over the entire aurface of tha conductor.- Distribution of heat, a phrsse expressive of the several waya by which or liquild body, may be disposed of as by reflection by absorption, or by trsnamission.-Geographical distribution, je bot. and zool., that branch of the respective sclencea which treats of the diatributien of plants and animala over thg surface of tha earth, ascertaining the areas within which each species is fousd, investigating the climatic and other conditione which determina ite occurrence, and in general settling all questions with regard to the areas occupied by tha floras and faunas of tha phy or phytogeography. - Parametric distribntion, in math., the manner of correspondence of differe ot values of a parameter with poiats of a curve. Thus, when the coordinates of the variable points of a bicursal curve are represeated by elliptic functions of a parameter, to each poiat of the curve there belongs a twoield infinity of values of the parameter, and the precise description of the correposadea is in paramelic aistriburn, Province of a cherological region. See tha extrsch
Certain areas of the earth's surface are inhabited by groups of animals and plants which are not found elsewhere. . . Sach areas are termed Huxley, Anat. Invert. p. \&4. Statute of distributions, in lave, a statute which regu--Sy 1 Apportionment, pertition, division, dispositiou =Syn. 1. Apportionment, partition, division, disposition,
distributional (dis-tri-bū'shon-al), a. [< distribution $+-a l$.] Of or pertaining to distribu-
tion；specifically，in zoögcog．，of or pertaining to the geographical distribution of animals chorological．
The orang has the sinallest distributional area，being eo and Sumatra．
distributionist（dis－tri－bū＇shon－ist），n．［＜dis－ tribution $+-i s t$. ． One who advocates or pro－ motes distribution；a believer in distribution． ［Rare．］
The distributionists tremblcd，for their popularity was at stake．．The pepnlarity of the distribution society Dickens，Sketches，Ladies ${ }^{\circ}$ S
distributival（dis－trib－ū－tíval or dis－trib＇ val），a．［＜distributive，n．，$\dot{+}-a l$.$] In gram．，$ of or pertaining to a distributive；of the nature of a distributive．
distributive（dis－trib＇u－tiv），$a$ ．and $n$ ．［＝F． distributif $=$ Pr．distributiu $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．It．dis tributivo，＜LL．distributivus（in grammatical sense），＜L．distributus，pp．of distribuere，dis tribute：see distribute．］I．a．1．That distrib utes；dividing and assigning in portions；deal－ ing to each his proper share．
The ether part of justice is cemmonly called distributive and is commanded in this rule，＂Render to all their dues． The plain foundations of a distributive justice，and due order in thts werld，may lead us to conceive a further
huilding．
Shaftesbury，in Fowler＇s Shaftesbury and Shaftesoury，in Foweteheson，p．111．
Specifically－2．In logic，showing that a state ment refers to each individual of a class sepa－ rately，and not to these individuals as making up the whole class．The distributive acceptation o such all adjective as all is that in which whatever is said of all ts said of each：opposed te collective acceptation in which semething is said of the whole which is net true of the paris．Thus，in the sentence＂All the planets sre revolve round the sun，＂it is distributive．
3．Expressing separation or division：as，a dis－ tributive prefix：specifically，in gram．，used to denote the persons or things that constitute a pair or number，as considered separately and singly：as，a distributive pronoun；a distributive numeral．The distributive pronouns in English are each every，either，neither．The distributíve numerals in Latin are singuli，one by one，one each；bini，by twos，two each terni，three each，etc
4．In math．，operating upon every part in oper－ ating upon the whole．－Distributive finding of the issue，in law，an issue found by a jury which is in part for the plaintiff and in part for the defendant．－Distribu－ tive formula，in math．，a formula which expresses that iwe eperations，as $F$ and $\Phi$ ，are so related that，for all valnes of $x, y, z$ ，etc．，we have

```
F}\Phi(x,y,z, etc.)=$(Fx,Fy,Fz, etc.
```

In a more general sense，every formula which expresses that the operations $f, \mathrm{~F}$ ，$\Phi$ ，are so related that in every case $\Phi \mathrm{F}(x, y)=f(\Phi x, \Phi y)$－Distributive function，in math．，
a function such that $f(x+y)=\mathrm{f} x+\mathrm{f} y .-$ Distributive operation，in math．，an operation subject to a distribu－ tive formula．－Distributive principle，in math．，a rule expressed by a distributive formula．
II．$n$ ．In gram．，a word that divides or dis－ tributes，as each and every，which represent the iudividuals of a collective number as separate． distributively（dis－trib＇$\overline{\text { ü－tiv－li）}}$ ，adv．By dis－ tribution；singly；not collectively；in a dis－ tributive sense．

When sn universsl term is taken distributively，some－ times it includes all the individuals centained in its fu－ dency to death，I mean every individusl sickness，as well as every kind．
Distributively satisfled composite relation，one of which no ractor is whelly unsatisned．
distributiveness（dis－trib＇ū－tiv－nes），n．1．De sire of distributing；generosity．［Rare．］

A natnral distributiveness of humour，and a desire to be employed in the relief of every kind of want of every per－
sen．
Bp．Fell，Hammond，$\& 2$.
2．In math．，the fact of operating upon every part in operating upon the whole；the bcing subject to a distributive formula．
distributor（dis－trib＇ü－tor），$n$ ．［＜OF．distribu－ our，distribueur $=$ F．${ }^{\text {distributcur }}=$ Pr．Sp．Pg． distribuidor＝It．distribuitore，distributore，$\langle\mathrm{L} \mathrm{L}$ ． distributor，くL．distribuere，distribnte：see dis－ tribute．］Same as distributer．
The suppression of unnecessary distributors and other J．S．Mill，Socialism．
district（dis＇trikt），n．［ $\quad$（ F. district $=\mathrm{Sp}$. distrito $\Rightarrow \mathrm{Pg}$. districto $=\mathrm{It}$ ．distretto，distritto $=\mathrm{D}$. dis－ trikt $=\mathrm{G}$ ．distriet $=\mathrm{Dan}$ ．Sw．distrikt，$\langle\mathrm{ML}$ ．dis－ trictus，a district within which the lord may distrain，also jurisdiction，く L．districtus， pp ，of distringere，draw asunder，compel，distrain：see distrain．］1．A limited extent of country mark－ od off for a special purpose，administrative，
political，etc．；a circuit or territory within
which may be exercised or to which are limited certain rights or powers；any portion of land or country，or any part of a city or town，which is defined by law or agreement．In British India and in vanious Eurepean countries a district is a subdivi the United States，it generally imports that the inhabitants act together for some one specific purpese：as，a highway district；a school district ；an election district（as a senate， assembly，or congressienal district）．In some States the term is applied to a class of towns．In South Carolina， during most of the period from 1768 to 1868，the chief $8 u b$ ． divisien of the state（excepting the coast recion）was called a district， connty is called a magisterial district，with reference to the organization of local justice．In Tennessee it is called s civil district ；in Kentucky，a justice＇s district；in Georgia，a militia district ；in Maryland，an election district．In other States these divisiona are called towns or townships．In co－ lenial and provincial Massachusetts the district was a part get off irom a town and made independent of it in respect to local administration，but not int In the Mefhodist Epis copal Church the district is a territorial subdivision of conference，comprising a number of churches and societies， nuder the charge of a presiding elder．A military district of a country is a division of a military territorial depart－ ment．The federal territory containing the national capi tal is calied the District of Columbia．Abbreviated dist．
Even the decrees of general ceuncila bind not but as they are accepted by the several churches in theirrespective dis－ tricts and dieceses，of which 1 am to give sn sccount in the
following periods．Jer．Taylor，Diss．from Popery，I．if．है1． 2．A region in general；a territory within defi－ nite or indefinite limits：as，the district of the earth which lies between the tropics，or that which is north of a polar circle；the districts of Russia covered by forest．－District attorney，sn officer appeinted to act as aitorney for the people or gov－ ence．See conference，2．－District court，a court of lim－ ited jurisdtctton having cognizance of causes within a dis－ trict defined by law．－District court martial．See court martial，under court．－District school，a public or free schoel for the inhabitants of a speciffed district．－ Metropolitan district，a title used in a few instances（as in the territory collectively known as London，in Englsnd， with its suburbs）for a division of country，including s chief city，defined by statute for the purposes of govern－
ment and municipal regulation，such as for supervision fu ment and municipsa regulation，such as for supervision for respect to fires，hesth，police，etc．The plan which，in settlement of miners organized stter the phan whist United States，the mingers，in independence of all of the autherity，devised for their own self－gevernment．－Parish district，in England，a divisien of a parish for general ecclesiastical purpeses．－Taxing district，in the United States，the territory or region into which（for the purpose of assessment merely）a State，county，town，or other pe－ district courts，the lewest courts of the federal judicial system，having furtadiction chiefly in admiralty，bank－ ruptcy，and criminal matters．$=$ Syn．Division，quarter， locality，province，tract．
district（dis＇trikt），v．$t$［［ district，$n$.$] To di－$ vide into districts or limited portions of terri－ tory：as，in the United States，States are dis－ tricted for the choice of certain officers；coun－ ties or towns are districted for the maintenance of schools，etc．
districtt（dis＇trikt），a．［＜L．districtus，pp．of distringere，draw asunder，stretch tight：see distrain，and district，n．］Stringent；rigorons； strict．

They should not inforce ner compell the citizens
 complaint
Punishing with the rod of district seuerity．
oxe，Martyrs，p． 782.
districtly $\dagger$（dis＇trikt－li），adv．In a stringent manner；stringently；rigorously．

We send our mandats sgaine vnto your brotherhood，in these apostolical writings，districtlie and in virtue of obedi－ cice commanding you．Quoted in Foxe＇s Martyrs，p．21s． distrifet，$n$ ．［ME．，appar．irreg．＜dis－＋strifc．］ Strife；contention．
For he wolde not have in ne wise distrif be－twene hem
Merlin（E．E．T．S．），iii． 536. distringas（dis－tring＇gas），n．［Law L．， $2 d$ pers． sing．subj．pres．，with impv．meaning，of ML． distringere，distrain：see distrain．］In lav： （a）A process，now little used，directing the sheriff to distrain or make distress－that is， to seize and withhold the goods of the person sought to be coerced．It was used to compel a de－ fendant to sppear；slso，siter judgment for plaintiff in an action of detinue，to compel the defendant，by repeated distresses of his goods，to give up the chattel detained． （b）A process commanding the sheriff to bring in the bodies of jurors who did not appear，or to distrain their lands and goods．（c）A pro－ cess in equity against a body corporate refus－ ing to obey the summons and direction of the court．（d）An order of chancery，in favor of a party claiming to be interested in any stock in the Bank of England，by which a notice is served on the bank directing its officers not to
permit its transfer，or not to pay any dividend on it．
distrix（dis＇triks），$n$ ．［NL．，appar．irreg．〈Gr． dis，$\delta \iota$, two－，$+\theta \rho i \xi(\tau \rho \mu x-$－），hair．$]$ Forky hair； a disease of the hair in which it splits at the end．Thomas，Med．Dict．
distroublet（dis－trub＇l），v．t．［＜ME．distroublen， distrobten，destroblen，also distourblen，distur－ blen，trouble，disturb，〈OF．＊destourbler（cf．des－ tourblier，desturblier，destoublier，trouble，vexa－ tion，$=$ Pr．desturbelhar），var．of destourbier， destorbier，desturbier，equiv．to destourber，des－ torber，desturber，$>$ ME．destourben，disturben， disturb，trouble，after OF．tourbler，trobler，tur－ bler，＞ME．troublen，trouble：see disturb and trouble．］To disturb；trouble greatly．

Mychel they［nettles，thorms，etc．］distourblede me，
For sore I drad to harmed be．Rom．of the Roze，1． 1713. That was a thynge that gretly hem distrubled in lier armynge，and ther－ynne thei caught grete damage．

Her former sorrew tnto sudeln wrath
（Both coosen passions of distroubled spright）
Cenverting．
Spenser，F．Q．，III．iv． 12. distroublet，n．［ME．，く distrouble，v．］Trouble． And rode so fro niorowe to euen that no distrouble thel ne hadde till thet cem to Roestok．
distrust（dis－trust＇），n．［＜dis－＋trust，n．］ 1 Absence of trust；doubt or suspicion；want of confidence，faith，or relianco：as，to listen with distrust；to look upon a project with distrust．
Therefore to the ende that theu shalt not bee in any mannier distruste，it is God that is the maker of this pro
misse． isse． So is awearing an affect of $d i$
honesty，on one or both sidea．

Jer．Taylor，Works（ed．1835），1． 208. The self－accusations of such a man are to be received judement dustrust，not his sincerthey，Bunyan， 13. Nor does deception lead more surely to distrust of men Nor does deception lead more surely to distrus self－deception to suspicien of principles．

Lowell，Study Windows，p． 151
2．Discredit ；loss of credit or confidence
Rather belongs，distrust，and sll dispraize．
Milton，P．L．，xi． 166.
distrust（dis－trust＇），v．t．［＜dis－priv．＋trust， ．Cf．distrust，n．］To withhold trust or con－ fidence from；doubt or suspect；refuse to con－ fide in，rely upon，or give eredence to：as，to distrust a man＇s veracity；I distrust his inten－ tions．

I am ready to distrust mine eyes．Shak．，T．N．，iv． 3.
T＂intrench in what you grant－unrighteous laws，
Is to distruet the justice of your canse．
distruster（dis－trus＇tér），n．One who distrusts． distrustful（dis－trust＇ful），a．［＜distrust＋ －ful．］1．Full of distrust；wanting confidence； suspicious ；mistrustful．
The doubtiul and distrustful man Heaven frowns at． These men are too distrustful，and much to blame to
ose such speeches．
2．Not confident；apprehensive；diffident； modest ：as，distrustful of ourselves．

Distrustful gense with medest caution speaks．
distrustfully（dis－trust＇fúl－i），$a d v$ ．In a dis－ trustful manner；with doubt or suspicion．

Msny are they，
That of my life distrustfully thus say ：
distru stat of confidence．
But netwithstanding，many of them，through too much distrustfulness，departed and prepared to depart with their packets at the first sight of vs．

Iakluyt＇s Voyages，II．ii． 159.
distrustingly（dis－trus＇ting－li），adv．Suspi－ ciously；with distrust．
distrustless（dis－trust＇les），a．［＜distrust＋ －less．］Free from distrust or suspicion；con－ fident．
The same Divine teacher enjoins his Apestles to con－ sider the lillies，or（as some would have it）the tulips of the field，and to learn thence that difficult virtue of a
distrustless reliance upon God．Boyle，Works，II． 29 ．
distune $($ dis－tūn＇），v．t．［＜dis－＋tunc．］To put out of tune．

For Adama sin，all creatures else accurst ；
Sylvester，tr．of Du Bartas＇s Weeks，ii．，The Furies． disturb（dis－tėrb＇），v．t．［くME．disturben，dcs turben，destourbon，destorben，$<\mathrm{OF}$ ．destourber destorber，desturber，disturber，also destourbier，
disturb
destorbier，desturbier $=\operatorname{Pr}$ ．OSp．destorbar $=$ Sp．Pg．disturbar $=$ It．disturbare，sturbare，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ． disturbare，drive asunder，separato by violence， disorder，disturb，〈 dis－，apart，＋turbare，dis－ over throw into confusion trouble：see tur bulent，trouble．Cf．distrouble．］1．To stir； trouble；agitate；molest；move from a state of rest or tranquillity：as，to disturb a sleeper to disturb the sediment．
It he be at his book，disturb him not． B．Jonson，Every Man in his IIumour，i． 1. 2．To move or agitate；discompose；disquiet ； throw into perplexity or confusion．

You gront，sif，ever since the morning light，
As something had disturb＇d your noble sprite．
Dryden，Cock and Fox．
We sellom mix long in conversation without meeting with some accident that ruftes and disturbs us．

Bp．Atterbury，Sermens，I．x
I tenred my brain was disturbed by my sufferings and
Suift，Oulliver＇a Travels，$j \mathrm{v} .2$ Preparing to disturb
With all－confounding war the realms above
Cuwper，Hiad，xi．
3．To interfero with；interrupt；hinder；in－ commode；derange．

For which men seyn may nought disturbed be
That alall hytyden of neccssite．
Chaucsr，Trolius，it． 622
Care disturbs study． wha to disturb authorlty．
4．To turn aside；causo to deviate；throw on course or order

And disturb
Hia inmost counsels from their destined aim．
Sitton， $\mathbf{P}$ ．L．，i． 167.
－Syn．1．To disorder，uusettie，molest．－2．To perplex， trouhle，annoy，vex，worry，plague－ 3 ．To impede，inter
disturb $\dagger($ dis－tèrb＇$)$, n．［ ${ }^{\text {disturb，v．］Disturb－}}$ ance．
ustant without disturb they took alarm，
And on ward moved ernbattel＇d．
Milion，P．L．，vi． 549 disturbance（dis－tér＇bans），n．［＜ME．disturb－ ance，destourbance，destourbaunce，＜OF．des－ tourbance，desturbance，distourbance，distorbance （＝It．disturbanza，sturbanza），＜destourber，dis－ turber，disturb：see disturb．］1．Interruption of arrangement or order；violent change；de－ rangement：as，a disturbance of the electrio current

The latest measurements tell us that a light－producing disturbancs travels at the rate of 186,000 miles in a second
of time．
$J . N$ ．Lockyer，Spect．Anal．，p． 28 ．
2．An interruption of thought or conversation； as，to read without disturbance．
Sylvia enjoyed her own thoughts，and any conversation would have been a disturbanos to hes

Mrs．Gaskell，Sylvia＇s Lovers，vili
3．A violent interruption of the peace；a vio－ lent stir or excitement tending to or manifested in a breach of the peace；a tumult；an uproar in a more extended sense，publie disorder；agi－ tation in the body politic．
The disturbance was made to aupport a general accusa ton against the province
4．Emotion or disorder of the mind；agitation； perturbation；confusion：as，the merchant re ceived the news of his losses without apparent disturbance．
They cas survey a variety of complicated ideas without fatigue or disturbance．Watts，Improvement of Wind
5．In law，the wrongful obstruction of the owner of an incorporeal hereditament in its exercise or enjoyment：as，the disturbance of a franchise，of common，of ways，or of tenure． Stephen．
disturbant + （dis－tèr＇bant），a．［＜L．distur－ ban（t－）s，ppr．of disturbäre，disturb：see disturb．］ Causing disturbance；agitating；turbulent．
Evcry man is a vast and spactons sea；his pa
the winds that swell him in disturbant waves，
Feltham，Resolves，I． 6
disturbation $\not$（dis－tér－bā＇shon），$n . \quad[=O F . d e s$ tourbeson，destorbeson $=\mathbf{I t}$. sturbanione，$\langle\mathrm{L} L$ ． disturbatio（ $n-$ ），destruction，\＆ $\mathbf{I}_{\text {．disturbare，}}$ pp disturbatus，trouble，disturb，destroy：see dis－ turb．］Disturbance．

All tuture disturbations would desist．
Daniel，Clvil Wars，iti．
disturber（dis－tér＇bér），n．1．One who disturbs or disquiets；a violator of peace or harmony； one who causes tumalt or disorder．
Ile stands in the sight both of God and men most justly blamahic，as a needlesa disturber of the peace of Goll＇s Hooker，Eccles．Polity．

1690
2．One who or that which excites disgust，agi－ tatlon，or tumult；that which causes perturba－ tion．
And（they］wente the right wey to Sorhant withoute eny other disturber，and were gladue and mery aiter the aven－ ture that was hem befallen．Merlin（E．E．T．S．），iil． 240.

Two deep enemies，
Foes to my rest，and my swect sleep＇s disturber，
Shak．，RIch．III．，iv． 2
3．In law，one who hinders or incommodes an－ other in the peaceablo enjoyment of his rights． disturblancet，$n$ ．［ME．disturblaunce，＜distur－ blen，distroublen，disturb：see distroublc，and ef． disturbancc．］Trouble；disturbance．Bp．Peo cock，Repressor，I． 86.

## disturnt（dis－tern＇），v．

acstorner， F ．detourner $=\mathrm{It}$ ．distornare，stornare ＜ML．distornare，turn aside or away，＜L．dis－， away，＋tornare，turn：sce turn．］To turn aside．

## Thi fader，prey，al thilke harm disturne．

Chaucer，Trollus， $\mathrm{Jifi}_{\mathrm{i}} 718$.
Giad was to disturne that furious atreame
ot war on us，that else had swallowed them．
［＜dis－priv．＋tutor．］
distutor（dig－tū＇tor），$v . t$ ．$[<$ dis－priv．+
To divest of the offico or rank of a tutor．
Being found guilty of a strange，singular，and supersti－ tlous way of dealing with his scholars，he was distufored．
distyle（dis＇til），a．and n．$[=\mathrm{F}$ ．distyle，$\langle\mathrm{Gr}$ ． ＊siotvios，＜дt－，two－，＋otivios，column，stylo： see style ${ }^{2}$ ．］I．a．Noting a portico of two col－ umns：applied rather to a portico with two columns in antis than to a plain two－columned poreh．See cut under anta．

The coin shows a small distyle temple on a rock，flanked
by two tall terminsl figures，and by two cypress trees．
D．V．IIead，IIstoria Numorum，p． 347.
The favourite arrangement was a group of pillars＂dis－ fyls in antis，as it is technically termed，viz，two circu－ ginars betwecu two square piergo．I iat．Arch．，I． 184. II．n．A portico of two columns．
disulphate（di－sul＇fāt），n．$[\langle d i-2+$ sulphate．$]$ 1．In chem．，a sulphate containing a hydrogen atom replaceable by a basio element or radi－ cal；an acid sulphate．－2．A sulphate having the general formula $\mathrm{R}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$ ；a salt of disul－ phuric acid：as，potassium disulphate， $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{9} \mathrm{O}_{7}$ ． disulphid（dī－sul＇fid），n．［＜di＝2＋sulphid．］ In chem．，a sulphid containing two atoms of sulphur．
disulpho－．In chem．，in composition，indicatiug certain acids formed by substituting two radi－ cals having the formula $\mathrm{SO}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$ for two hydro－ gen atoms in a hydrocarbon．
disulphuric（dī－sul－fū＇rik），$a . \quad[<d i-2+8 u l-$ phuric．］Containing two sulphuric－acid radi－ cals．Used only in the following phrase．－D1－ sulphuric acid，an acid， $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$ ，formed in the mana－ It in white crystals it decomposes easily，but forms stable salta．Also called pyrorulphuric acid．
disuniform $\dagger$（dis－ū＇ni－fôrm），a．［＜dis－priv． $+u n i f o r m$ ．］Not uniform．
disunion（dis－ӣ＇nyon），n．$[=F \cdot$ désunion $=\mathbf{S p}$ ． desunion $=\mathbf{P g}$ ．desunião $=\mathrm{It}$ ．disumione；as dis－priv．+ tuion．］1．Severance of union； separation；disjunction ；rupture．

The royal preacher in my text，assuming that man is a places the formality snd essence of death in the disunion and fiaal separation of these two constituent parts．

Bp．Horsley，Works，III．xxxix．
If disunion was out of the queation，consolldation was not less repugnant to their feelings and oplnions．
2．A breach of amity；rupture of union in feel－ ing or opinion；contentious disagreement．
That rub，which must prove fatal to Ireland in a short time，snd might grow to such a disunion between the two Houses as might much cloud the happiness of this king－ disunionist（dis－ū＇nyon－ist），n．［ $\langle$ disunion + －ist．］An advocate of disunion；specifically，in U．S．hist．，one of those who，prior to and dur－ ing the eivil war of 1861－65，favored or sought the disruption of the United States．

It would do for the disunionists that which of all things they most desire－teed them well，and give them dis． union without a struggle of their own．

Lincoln，in Raymond，p． 143.
The Federalists characterized theír opponents ．．．as
II．Adams，Albert Gallatin，11．I62
disunite（dis－ū－nit＇），v．；pret．and pp．disunited， ppr．disuniting．［＜LT．disunitus，pp．of disunire （ $)$ It．disunire $=$ Sp．Pg．desunir $=$ OF．desunir， （lesuner，F．（lésunir），disjoin，＜L．dis－priv．＋ LL．unire，unite：see dis－and unite．］I，trans．

## disvantageous

1．To scparate；disjoin；part：as，to disunitc particles of matter．

The beast they then divite，and disunite The riles and timbs．

Pope，OUlyssey，ill．

## ．To set at varianco；alicnate

Go on both hand in hand，O Nations；never be disu． mited；be the praise and the heroick song of all posterity．
II．intrans．To part；fall asunder；becomo divided．

The several foints of the body politic do separate and dieunite．

South
disuniter（dis－ū－ni＇tér），n．Ono who or that which disjoins or separates．
disunity（dis－ū＇niti），\％，［＜dis priv．＋unity．］ 1．Want of unitý；a state of separation．

Disunity is the natural property of matter．Dr．U．More
2．The absence of unity of feelings or inter－ ests；want of concord．
disusage（dis－ū＇zāj），n．［く dis－priv．＋usage． Cf．disuse．］Gradual cessation of use or cus tom；neglect or relinquishment of use or prac－ tice．
They cut of presently such things as might be extin－ guished without danger，leaving the rest to be abolished by disusage through tract of tlme．II ooker，Eccles．Follty． disuse（dis－ūz＇），v．$t$ ．；pret．and pp，disused，ppr． disusing．［く ME．disusen，＜OH．desuser（＝Sp． Pg．desusar＝It．disusare），disuse，（ des－priv ＋user，use：see dis－and use，v．］To cease to use；neglect or omit to employ；abandon or discard from exercise or practice．

This custom was probably disused before their Invasion or conquest Sir T．Browne，Urm－lurlal，ii
disuse（dis－ūs＇），n．［＜disuse，$\because$ ．Cf．usc，n．］ 1. Cessation of use，practice，or exereisc：as，disuse of wine；disuse of sea－bathing；disusc of words．
It is curtous to see the periodical disuse and perishing audati sudation s few years or centuries helore．

Emerson，Scll－reliance．
2．Cessation of custom or observance；desue－ tude．

Church discipline then fell into disuze．Southey． disused（dis－ūzd＇），p．a．1．No longer used； abandoned；obsolete：as，disused words
Arma long disused．Sir J．Denham，Encid，11． 11. The tortures of the tormer modes of punisiment are di used．

Everett，Oratfona，II． 200. Below ita piers stand several Hoorish mills，disused，lut 25 yet unbroken ly age or floods．

Lathrop，Spanish Vistas，p． 88. 2．Disaceustomed；not wonted or habituated： with in or to，and formerly sometimes with：as， disused to toil．
Like men disused in a long peace；more determinate to do，than skilful how to do．Sir＇f＇．Sidney，Arcadia，it Priam in arms disused．Dryden． disutility（dis－ū－til＇i－ti），n．$[=I t$. disutilitd； as dis－priv．＋tutility．］The state or quality of producing harm，hindrance，injury，or other andesirable conditions：the opposite or nega－ ive of utility．
For the abstract notion，the opposite or negative of util ity，we may invent the term dirutility，whilch will mean something different from inutility，or the absence of util disutilize（dis－ū＇til－īz），v．t．；pret．and pp．dis－ utilized，ppr．disutilizing．［＜dis－priv．+ util－ ize．］To divert from a useful purpose；render useless．
Annulted the gitt，disutilized the grace．Browning． disvaluation（dis－val－ū－${ }^{\prime}$＇shon），$n . \quad[<$ discalue ＋ation，after valuation．］Disesteem；dis－ paragement．［Rare．］
What can be more strange or more to the discaluation of the power of the Spaniard？Bacon，War with Spain． disvaluet（dis－val＇ū），$\%$ t．［＜dis－priv．＋val－ ue．］To diminish in value；depreciato；dis－ parage．

## In levity．

r reputatlon was disvalued
Shak．，M．Cor M．，v．1． irnhased under the just price．
he jusl price．
disvaluet（dis－val＇ū），n．［＜disvalue，v．］Dis－ esteem；disregard．

Brought in disvatue．Cesar＇s self［is］Sonson，Sejanus，ill．
disvantageoust（dis－van－tā＇jus），$a$ ．［（＝It．dis－ cantaggioso）contr．of disadvantagcous．］Dis－ advantageous．

Warwick by and by
With his lett wing came up，and charg＇d so home and round，
Been hiuderid，he had struck the heart of Edwral＇s hos
Been hinderd，he had struck the heart of Edwards hosth
Draytom，Polyolbion，xxil
disvelopt (dis-vel'op), v. t. [<OF. desveloper: see devclop.] To develop. Johnson.
disveloped (dis-vel'opt), $p$. a. [Also written and floating: said of a tlag used as a bearing Also developed
Also developed.
disventuret (dis-ven'tūr), $n$. [Contr. of disadventure.] Disadventure.
Don Quxotet heard it end aadd, What noise is that, Sgir cho? 1 know not, quoth he 1 thinin lit eb some new thligg; for sdventures, or rather dizventures, never begin with a
Sittle.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, I. ii. 6 .
disvouch + (dis-vouch'), v. $t$. [< dis- priv. + vouch.] To discredit;' contradict.

Every letter he hath wrlt hath diswouch'd other.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 4.
diswarnt (dis-wârn'), v. t. [< dis- priv. (here intensive) + warn.] To warn against an intended course; dissuade or prevent by previous warning.
Lord Brook diswarning me (from his Msjestie) from four lordship with these few linea

Lord Keeper Williams, To the Duke of Buckingham,
diswarren (dis-wor'en), v. t. [< dis- priv. + varren.] To deprive of the character of a warren; make common.
disweapon (dis-wep'n), v. t. [< dis- priv. veapon.] To deprive of weapons; disarm.
disweret, $n$. [ME. diswere, diswayre, $\langle$ dis- priv. (here intensive) + were, doubt, hesitation.] Doubt.
Dyswere, or dowte, dubinm. Prompt. Parv., p. 123. diswitted $\dagger$ (dis-wit'ed), a. $\quad[<$ dis- priv. + wit $\left.+-e d^{2}.\right]$ Deprived of wits or understanding; demented.

Which when they heard, there was not one
But haated after to be gone,
As she had been disuitted.
Drayton, Court of Fairy.
diswontt (dis-wunt'), v. t. $[<$ dis- priv. + wont.] To deprive of wonted usage or habit; disaccustom.
As if my tongue and your eares could not easily be diswonted from our late parlianentary language, you have here in thia text liberty, prerogative, the maintenance of
both. disworkmanshipt (dis-wèk'man-ship), n. [< dis-, equiv. to mis-, + workmanship.] Bad workmanship.
When I would lisve taken a particular secount of the errata, the printer answered me he would not publish his own disworkmanship. Heywood, Apology for Actors.
disworshipt (dis-wèr ${ }^{x}$ ship), n. [< dis-, equiv. to mis-, + worship.] A perversion or loss of worship or honor; disgrace; discredit.
A reproach and disworship.
Barret.
A thing which the rankest politician would think it a
Milton, Divorce, i. 4.
disworship $\dagger$ (dis-wèr'ship), v. $t$. [Early mod. E. also diswurship; < disworship, n.] To dishonor; deprive of worship or dignity; disgrace. By the vncomlynesse of any parte the whole body is diswortht (dis-wérth'), $v, t$. [ $<$ dis- priv. + worth.] To diminish the worth of ; degrade.
There is nothing that disworths a man like cowardice disyntheme (di-sin'thēm), n. [< Gr. $\delta t-$, two-, + $\sigma v v^{\theta} \eta \mu a, \sigma i v \theta \varepsilon \mu a$ a collection, assembly, ovrrit́vat, put together: see synthesis.] A set of sets, each of the latter being formed of a certain number of elements out of a given collection of them, so that each element occurs just twice among all the sets. Thus, (AB) (BC) (CD) (AD) is a dyadic disyntheme-that is, one composed of pairs. See dyadic. Also diplosyntheme.
disyoke (dis-yōk'), v. t. ; pret. and pp. disyoked, ppr. disyoking. [< dis-priv. + yoke.] To unyoke; free from any trammel.

> Who first hed dared then pales of preindice

To leap the rotten pales of prejudice
Tennyson, Princess, ii.
ditl (dit), *. t.; pret. and pp. ditted, ppr. dit ting. [< ME. ditten, dutten,く AS. dyttan, stop up, close (an aperture, as the mouth, eye, ear), prob. connected with dott, a point, dot: see dotl.] To stop up; close. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

The dor drawen, \& dit with a dert haspe.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1233. Ditt your month with your meat. Scotch proverb. Foul sluggish fat dits up yoor dulled eye.
dit²+ (dit), n. [Also ditt,< ME. dit, partly an
partly < OF. dit, dict, a saying, speech, word:
see ditty, and dict, dictum.] 1. A word; a saysee ditty, and dict, dictum.]

## ing; a sentence. Kelham.

From the second half of the 13th century the collections of amentence ces, $a$
2. A ditty; anything sung. Chaucer.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 354.
No song hut did contain a lovely ditl.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 13.
dita, dita-bark (dē'tä, -bärk), $n$. Same as Al-
stonia bark (which see, under bark ${ }^{2}$ ).
dital (dit'al), n. [<It. ditale, a thimble, fingerstall, < dito, < $L_{1}$ digitus, a finger: see digit.] In music, a thumb-or finger-key, by which the pitch of a guitar- or lute-string can be temporarily raised a semitone: in contradistinction to pedal, a foot-key. Compare digital, n., 3.Dital harp, a kind of chromatic harp-lute, invented and oamed by Edward Light, an Englishman, In 1798, snd improved by him in 1810 . It resembled \& gultar in shape, but had irom 12 to 18 strings, each atring being furniaked
with a dital, which conld raise its tones half step, thus producing s complete chromatic acale. It is not now in use. ditamy (dit' 2 -mi), $n$. An old form of dittany. ditandert $n$. See dittander.
ditanet, ditanyt, n. Seo dittany
ditationt (dī-ā'shon), n. [< Lh. as if "ditatio( $n$-), <ditare, enrich, "> dis (dit-), contr. of dives (divit-), rich.] The act of making rich.
After all the presents of those easterne worshippers (who intended rather homage than ditation), the blessed Virgin comes in the forme of poverty with her two dovea unto God.
Bp. Hall, The Purification.
ditch (dich), n. [Early mod. E. also ditche, diche, dyche; < ME. diche, an assibilated form, with shortened rowel, of dike, dic, < AS. dic, a dike, ditch: see dike.] 1. A trench made by digging; particularly, a trench for draining wet land, or for making a barrier to guard inclosures, or for preventing an enemy from approaching a town or a fortress. In the latter aense It is also csilled a foss or moat, and is dug round the rampart or wall between the acarp and the counterscarp. See cut under castle.
For thel make Dyches in the Erthe slle sboute in the Halle, depe to the Knee, and thel do pave hem: and whan thei wil ete, thel gon there in snd sytten there.

$$
\text { Mandeville, Travels, p. } 29 .
$$

And ao we'll leave thee to a ditch, thy destiny
Fletcher (and another), Falae One, III. 2.
The subsoll [in drainage] nust be carefully examined by digging teat-holea in varions places, and also by taking advantage of any quarries, deep ditches, or other cuttings In the proximity.

Encyc. Brit., I. 332.
2. Any narrow open passage for water on the surface of the ground.

Takes no more care thence-forth to those effects, Sylvester, where his Ditch directs.
It was characteristic of mining nomenclature thet the atream of pure swift-running water which formed this peningula, taken from the infant Arkansaa, ahonld be called a ditch.
Advance-ditch. See advance $n$. Second dito in fort., in low wet ground, a ditch beyond the glacis.-To die in the last ditch. See diel
ditch (dich), v. [Early mod. E. also ditche, diche, dyche; < ME. dichen, dychen, assibilated forms of diken, make a dike or ditch: see dike, v.] I. intrans. To dig or make a ditch or ditches: as ditching and delving; hedging and ditehing.
II. trans. 1. To dig a diteh or ditches in; drain by a ditch: as, to ditch moist land.

Lord. Where was tbis lane?
Post. Close by the battle, ditch'd, and wall'd with turf.

## 2. To surround with a ditch.

Than next we come to Bethlem, which hath ben s atronge lytell Cytie, well walled and dyched.

Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 35.
3. To throw or run into or as if into a ditch: as, to ditch a railway-train.
Often ditched by washouts in wild, unsettled districta, there is no engine which can be so quickly set on ita legs
again.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. $\$ 791$.
ditch-bur (dich'bér), $n$. [Formerly spelled
dyche-bur; so called from its growing on sandy dikes.] The clot-bur, Xanthium strumarium.
ditch-dog (dich'dog), $n$. A dead dog thrown into a diteh.
Poor Tom, . . . that in the fury of his heart, when the foul flend rages, eats cow-dung for sallets; swallows the
ditcher (dich'ör), $n$. [<ME. dichere, assibilated
form of dikere, < AS. dicere, ditcher, digger:
see diker, digger, and ditch, dike.] One who or that which digs ditches.
A combined cultivator and potato digger. .. . It has a plow or ditcher shovel formed from a plate of metal. ditch-fern (dich'ferm), n. A name in England for the loyal fern, Osmunda regalis.
ditch-grass (dich'grás), n. An aquatic naiadacoous plant, Ruppia maritima, growing in salt or brackish water, with long thread-like stems and almost capillary leaves.
ditch-water (dich 'wầ "tér), $n$. The stale or stagnant water collected in a ditch.
dite ${ }^{1} t, v$. $t$. An obsolete occasional spelling of dight.
dite ${ }^{2}$ (dit), v. t.; pret. and pp. dited, ppr. diting. [<ME. diten, < OF. ditier, dictcr, compose, write, indict, <L. dictare, dictate: see dictate, and inditc, indict.] 1. To dictate: as, you write, I'l dite.-2. To write. [In both senses obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He made a boke, and lct it write,
Wherin his lif lie did all dite [var, wrile].
Rom. of the Rose, 1. 6786.
dite ${ }^{3}$ d, $n$. A Middle English form of $d^{2} t^{2}$ and ditty.
diteet, $n$. A Middle English form of ditty.
dithecal (dī-thē'kal), a. [<Gr. $\delta \ell-$, two-, + $\theta j k \eta$, a case, + -al: see theca.] In bot., two-celled. dithecous (dī-thē'kus), a. Same as dithecal. ditheism (di'thē-izm), n. [=F. dithéisme; < Gr. $\delta_{t-}$, two-, $+\theta \varepsilon o ́ s$, a god, $+-i s m$. Cf. dyotheism.] The doctrine of the existence of two supreme gods; religious dualism. See Manicheism. Art anism was called ditheiam by the orthodox Chrlatians, who asserted that the Ariana believed in "one God the Father, who la eteroal, and one God the Son, not eternal.'
Zoroastrism is practically ditheism, and Buddhism any-
Huxley, in Nineteenth Century, XIX. 501. ditheist (dī'thē-ist), n. [As ditheism + -ist.] One who believes in ditheism. Cudworth.
litheistic, ditheístical (di-thē-is'tik, -ti-kal), a. Pertaining to or of the nature of ditheism. Cudworth
dither (dith'ér), v. i. [A var. of didder $1, q, v$.
To shako; tremble: same as didder ${ }^{1}$. Mackay. To shake; tremble: same as didder ${ }^{1}$. Mackay. dither (dith'èr), n. [<dither, v.] A trembling; vibration.
The range of the reciprocation of the tool is so small that it is not much more than a vihration or dither. The Engineer, IXVV. 163.
dithering-grass (dith'ér-ing-grás), n. Quak-ing-grass, Briza media.
dithionic (dith-i-on'ik), a. [< Gr. dt-, two-, + $\theta \varepsilon \bar{o} o v$, sulphur, $+-0 n-i c$.$] In chem., an epithet$ applied to an acid $\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{6}\right)$ formerly called hyposulphuric acid. It is a dibasic acid which cannot be isolated in the pure state, but forms crystallizable salts.
Dithyrat (dith'i-rä̉) , n. pl. [NL., < Gr, $\delta \ell-$, two-, $+\theta v p a=\mathrm{E}$. door.] The Lamellibranchiata: so called from being bivalve.
dithyramb, dithyrambus (dith'i-ramb, dith-iram'bus), th.; pl. dithyrambs, dithyrambi (-rambz, -ram'bī). [<L. dithyrambus, <Gr. סөө́vраиßоs; origin unknown.] A form of Greek lyric composition, originally a choral song in honor of Dionysus, afterward of other gods, heroes, otc. First given artistlc form by Arion (about 625 B. O.) and rendered by cyclic choruses, it was perfected, about a century later, by Lasos of Hermione, and at about the same time more majestic form, as composed by ittica. Its aimpler and Bacchylidea, and Pindar, assumed in the latier part of the fifth century a complexity of rhythmical and muaical form and of verbal expression which degenerated in the fourth century into a mimetic performance rendered by a single srtiat. From these different atages in its history the word dithyramb has been used in later sges both for a nobly enthusiastic and elevated and for a wild or inflated compositiun. In its diatinctive form the dithyramb ia addotoare metrically identical).

I will not dwell on Naumann's. dithyrambs abont dithyrambic (dith-i-ram'bik), $a$. and $n$. [<L.
 a dithyramb: see dithyramb.] I. a. 1. In the style of a dithyramb. Hence-2. Intensely lyrical; bacchanalian.

So Pindar does new Words and Figurea roll
Down his impetuous Dithyrambique Tide.
II. n. A dithyramb.

Pindar, and other writers of dithyrambics. Walsh.
dithyrambus, $n$. See dithyramb.
ditiont (dish'on), $n$. [< L. ditio(n-), prop. di-cio(n-), dominion, power, jurisdiction, < dicere, speak, say: see diction. Cf. condition.] Rule; power; government; dominion.

He [Mohammed] destroyit the christian religion thronch ont al tha pairtis quhilk nou ar vidir the dition of the ditionary $\dagger$ (dish'on-ฉె-ri), a. and $n$. [<L. as if *ditionarius, prop. *dicionarius \& dicio( $n-)$, dominion, power: see dition.] I. $a$. Under rule; subject; tributary.
II. n. A subject; a tributary.

## ditionary

If sent one capitayne Ifoleds，whom the ditionaries of Counaboa had cuforced to keepe his houlde byslegelnge for the apace of xxx diys the fortress of Saynte Mhomas．
Eden，tr，of P．Martyr（Urd Ms．）
ditokous（dit＇ọ－kus），a．［＜Gr．ঠıтбкоя，having borne two at a birth，＜$\delta_{\ell-, \text { ，two－，}+ \text {－toкоs（cf．}}^{\text {b }}$ то́коs，birth），（тікгєєข，текєї，bring fortlı．］In zoöl．，having twins ；producing two at a birth； also，laying two eggs，as the pigeon and hum－ ming－bird．
Ditomidæ（dī－tom＇i－dō），n．pl．［NL．．，＜Dito－ mus＋－ide．］A family of Colcoptera，typified by the genus Ditomus．Lacordaire，1854．Also Ditomince．
Ditomus（dit＇ô－mus），n．［NL．（Bonelli，1809），
 tauciv，cut．］A genus of csraboid beetles，giv－ ing name to the family Ditomide．The mentum is atrongly excavate，with an acute medlan tooth ahorter than the iateral lobes．The uumeroua apecies are mostly conflned to the Mediterranean reglon，thongh some occur further north．They live in dark placea，under atones， and the larvie resemble those of the Cicindelida．D．tri cuspictatus is a leading siecies
ditone（di＇tōn），n．［ $<$ Gr．sirovev，the ancient major third，neut．of dirovas，of two tones，く $\delta i$－ two－，＋tovos，tone．］In Gr．music，tho interval formed by adding together two msjor tones； a Pythagorean major third，having the ratio 8I：64，which is a comma greater thsn a true major third．The use of thls cuntug of the major thitrd until abont the twelith century prevented its recognition till that time as a consonance－Diapason ditone．See

## Ditrema

 + т $\rho \bar{\eta} \mu$ ，holo：sen trematode］ acsnthopterygian fishes，the type of the family Ditremidac．They aro viviparous，and hsve two apertures，an anal and a genital，whence the name．See cut under Ditremide．Ditremata（dī－trē＇ma－tï），n．pl．［NL．，〈Gr．סו， two－，+ т $\rho \bar{\eta} \mu a(\mathrm{r}-)$ ，ä hole．］1．A division of geophilous pulmonste gastropods，containing those which have the external male and female orifices widely separate：the opposite of Mono－ tremata，2，snd of Syntremata．－2．A group of echinoderms．Gray，1840．－3．A family of fishes：same as Ditremida．Iitzinger， 1873.
ditrematous（dī－trē＇ma－tus），a．Pertaining to or having the characters of the Ditremata．
ditremid（dì－trésmid），n．A fish of the family Ditrcmida．
Ditremidæ（dī－trē＇mi－dē），n．pl．［NL．，＜Di－ trema + －ide．］A family of acsnthopterygian fishes，typified by the gonus Ditrema．They have an oblong compreeaed body cycloid acalea，entire lateral line，moderate head，toothless paiate，united inferior pharyngeai bones，long dorsal fin with Ita anterior por－


Blue Surffish（Ditrema laterale），
the base hy a row or rows of scales differentiated from the others．The spectea all inhabit the north Paciflc，and are especially abunclant aiong the weatern Americar coast． They are viviparoua，thus differing from all related forms． On account of some superflcial resemblances，they are called porgy and perch，as well as surf．fish and ketp－fish． The family I a also called Embiotocidre．

## ditrichotomous（dī－tri－kot＇ō－mus）

 two－，+ rpixa，threefold（ $\langle$ rpeis，r $\rho \iota-,=$ E．three $)$ ， ＋то $\mu \delta$ s，cutting，〈 т $\varepsilon \mu \nu \varepsilon \iota v$ ，таueiv，cut．］Divided into twos and threes：specifically，in bot．，sp－ plicd to a leaf or stem continually dividing into double or treble ramifications．

Midtle part of the wetyph

## 1701

ditriglyph（di＇tri－glif），u．［＜cli－2＋triglyph．］ In arch．，an interval between two columns such as to admit of two triglyphs in tho entablature instead of one，ss usual：used in the Greek Doric order for the central intercolumniation over gateways，where a wide passage wss ne－ cessary，as in the Propylxa and the gate of Athena Archegetis at Athens
ditrigonal（di－trig＇ö－nal），a．［＜di－2＋trigonal．$]$ In crystal．，twice－three－sided．A ditrigonal prism is a six－sided prism，the hemihedral form of a twelve－sided or dihexagonal prism．
Ditrocha（dit＇rọ̄－kĕ），n．pl．［NL．， 2 Gr．di－，two－，
＋тоохб́，a runner（cf．трохavthi，a runner，the ball of the hip－bone：see troehanter）．］In en－ tom．，a primary division of the Hymenoptera， embracing all those in which the trochanters are composod of two distinct joints．It embraces the Phyllophaga（saw．flies），Xylophaga（horntalls），aud Parasicica（ichneumons and gall－fles）．
ditrochæus（dī－trộ－kē＇us），$n$ ．Same as ditro－ chee．
ditrochean（dī－trō＇kē－an），a．［＜ditrochee＋ －an．］In pros．，containing two trochees．
ditrochee（dī－trō＇kō），n．［＜LL．ditrocheus，＜
 tpoxaios，a trocheo：see trochce．］In pros．，two trochees，or a trochaic dipody，regarded as con－ stituting is single compound foot．As equivalent to a trochaic dipody it can appear not only in its normal form，$£ \cup-v$ ，but also with an lrrationai long in the fast place as an apparent second epltritc，ユーーー．Also called aichoree，amorn．
ditroite（dit＇rộ－īt），$n$ ．［＜Ditro（see def．）＋ －itc $\left.{ }^{2}.\right]$ A variety of elæolite－syenite occurring at Ditro in Transylvania，and containing blue sodalite and spinel．See clcoolitesyenitc．
ditt ${ }^{1} t, v . t$ ．An obsolete form of dit ${ }^{1}$
ditt $^{2}+$（dit），$n$ ．Soe dit ${ }^{2}$ ．
dittander（di－tan＇dér），n．［Also formerly di－ tander；＜ME．ditaundere；an altered form of dittany，which name has been attached to sev－ eral different plants：see dittany．］1．Same as dittany，1．－2．A popular English name of the pepperwort，Lopidium latifolium，a cruciferous herb found in sslt marshes．It has a hot bit ing taste，and has been used instead of pepper． Also called cocktceed．
dittany（dit＇ $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{ni}$ ），n．［Early mod．E．also dit－ tayne，ditten（also，in var．form，dittander，q．v．）； ditain dip，dytane，also dctany，detane， ame，diptam，diptame，dictam，dictame，F．dic－ tame $=$ Pr．diptamn $=$ Sp．Pg．dictamo $=$ lt． dittamo $=\mathrm{D}$. diptam $=\mathrm{MHG}$. dictant，$\langle\mathrm{L}$. dic－
tammes，dictamnum（ML．slso variously dicta－ mus，diptamnus，diptamus，diptannus，dictan－ пит，diрtanпин，ditanus，diptanus，ete．），く Gr． diктаиขos，also diктa $\mu v o v$ and diктapov，dittany， a plant which grew，among other places，on Mount Dicte（ $\Delta$ iאT $\boldsymbol{K}$ ）in Crete，whence，as popu－ larly supposed，its name：see Dictamnus．］ 1 ． A common name in England for the plant Dic－ tamnus albus．
Dictame［F．］：The herb Dittany，Dlttander，garden Oin－ ger．Dictame de Candie：Dittany，and Dittany of Can－

> Now when hla chariot last Its beama agalnst the zodlac-llon cast, There bloossonid auddenly a magic bed Of racred ditamy, and popplea red.

Keats，Endymion， 1.655.
2．In the United States，Cunila Mariana，\＆fra－ grant labiate of the Atlantio States．－3．A Isbiate，Origanum Dictamnus，the so－called dit－ tany of Crete．

A branch of sor＇relgn dittany she bore，
Quoted in Eacon＇s Advancement of Learning，i1． 211.
dittay（dit＇ā），n．［Sc．，く OF．dité，ditté，dicté，く L．dictatum，lit．a thing dictated；a doublet of ditty and dit ${ }^{2}$ ，and of dictate，n．］In Scots lavo： （a）The matter of charge or ground of indict－ ment against one accused of crime．（b）The charge itself ；an indictment．
dittent，$n$ ．An obsolete form of dittany．
ditto（dit＇ō），$n$ ．［It．，that which has been said， ＜L．dictum，a saying，neut．of dictus（＞It．detto）， pp ．of dicere（ $>\mathrm{It}$ ．dire），say：see dictum，and ef． ditty．］1．That which hss been said；the afore－ said；the ssme thing：a term used to avoid repetition．It is abbreviated doo，and la also exprcssed by two inverted conmas，sometine by the dash，－and 2．A duplicate．［Colloq．］
It was a large bare．looklug roonl，the furniture of which had no doubt been better when it war newer，with a spa－ cious table in the centre，and a variety of amaller dittos in There is an
There is an fineect whose long thin body is a perfect dit－ to of the dry twig on which be perches． $\begin{gathered}\text { Ath and } 8 \text { ．，} 7 \text { th ser．，I1．} 175 .\end{gathered}$

## diuresis

3．pl．A suit of clothes of the same color or matcrial throughout．Also called ditto－suit． ［Colloq．］

A sober sult of brown or snuti coloured dittos such a beacemed his protession． Southey，The Doctor， 1 vl ．
ditto（dit＇ō），ade．As before；in the same manner；also．
dittobolo（di－tob＇ō－lō），n．［＜Gr．סif $\sigma$ s，donble， $+\dot{i} \beta \circ \lambda 6{ }^{\circ}$ ，an obolus．］In tho Ionian isles， copper coin equal to two oboli，or two United States cents．
dittography（di－tog＇ra－fi），n．［＜Gr．＂dıтroypa－ фía，＂dьб⿱o丂padia，a double writing or resding
 two ways，（ difros，Attio form of common Gr． $\delta_{i \sigma \sigma \sigma}$ ，Ionie di $\bar{\sigma}$ ，double，twofold（ $\langle\delta i \chi a(\delta i \chi-)$ ， doubly，$\langle\delta i \varsigma$ ，di－，double：seo di－2），＋ypáфeiv， write．］In paleography and textual criticism． （a）Mechanical or unconscious repetition of a serics of letters or words in copying a msnu－ script．（b）A passsge or reading so originated． Opposed to haplography（which see）．
dittology（di－tol＇ö̀－ji），n．［＜Gr．difronoyia，dio－ oohoysa，repetition of words，＜ditтoえbyos，dicco－ $\lambda \delta$ бos，speaking doubly，speaking two langusges， く סitrós，Attic form of common Gr．diooos．Ionie $\delta_{i} \xi 6,+\lambda \varepsilon \gamma \varepsilon c v$, speak．］A twofold reading or interpretation，as of a passage in the Bible． ditto－suit（dit＇ō－sūt），n．Same as ditto， 3. ［Colloq．］
ditty（dit＇i），n．；pl．ditties（－iz）．［Early mod． E．also dittie，ditie（also dit：seo dit²）；＜ME． dite，dyte，ditce（also dit），＜OF．dite，ditte，ditie， dittie，dictie，m．，a story，poem，song，or other composition，＜L．dictatum，a thing dictated for writing，neut．of dictatus，pp．of dictare dictate：see dictate．C1．dittay and dictatc，$n$ ．， and see dight，from the ssme source．］1．A song，or poem intended to be sung，nsually short and simplo in form，and set to a simple melody；any short simple song．Originally ap－ plied to any ahort poetical composition（lyric or bsllad chlefy to songs of simple rustlc character being often used of the songs of birda．

This litel short dyte
Rudely compyled．Lydgate，Minor Poems，p．4s． Mcanwhile the rural ditties were net mote，
Tempered to the oaten flute．Millon，Lyclder，i． 32
The shortest ataffe contelneth not vider foure verses， nor the longest aboue ten；if it passe that number it is rather a whole ditty hen propery a ataffe．

Puttenham，Arte of Eng．Poesie，p． 54.
Those little nimhle mualclana of the air，that warble forth their curious ditties．

I．Walton，Complete Angler，p． 26.
The blackbird has fled to another retreat，
Where the hazel afforda hlm a acreen from the heat， And the acene，where hla nelody charmed me before， Resonnde with his sweet－flowing ditty no more．

Corper，Poplar Field．
$2 \dagger$ ．The words of a song，as opposed to the tune or music．
The dittie，or matter of a song．Cantlcum，periocha， prate，Alvearie， 1180 ．
Though，there was no great matter in the ditty，yet the nete was very untuneable．Shak．，As you Like it，v． 3.
3t．A refrain；assying often repested．
To le dissolved and be with Christ was his dying ditty．
4 $\dagger$ ．Clamor；cry；noise．
The dyn \＆the dite was dole for to here，
OI men that were murtheret at the meane tyme
Destruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），1．11946．
ditty（dit＇i），v．；pret．and pp．dittied，ppr．dit－ tying．［＜ditty，n．］I．intrans．To sing a ditty； warble a tune．
Which bears the under song unto your cheerfol dittying．

## II．trans．To sing．

Whth his soft pipe and amooth－dittied song．
silton，Comus，L．s6．
ditty－bag（dit＇i－bag），n．［＜＂ditty（origin ob－ scure）+ bag．$]$ A small bag used by sailors for needles，thread，and similsr articles；a housewife
And don＇t neglect to take what sailors call their ditty－ bag．This may be a littie sack of chamols leather，abont 4 inches wide by 6 aches in length．

G．WF．Sears，Wooderalt（1884），p． 16.
ditty－box（dit＇i－boks），n．A small box used like s ditty－bag．
diuca（dī－ü＇kë̆），n．［Chilian．］1．A Chilian finch．－2．［cap．］［NL．］A generic name of this bird，Diuca grisea．
diuresis（dī－$\overline{\mathrm{u}}$－rē＇sis），n．［NL．，〈Gr．as if＂dion－ $\rho \eta \sigma t \varsigma, ~ 〈$ dovpeiv，urinate，く déa，through，＋ovpeiv， urinate，＜ovpov，urine．］In pathol．，an exces－ sive secretion of urine．
diuretic
diuretic（dī－ū－ret＇ik），a．and n．［＝F．diure－ tique $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．diurético $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．It．diuretico，$<\mathrm{LL}$ ． diuretieus，＜Gr．stovp dovpeiv，urinate：see diuresis．］I．a．In med．， exciting the secretion of urine．
II．n．A medicine that excites the secretion and discharge of urine．
diuretical（dī－ū－rot＇i－kal），a．Same as diuretic． diurnt，diurne $\dagger, a$ ．［ME．diurne，〈OF．diurne， F ． diurne $=$ Sp．Pg．It．diurno，daily（as a noun，OF． jour，jor, $\mathbf{F}$ ．jour＝It．giorno，day），＜L．diurnus， daily，＜dies，day：seedial，deity．］Daily；diurnal． Performed hath the sonne his ark diurne．

Chaucer，Merclant＇a Taie，1． 551.
Díurna（di－èr $\left.r^{\prime} n \ddot{̣}\right), n . p l$ ．［NL．，neut．pl．of entom．：（a）The butterflies；the diurnal Lepi－ doptera or Rhopalocera，as distinguished from the Crepuscularia and Nocturna，or Heterocera （moths）．They correspond to the old Linnean genus Paptio，and are so called becauae they zhow themselve only during the day．（b）An occasional name of insects which in the mature state live only a day or so，as the Ephemerce or day－flies．
Diurnæ†（dī－ér＇nē），n．pl．［NL．，fem．pl．of urnal birds of prey，as distinguished from the owls or Noeturnce．
diurnal（di－èr＇nal），$a$ ．and n．［＜ME．diurnal $=\mathrm{F}$. diurnal $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. diurnal $=\mathrm{It}$. diurnale， ＜L．diurnalis，daily，＜diurnus，daily：see diurn See also journal，a doublet of diurnal．］I．a 1．Of or belonging to day；pertaining to the daytime ；belonging to the period of daylight as distinguisled from the night：opposed to nocturnal：as，diurnal heat ；diurnal hours；di－ urnal habits，as of an animal．－2．Daily；hap－ pening every day：as，a diurnal task．

Love＇s my diumal Course，divided right
T＇wixt Hope and Fear，my Day and Night
Performed in or but for one day；ephemeral．

In the ahort Course of a Diurnal Sun，
Behold the Work of many Agea done！ Congreve，Pindaric Odes，i．
4．Constituting the measure of a day，either on the earth or one of the other planets：as，the diurnal revolution of the earth，or of Mars or Jupiter．－5．Characterized by some change or ${ }^{\circ}$ peculiarity which appears and disappears with the daytime．（a）In med，being most intense in the daytime：as，a diurnal fever．（b）In ornith，flylng abroad by day，as the hawkz，eaglex，vultures，and other birda of prey，as distinguished from the owla or noct urnal birds
of prey．（c）In entom．，flying by day，as a butterfly；of of prey．（c）In entom，fiying by day，as a butterfly；of or pertaincing to the Diurna ：oppozed to nooturnal and
to crepuscular．（d）In bot，opening by day and closing at night，as certain flowers，－Dlurnal aberration of the fixed stars，that part of the aberration which dependa upon the earth＇a motion of rotation，and is consequently
different in different places．See acceleration，and aberra． different in different places．See acceleration，and aberra－
tion，. ．Diurnal arc．See arcl．－Diurnal circle．See circle．－Diurnal inequality，in magnetism，metcorology， ete．，an inequality the period of which is one day．－Di－ urnas etc．whicl a planet moves number or degrees，min II．n．1．A day－book；a diary；a journal． ［Obsolete or archaic．］
Certain diurnals of the honoured M1r．Edward Winglow have also afforded me good light and help．
2．A daily newspaper．［Obsoleto ari，p． 10 Wc writers of diurnals are nearer in our archaic． of common talk than any other Steele，Tatier，No． 204 He showed me an Oxilord newspaper containing a full report of the proceedings．．．．I zuppose the pages of
that diurnal were not deathiess，and that it would now that diurnal were not deathieas，and that it would now be valn to aearch for it．

Peacock，in Dowden’a Shelley，1． 124. 3．A Roman Catholic service－book containing the offices for the daily hours of prayer．－4．In ornith．，a diurnal bird of prey．－5．In entom．， one of the Diurna．
diurnalist（（dī̀èr＇nal－ist），n．［＜diurnal + －ist． Cf．journalist．］A＂journalist

By the relation of our diurnaliste．
Bp．Hall，Caser of Conscience，iv． 9. diurnally（di－èr＇nal－i），adv．1．By day；in the daytime．－2．Daily；every day．
As we make the enquiriea we shall diurnally communi－
Tatere them to the publick．
diurnalness（dī－er＇nal－nes），$n$ ．The quality of being diurnal．
diurnation（di－ér－nả＇shon），n．［＜L．diurnus， daily，＋E．－ation；cf．ḧibernation．］The qui－ escent or somnolent state of some animals，as the bat，during the day，as contrasted with their activity at night．Marshall Hall．
diurnet，$a$ ．See diurn．

## 1702

diuturnal（dī－ū－tér＇nạl），$a . \quad[=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．It．diu－ diuturnus，of long duration，＜diu， for a loug time，also by day，＜dics，a day，a space of time：see dial，deity．］Lasting；being of long continuance．［Rare．］
Things by which the peace between us may be preserved ainlumă

Milton．
diuturnity（dī－ū－tér＇ní－ti），n．［＝Sp．diutur nidad $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．diuturnidade $=\mathrm{It}$ ．diuturnità,$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ． diuturnita $(t-) s$ ，length of time，$<$ diuturnus，of long duration：see diuturnal．］Length of time； long duration．［Rare．］
What prince can promise such diuturnity unto his rel－ sir T．Browne，Urn－burial，v． pronunciation（dü）of do．］A Scotch peculiar do ${ }^{1}$ ，auxiliary．
And div ye think．．．that my man and my sons are to gae to the sea in weather like yeatreen and the day，and get naething for their flah？Scott，Antiquary，xi． div．See－dib．
diva（dē＇vï），n．［It．diva，a goddess，＜L．diva， a goddess，fem．of divus，a god，divine：see deity，divine．］A prima donna；a distinguished female singer．
divagation（dī－vā－gā＇shon），n．［＝F．divaga－ tion $=\mathrm{Sp}$. divagacion $=$＂＇Pg．divagação，く I．as if＊divagatio（ $n$－），く divagari，wander about，〈 di－ for dis－，in different directions，＋vagari，wan－ der，くvagus，wandering：see vague，vagabond．］ A wandering；deviation ；digression．
Let us be get down at Queen＇s Crawley without further
Thackeray，Vanity Fair．
When we admit thiz personal element into our divaga－ tions we are apt to atir up uncomfortable and dorrowiul divaguely（di－vāg＇li），adv．［An absurd com－ bination，as if＜＂divague，L．divagari，wander （see divagation），＋－ly ${ }^{2}$ ，after E．vaguely．］Wan－ deringly；in an aimless and uncertain manner． ［Rare．］
They drifted divaguely over the great pacific ocean of

## qeminine logic．

c．Reade，Art，p． 1.
divalent（di＇vā－or div＇a－lent），a．［＜Gr．$\delta \iota$－for
$\delta i ́ s$, twice，+L ．valen $(t \cdot ⿱ 亠 䒑$ bivalent，the preferable form．］In chem．，having power to combine with two monovalent atoms． Thus，the oxygen atom and the radical $\mathrm{CH}_{2}$ are divalent．
divan（di－van＇），$n$ ．［Also diwan；also（Anglo－ Ind．）in some senses dewan，deewan（see dewan） $=\mathrm{F}$. Sp．Pg．divan $=\mathrm{It}$ ．divano，divan $=\mathrm{D} . \mathrm{G}$ ． Dan．Sw．divan，＜Turk．Ar．diwān，Pers．dīvān， diwan，a council，a court of justice or of rev－ enue，a minister，esp．a minister or officer of revenue（hence Anglo－Ind．dewan，q．v．，and ult． F．douane，customs），a council－chamber，also a collection of writings，a book，account－book， register，album，also（in Ar．）a kind of sofa．］ 1．A council，especially a council of state；spe－ cifically，in Turkey，the chief or privy council of the Porte，presided over by the grand vizir and made up of the ministers and heads of de－ partments．It meets twice a week．
It is axid that the Pasha must confirm auch a person as is agreeable to the Divan and country［Egyt］．
Pococke，Deseription of the

El］．East，1． 162.
The Abbaside caliphs had a＂Divan of Oppreasion，＂， which inquired in to chargea of tyranny againgt officera of
Etate．
Encyc．Brit．，VII．292． state．

Encyc．Brit．，VII． 292.
2．A council－chamber；a hall；a court；a state－ or reception－room in palaces and the houses of richer citizens．
The divan in which we aat was brightiy coloured in ara besque－the cciling being particularly rich．
．H．Russell，Diary in India，II． 246. 3．A kind of coffee－house where smoking to－ bacco is the principal enjoyment．－4．A cush－ ioned seat standing against the wall of a room a kind of sofa：a sense derived by transfer from that of＇council－chamber＇or＇hall＇（def．2）as furnished with low sofas，covered with rich car－ pets，and provided with many cushions．
The only aigna of furniture in the gitting－room are a divean round the gidee and a carpet in the centre． room，either placed of flat cushions ranged round the benchea，or on a atep of masonry，varying in or on wooden ing to the fashion of the day．Cotton－atuffed piliowz，cov－ ered with chintz for summer and silk for winter，are placed against the wall，and can be moved to make a i luxurious
heap．）
R．Burton，Ei－Medinah，p． 188
5．A book，especially a collection of poems by a single author：as，the divan of Sadi．
Many Divedns，or compiete editions of the workz of poela，have come down to us．Encyc．Brit．，XVI． 595. ［Uzed with reference to the Turks，Arabs，Perslanz，and
other Orlentals；in aense 4 also（In the form divan oniy） other Orlentals；in aense 4 also（In the form divan oniy）
used in a general applieation．
ivaporation（di－vap－ō－rā＇shon），u．［＜L di－ ＜roporare，steam，aparatio（ $n$－），a steaming，etc． ＜vaporare，steam，emit vapor，＜vapor，steam， vaper：see vapor，and ef．evaporation．］The driving out of vapors by beat．
divaporization（dī－vap＂̄̄－ri－zā＇shon），$n$ ．［＜LL． as divaporation．
divaricate（di－var＇i－kāt），v．；pret．and pp．di－ varicated，ppr．dicaricating．［＜L．divaricatus， pp．of divaricare（＞It．divaricare），spread apart， di－for dis－，apart，＋varicare，spread apart， straddle，＜varieus，straddling，＜varus，bent， stretched outward．］I．intrans．1．To spread or move apart；branch off；turn away or aside： diverge：with from：as，to divaricate from the will of God．

The men of this age are divided principally into two great classea，which divaricate widely in the direction of heir desires．Gladstone，Might of Right，p． 241.
We fifer then that ail the languages in question are the divaricated representatives of a aingle tongue．

Whitney，Life and Growth of Lang．，p． 174.
Specifically－2．In bot．and zoöl．，to branch off at an obtuse angle；diverge widely．
II．trans．To divide into branches；cause to diverge or branch apart．
Nerves curiouzly divaricated about the tongue and mouth to receive the impressions of every guato．

Derhan，lhysico－Theoiogy，iv．5．
divaricate（dī－var＇i－kāt），a．［＜L．divaricatus， pp．：see the verb．］1．In bot．，branching off as from a stem or axis，at or almost at a right angle ；widely divergent．－2．In zoöl．，diver－ gent at any considerable angle；standing off or apart from one another；spreading away，as two parts of something；forked or forficate： specifically applied to the wings of insects when they are incumbent on the body in re－ pose，but spreading apart toward their tips．
divaricated（di－var＇i－kā－ted），p．a．Same as rivarieate，a．
divaricately（dī－var＇i－kāt－li），adv．In a divari－ cate manner；with divarication．
divarication（dī－var－i－kā＇shon），n．［＝F．di－ varication $=\mathrm{It}$ ．divarieazione，＜L．＂divarica－ tio $(n-)$ ，＜divaricare，spread apart：see divari－ cate．］1．The act of branching off or diverging； separation into branches；a parting，as frem a main stem or stock．
The aame force ．．．causing not only the variation of a singie language from age to age of its existence，but also， under the government of external circumstances，Its vari allon in space，its divarication into diajects， Whitney，Life and Growth of
2．Specifically in bot and roō7．，a crossing intersection of fibers at different angles：in entom，applied to the parting of the veins or nervures of the wings．$-3 \dagger_{\text {．}}$ A divergence or division in opinion；ambiguity．
To take away all doubt，or any probable divaricaiton， the curse is plainly specified．

Sir T．Broone，Vulg．Err．，vi． 11.
divaricator（dī－var＇i－kā－tor），$n$ ．［＜NL．divari－ cator，＜L．divaricare，pp．divaricatus，spread apart：see divaricate．］That which divaricates， as a muscle which causes parts to separate or recede from each other；something divellent． Specifically－（a）In Brachiopoda，a conziderable muscle which opena the valves of the ahell．See cut under ir ald． heimia．（b）In Polyzoa，a amall muscle which opens the jawz of an avicularium．
Muscies pass ．．．．and doubtless act as divaricators of
the wall of the sac． dive（div），v．；pret．dived，sometimes dove，pp． dived，ppr．diving．［Early mod．E．also dyve； ＜ME．diven，dyven，deven，duren（pret．＊difde， defde），＜AS．dȳfan（weak verb，pret．dȳfde）（＝ Icel．dyfa），dip，immerse，causal of dưfan（strong verb，pret．deáf，pl．dufon，pp．dofen；early ME．duven，pret．def，deaf），dive，sink，pene－ trate（in comp．ge－dūfan，dive，be－dūfan，cover with water，submerge（ $=$ OLG．bedëven，be covered with water，LG．bedaven，pp．covered， esp．with water），thurh－dūfan，dive through， etc．）．Perhaps ult．connected with dip，q．v． The mod．pret．is prop．dived，but the pret．dove， after the assumed analogy of drove from drive （cf．strove for earlier strived，pret．of strive）， is common in colloquial speech，and is found in good literary use．］I．intrans．1．To de－ scend or plunge head first into water；thrust the body suddenly into water or other fluid； plunge deeply：as，to dive for shells．

Provide me（Lord）of Steers－man，Star，and Boat，
That through the vast Seas I may zafely float：
Or rather teach me dyute，that I nay view
Or rather teach me dyye，that I nay view
Deep vader waler all the Scaly crew．
Sylvester，tr．of Du Rartas＇s Weeks，i．5．
 Plunged as If he were an otter， e］as If he were a heaver．
Hence－2．To make a plunge in any way； plungo suddenly downward or forward，espe－ cially so as to disappear：as，to dive down a precipice or into a forest．
Slise stood for a moment，then dove into the dense fog which had floated in from the river，and dlsappeared．

G．II．Cable，Old Creole Days，p． 23.
enter deeply into something
3．To plunge or enter deeply into something
that engrosses the attention；engage deeply in that engrosses the attention；engage deeply in
anything：as，to dive to the bottom of a sub－ ject；to dive into the whirl of business．
How can they pretend to dive lito the accrets of the Dived in a hoard of tales that dealt with $\frac{1}{k n i g h t s,}$ Hall－legend，hall－hlstorte．Tennyson，Pringese，Pr II．trans．To explore by diving．［Rare．］ The Curtil bravely dived the gulf of fame．
dive（div），u．［＜dive，v．］1．A descent or plunge head first into water or other fluid；a＂header＂： as，a dive from a spring－board．－2．A sudden attack or swoop：as，to make a dive．－3．A disreputable place of resort，where drinking and other forms of vice are indulged in，and， commonly，vulgar entertainments are given：so called because often situated in basements or other half－concealed places into which the re－ sorters may＂dive＂with little risk of observa－ tion．［Colloq．］
There are 150 gambling dives，the approachea to whlch are generally so barricaded as to defy jolice deteetion．

They［the New sork pollce］have been well backed up in losing the more inliquitoua dives and diareputable resorts． Conlemporary Rev．，LIII． 227.
divedappert，divedoppert（div＇dap ${ }^{\prime}$ ér，- dop $^{\prime}$－ er），$n$ ．［See didapper．］1．Same as didapper． Certalne diue－doppers or water－1oulea

IIakluyt＇s Voyages，II． 59.

## 2．A pert fellow：in contempt

There＇s no good fellowshlp in thla dandiprat，
This dive－dapper，as ta in other pages．
divel ${ }^{1}$（div${ }^{\prime}$ ），$u$ ．An obsolete or dialectal form of devil．
divel ${ }^{2} \dagger$（di－vel＇）$v$. t．［＜L．divellere，pull asun－ der，rend，〈di－for dis－，asunder，＋vellere，pull．］ To pull asunder；reud．
At the firat litterlng，thelr eyeara fastiy elosed - that ia， by coalition or joining together of the eye－llds，and ao con－ begln to separate，and may be easily divelled or parted asunder． divelize（div＇l－iz），v．t．An obsolete or dialectal form of devilize．
divellent（dì－vel＇ent），$a . \quad[=\mathbf{F}$ ．divellent，＜L． divellen $(t-) s, p p r$ ．of divellere，pull asunder：see divel²．］Drawing asunder；separating．Smart． Raras．
divellicate（dī－vel＇i－kät），v．t．［く L．di－for dis－， asunder，+ vellicatus，pp．of vellicare，pull， pluek，〈 vellere，pull．Cf．divel ${ }^{2}$ ．］To pull in picces．［Obsolete or rare．］
My brother told me you had used him dishoneatly，and had divellicated his character luehind hia back． diveri（di＇vèr），n．［＜ME．diver，dyler．］1．One The sayd dyuer dyde all that buaynes beynge vnderneth the watcr．

## The king he call＇d his divers all，

To dive For hla young son．
Young IU
nting（Child＇a Ballade，III．299）， Specifically－（a）One who makes a buaineas of divlng，as lur pearl－oysters，to examine annken vessela，etc．See sub－ marine armor，under armor．（b）A blrd that habltually dives，as a loon，grebe，auk，or penguln；apectfleally，one or any of the birds Variously kuown as Brachypterce，Mer－ term is especlaliy applied to the loons，family colymbide （which see）．There are three leading species：tho great northern diver，Cotymbus torquatiss；the black－throated diver，C．areticus；snd the red－throated diver，C．septen rionalis．All three juhabit the northern hemlaphere generally，and are noted not only for thelr quickness in diving，but also for tha lengets of time they remain and the distance they traverse under water，in which they move both by swinming with the leet and by paddling with the O．Ono who pl
．Ono who plunges into or engages deeply iu anything．－Cartesian diver．See Cartesian．
diver ${ }^{2} t$ ，$n$ ．Soo dyvour．
diverb（di＇vèrb），n．［＜I．diverbium，the dia－ logue of a comedy（an imperfect translation of Gr．sidioyos，dialogue），くdi－for dis－，apart （or clso repr．Gr．dia），＋verbum $=$ E．word． Cf．proverb．］A saying in which the two mem－
bers of a sentence aro contrasted；an anti thetical proverb．［Rare．］
England is a paradise for women，a hell for horses；Italy paradise for horses，a hell for women：as the divert diverberatet（di－vèr＇be－rāt），v．$t$ ．［＜I．di－ verberatus，$p$ p．of diverberare，strike asunder cleave，divide，＜di－，dis－，usunder，＋＊erberare， strike，beat，whip：seo terberato，and ce．reter－ berate．］To cleavo or penetrato through，as sound．

These cries for blamelesse hlood diverberate
The ingh resounding lleau＇n＇s convexltle，
Davies，IIoly lloode，p． 14.
diverberation $\dagger$（di－vèr－be－rā＇shon），$n$ ．［＜L．di－ rerberatus，pp．of diverberare，striko asumder cleave，divide，strike，beat：see diverberate，and cf．reverberation．］A cleaving or penetrating， as sound．
diverbium（di－vèr＇bi－um），$n . ;$ pl．direrbia（－ä）． ［L．：see diverb．］In the ane，Rom．drama，any passage declaimed or recited by the actors with out musical accompaniment or singing；the dia－ logue，or a scene in dialogue：opposed to canti－ cum．Tho diverbia are generally composed in cum．The diverbia are gen
diverge（di－vèrj＇），v．i．；pret．and pp．diverged， ppr．diverging．$[=$ D．divergeren $=G$ ．divergi ren $=$ Dan．divergere $=\mathrm{Sw}$ ．divergera，＜F．di－ verger $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．divergir $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．diverger，divergir $=$ It．divergere，＜ML．＊divergere，＜L．di－，dis－， apart，＋vergere，incline，verge，tend：sceverge， converge．］1．To move or lie in different di－ rections from a common point；branch off：op－ posed to converge．
In the catchment－basin all the branches converge to the main atreani ；In the delta they alt diverge Irom the trunk channel．

Iuxley，Phyaiography，p． 145
Hence－2．In general，to become or be sepa－ rated from another，or one from another；take different courses or directions：as，diverging trains of thought；lives that diverge one from the other．

## nd wider yet in thought and deed

ifhittier，Memorles．
3．To differ from a typical form；vary from a normal state or from the truth．－ 4 ．In math to become larger（in modulus）withont limit： said of an infinite series when，on adding the terms，beginning with the first，the sum in－ creases indefinitely toward infinity．A scries may be divergent withont diverging．Seo di－ vergent serics，under divergent．
divergement（di－vèrj＇ment），n．［＜diverge + －ment．］The act of diverging．Clarke．［Rare．］ divergence（di－vèr＇jens），$n$ ．［Sometimes also devergenec $;=G$ ．divergenz $=$ Dan．Sw．diver gens，$\langle\mathrm{F}$ ．divergence $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．divergencia $=\mathrm{It}$ ． divergenza，＜ML．＂divergentia，＜＂divergen $(t)$ s ppr．of＂divergere，diverge：see divergent and －ence．］1．The act or state of diverging，or moving or pointing in different directions（not directly opposed）from a common point；a re ceding one from another：opposed to conver－ gence：as，the divergence of lines．

The nearer the direction of the incldent raya to that of tha optic axia，tha less the divergence between the ordl nary and the extraordinary raya．

Spottisucoode，Polariaatlon，p． 20.
Double images in sleeplness are certainly dua to diver gence，not convergence，of the optle ases．

Hence－2．Departure from a course or stan dard；differentiation in action or character；de－ viation：as，the divergence of religious sects divergence from rectitude．

In our texts，it ia true，the employment of the case－end－ Ings la usualiy according to their original signifieation the number of divergences from thia ls relatively small．

3．In $\quad$ nath．，the negative of the scalar part of the result of operating with the Hamiltonian operator upon a vector function．It is so called be－ cauae if the vector function represents diaplacements of the parts of a fluid，the divergence represents the decre－ Angle of divergence．Seo angle3．
divergency（di－vèr＇jen－si），n．［As divergence．］ The stato of being divergent，or of having di－ verged．Also rarely devergeney．
divergent（di－vèr＇jent），a．［＝D．divergent，＜F divergent $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Ig}$ ．It．divergente，$\left\langle\mathrm{ML} .{ }^{\text {．di－}}\right.$ vergen $(t-) s$ ，ppr．of divergere，diverge：see di－ rections from a common point，as lines which intersect：opposed to convergent．－2．In gen－ eral，separating or separated one from another； following different courses or directions．

## diverse

There was hardly an expedition，bardiy a negol lation，in which blekerings and dirergent connsela dld not apieas． Leeky，Eng．in I8th Cent．，I． 3．Deviating from something taken as a stan－ dard or reference；variant．
In England the fieas of the multitude are perliously the thinking class．
J．11．Seeley，Nat．Religion，p． 190.
Divergent parabola，a name given ly Nawton to a cu－ ling the line at infinity ss its ling fiexfonal targent－Divergent rays，rays whleh，proceeding Irom＇a polnt of a visfle object， continually depart from one an－ other $\ln$ proportion as they re cede Irom tha object：opposed to converyent rayz．Concav． lenaes render parallei rays dl－ vergent－Dlvergent sorle an Infnite serles such that，it we begin adding the terms to gether in their order，wa do not ultimately approxlmate indef． nitely toward a finite llmilt，but elther oseillate from one value
 finty．Only in the latter in－ of mathematlclans is a divergent according to the usage Thua，for inatance，the infintte eriles $1-1+T-I+1-1+1$ is divergent without diverging．－Divergent strabismus． See strabismus．－Divergent wings，in entom．wings． which in repose are horizontal but apread apart，reced－ ing from the abdomen，as in many fliea．
diverging（di－vèr＇jing），p．a．［Ppr．of diverge， $v$.$] Same as divergent．$
divergingly（di－vêr＇jing－li），adv．In a diverg－ divers（di＇
divers（di＇vèrz），a．［＜ME．divers，dyvers，di－ rerse，dyverse，$\langle\mathrm{OF}$ ．divers， F ．divers $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．di－ vers＝Sp．Pg．It．diverso，＜L．diversus，varions， different，also written divorsus， pp ．of dirertere， divortere，turn or go different ways，part，sepa－ rate，divert：see divert．According to modern analogies，the word dicers would be written di－ verse（pron．di＇vers）；association with the $\mathbf{F}$ ． original favored tho spelling dicers；and this form，with the plurality involved in the word， caused it to bo regarded as a plural（whence the pron．di＇vèrz）．Hence in mod．speech di－ vers is used only with a plural noun．It is now obsolete or archaic，the form diverse，regarded as directly from the L．，having taken its place． In earlier use divers and diverse are mercly dif－ ferent spellings of the same word；early quo－ tations are therefore here all put under divers． See diverse．］1t．Different in kind，quality，or manner；various．
In Egypt also thera ben dyverse Iangages and dyverse lettres，and of other manere condieliun，than there ben
In other partiea． Thou shalt not aow thy vineyard with divers seeds．

Deut．xxil． 9.

## At what a divers price do divers men <br> B．Jon <br> Jonson，Fall of Mortimer，i．1．

Thus，like Sampsona Foxes，thelr heads are diuers wayes， but they are tyed together by the taylea．

Purchas，Pllgrlmage，p． 39.
2．Several；sundry；more thau one，but not a great number：as，we have divers examples of this kind．
There be divers fiahe that cast their apawn on fiags or
I．Falton，Complete Angler，p． 47. atonea I bellieve，bealdes Zoroaster，there were divers that writ
before Moses．
Sir T．Broune，Rellgio Medici， 1.23 ． IIt has divers MSS．，but moat ol them astrological，to weth atudy be is addicted．Erelyn，Dlary，July 23，16\％8． ＝Syn．Divers，Diverse．Divers Implles difference only，and is always used with a piural nount；diverge（Wilh elther position．Thus，the evangelista narrate tha same events In divers mamuers，but not in diverse．Trench．
diverse（di－vèrs＇or di＇vèrs），a．［Same as di－ iers，but resting more closely on the L．diver－ sus：see divers．］1．Different in kind；essen－ tially different；different as individuals of one kind or as different kinds，but not as being affected by different accidents．Thus，Philip drunk and Philip sober，though different，are not diverse．
Four great beasts came up from the sea，diverse one rom another．Dan．vii． 3.
The Pilgrima were clothed with auch kind of raiment as Was diverse Irom the ralment of any that traded in that
Fanyan，Pilgrima Progress，p． 155. Woman la not undevelopt man，
But diverse．Tennyson，Princess，vil．
Owibg to thla variaty of interchanceable namea for the chaplaincy question，diverse minda

George Eliot，Middlemarch，1． 201.
2†．Capable of assuming many forms；varions； multiform．
Eloquence is a diverse thing．
＝\＄yn．Divers，Diverse．See divers．

## diverse

diverse (dī-vèrs'), $a d v$. In different directions. And with tendriis creep diverse.

Philips. diverseł (di-vèrs'), $v$. [< ME. diversen, < OF diverser, make or be diverse, diffor, diverge, vary, $=$ Pr. diversar $=$ Pg. diversar, discern, distinguish = It diversare, be diverse, < ML, diversare, diverge, turn, vary, く L. diversus, pp. of divertere, turn or go different ways: see divert, diverse, a., divers, a.] I. trans. To make diverse; diversify. Chaucer.
II. intrans. 1. To differ; be diverse.

Iewes, Gentiles, and Sarrasines iugen inemselue
Tewes, Gentiles, and Sarrasines lecliche thei by-leyuen and 3 ut hiere [their] law $d y$ uerseth.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 133. 2. To turn aside; turn out of one's way.

The Redcroase Knight diverst, but forth rode Britomart.
diversely (di-vèrs'li or dì'vèrs-li), $a d v$. [ $\langle$ ME. diversly, dyversly, diverseliche ; < divers, diverse, + $-l y^{2}$.] In diverse or different ways or directions; differently; variously. Also formerly diversly. Wonder it is to aee in diverse mindea How diversly love doth his pageanuta play.
In the teaching of men diversly temper'd different ways are to be try'd. Afilton, A pology for Sinectymnuus. diversifiable (di-ver'si-fi-a-bl), a. [=F. diversifiable $=$ Pg. diversificavel; as diversify + -able.] That may be diversified or varied.
The almost infinitely diversifiable coutextures of all the small parts.
diversification (di-ver ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ si-fi-kā'shonn), $n . \quad[=$ F. diversification $=\mathbf{I t}$. diversificazione, $\left\langle\mathrm{ML}_{\mathrm{L}}\right.$. "diversificatio ( $n$-), < diversificare, diversify: see diversify.] 1. The act of changing forms or qualities, or of making various: as, diversification of labor.

There will be amall reason to deny these to be true colours, which more manifestly than others disclose themgeives to be produced by diversifications of the light.

Boyle, Works 1. 691.
In business, diversification and rivairy should be encouraged rather than stamped ont by the iron heel of grasping
monopoiy.
S. Bowles, in Merriam, II. 388. monopoiy. S. Bowles, in Merriam, II. 388.
2t. Diversity or variation; change; alteration: as, "diversification of voice," Sir M. Hale.
diversified (di-vèr'si-fid), $p . a$. [ Pp . of diversi$f y, v$.$] Distinguished by various forms, or by$ a variety of objects: as, diversified scenery; a diversified landscape; diversified industry.
diversiflorous (di-vér-si-flo'rus), $a$. [= F. di versiftore, $\langle\mathrm{NL}$. diversifforus, 〈 L. diversus, various, + flos (flor-), > E. flower.] In bot., bearing flowers of two or more sorts.
diversifolious (di-vér-si-fō'li-us), $a$. [< NL. diversifolius; < L. diversus, various, + folium, leaf, + -ous.] In bot., having leaves differing in form or color, etc.
diversiform (di-vèr' si-fôrm), $a . \quad[=\mathrm{F} . \mathrm{Sp}$. diversiforme, $<\mathrm{L}$. diversus, various, + forma, shape.] Of a different form; of various forms. It [zearch] produced a marvellous facility for detecting doubtrul or inperfect truths, an instinctive recognition of moral truth must necessarily possess,
J. Oven, Eveninga w
diversify (di-vér'sí-fi), v. $t$; pret and ppe versified, ppr. diversifying. [< F . diversifier $=$ Pr. diversifiar, diversificar $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. diversificar $=\mathrm{It}$. diversificare, $\langle\mathrm{ML}$. diversificare, $\langle\mathrm{L}$. diversus, diverse, + facere, make.] To make diverse or various in form or qualities; give variety or diversity to: as, to diversify the colors of a fabric; mountains, plains, trees, and lakes diversify the landscape; to diversify labor.
It was nuch easier.. for Homer to find proper genton to diversify his infernal council generala than for Mil. Addison, spectator, No. 279.

> Doth use, on divers objects, diver
> And so are hivers objecta, divers powers;

.
diversiloquent (dī-vér-sil'ọ-kwent), a. [< L. diversus, different, $+\operatorname{loquen}(t-) \ddot{s}$, ppr. of loqui, speak.] Speaking in different ways. Craig.
diversion (di-vér'shọn), $n$. [ $=$ G. Dan. Sw. diversion, $\langle\mathrm{F}$. diversion $=$ Sp. diversion $=\mathrm{Pg}$. diversão $=\mathrm{It}$. diversione, $\langle\mathrm{ML}$. diversio $(n-),\langle\mathrm{L}$. divertere, pp. diversus, divert: see divert.] 1. The act of turning aside from a course; a turning into a different direction or to a different point or destination: as, the diversion of a stream from its usual channel; the diversion of the mind from business or study, or to another object.
Cutting off the tops and pulling off the buds work re-
tention of the aap for a time, and diversion of it to the sprouts that were not forward. and diversion of it to the $\quad$ Dacon, Nat. Hiat.
2. That which diverts ; that which turns something from its proper or natural course or tendency; specifically, that which turns or draws the mind from care, business, or study, and thus rests and amuses; sport; play; pastime: as, the diversions of youth; works of wit and humor furnish an agreeable diversion to the studious.

## Fortnnes, honours, friendz,

Are mere diversions from love's proper object,
Which only is itseif. Sir $J$. Denham, The Sophy,
We wili now, for our diversion, entertain ourselves with a aet of riddiea, and see if we canfind a key to them among the ancient poets. Addison, Ancient Medals, ii.
The necessities of hunger and thirst were his greates diversions from the reflection on his ionely condition.

Steele, Englishman, No. 26.
3. The act of drawing the attention and force of an enemy from the point where the principal attack is to be made, as by an attack or alarm on one wing of an army when the principal attack is to be made on the other wing or the center; also, generally, any act intended to draw one's attention away from a point aimed at, or a desired object. $=$ Syn. 2. Amusement, Recrea-
tivn, etcity (di-ver'si-ti), n.; pl. diversities (-tiz). [ $\langle$ ME. diversite, $\langle O \bar{F}$. diversite, F. diversité $=\mathrm{Pr}$. diversitat $=\mathrm{Sp}$. diversidad $=$ Pg. diversidade $=$ It. diversitda, <L. diversita $(t) s$, difference, con trariety, < diversus, different, diverse: see di verse, divers, a.] 1. The fact of difference between two or more things or kinds ; essential difference; variety; separateness: as, the diversity in unity of the true church; the diversity of objects in a landscape.
That Babyloyne that I have spoken offe, where that the Soudan dueilethe, is not that gret Babyloyne where the Dyversitee of Langages was first made.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 40
Great diuersytie between pryde and honesty is zeene.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 89
Then is there in thia diversity no contrariety.
Hooker, Eccies. Polity Strange and several noizes
Of roaring, shrieking, howling, jingling chains,
And more diversity 2. That in which two or more things differ; a difference; a distinction: as, diversities of opin-ion.-3ł. Variegation; diversification.

Blualing in bright diversities of day.
Pope, Moral Eksaya, iv. 84.
Diversity of person, in law, a plea by a prisoner in bar of execution, alleging that hed -Diversity the same who was at tainted- - Diversity of reasont, that diversity by which of reason reasonedt, a distinction arising from two ways of conceiving a thing, as when we say that a trilateral flgure is a triangle. - Diversity of reason reasoningt, a distinction arising from a thing being conceived twice
over in the zame way, aa when we zay that $A$ is $A$. $D 1$ over in the same way, aa when we say that A
versity of the diameter, in the Ptoiemaic theory of the moon, an are of the ecliptic by which the proathapheresi of the epicycie is greater in perigee than in apogee. Also
called the excess. Real diversity, anch a distinction that zome fact is true of one or more things which is not true of another or others $=$ Syn. Dissimilarity, etc. See true of an
diversivolentt, $a$. [<L L diversus, contrary, + volen( $t$ - $s$, ppr. of velle, will, desire: see divers, a., and voluntary.] Desiring strife. [Rare.]

Yon diversivolent lawyer, mark him! knaves turn informera, as maggots turn to dies; you may catch gudgeons
with either.
Webster, White Devii, iii. 2 diverslyt, adv. See diversely.
diverso intuitu (di-vèr'sō in-tū'i-tū). [LLL.: L. diverso, abl. masc. of diversus, different; intuitu, abl. of intuitus, look, view, consideration (intuere, look upon, consider: see divers and intuition.] In law, from a different motive or purpose ; with a diverse intention. Thua, if two persons together contract with a third, but each engages by the zame instrnment, they may be zaid to contract $d$ verso intuitu, as distinguished from contracting jointly, or as by principal and collateral atipulations.
diversory $\dagger$ (di-vèr'sọ-ri), a. [< L. as if * diversorius $\langle$ divertere, $p$ pivers divert. seo di vert.] Serving to divert. North.
divert (di-vért'), v. $[<$ ME. diverten $=\mathrm{D}$. diver teren $=\mathrm{G}$. divertiren $=$ Dan. divertere $=\mathrm{Sw}$ divertera, < OF. divertir, F . divertir $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg . divertir $=\mathrm{It}$. divertire, divertere, $\langle\mathrm{L}$. divertere, divortere, turn or go different ways, part, separate, divert, < di- for dis-, apart, + vertere vortere, turn: see verse. Cf. avert, advert, convert, evert, invert, etc.] I. trans. 1. To turn aside or away; change the direction or course of; cause to move or act in a different line or manner: as, to divert a stream from its bed; to divert the mind from its troubles; he was diverted from his purpose.

And that must not divert the course pission,
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

## divertise

 her care perhaps
May have diverted from continuai watch
Milton, P . L., ix. 813 2. To turn to a different point or end; change the aim or destination of; draw to another course, purpose, or destiny.
He has diverted all the ladies, and ali your company thither, to frustrate your provision, and stick a disgrace
b. Jonson Epicene, iii. 1 . Miss Noble carried. . a a mail basket, into which she diverted a if or sugar, George Eliot, Middiemarch I 185 3. To turn from customary or serious occupation; furnish diversion to; amuse; entertain. It [Emmaus] is the pleaantest spot abont Jeruaalem, divert themse

Pococke, Description of the East, II. 1. 48. O, I have been vastiy diverted with the story! Ha! ha!
ha!
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 2 4 7 . To subvert; destroy.

Frights, changes, horrors,
Divert and crack, rend and deracinate
The unity and married calmo of states.
and C., i. 3.
$=$ Syn. 1. To draw away. See absent, a.-3. Amuse, Di-
II. + intrans. To turn aside; turn out of one's way; digress.
If our thoughts do at any time wander, and divert upon other objects, bring them back again with prudent and
gevere arts.
I diverted to see one of the prince's palaces.
iverter (di-vèr'terr), $n$. One who or that which diverts. I. Walton.
divertible (di-vér'ti-bl), a. [< divert + -ible.] Capable of being diverted.
diverticle (di-vèr'ti-kl), n. [<L. diverticulum, more correctly deverticulum, old form devorticulum, a byway, a digression, an inn, < devertere, devortore, turn away, turn aside, < de, tere, devortere, turn away, + vertere, vortere, turn.] 1t. A turning; a byway.
The diverticles and bimd by-paths which sophistry and deceit are wont to tread. II lea, Goiden Remaina, p. 12.
2. In anat., a diverticulum. [Rare.]
diverticula, $n$. Plural of diverticulum. diverticular (di-ver-tik'ü-lär), a. [< divertiof a diverticulum.
Another form of reapiratory organ is developed from the wali of the gut, in the form of a diverticular outgrowth of the anterior portion of that organ.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 49. diverticulated (dī-vèr-tik' $\mathrm{u}-1 \bar{a}-t e d), a$. [< diverticulum $+-a t e^{2}+-e d^{2} .1$ 1. Made or become a diverticulum; given off as a blind process; cæcal.-2. Furnished with one or more diverticula; having blind processes.
diverticulum (dī-vér-tik' $\mathrm{u}-\mathrm{lum}$ ), $n . ; \mathrm{pl}$. diverticula (-lä). [NL., a specific use of L. diverticulum: see diverticle.] In anat., a cæcum; a blind tubular process; a hollow offset ending blindly; a cul-de-sac. Diverticuia are very frequent formations, eapecially in connection with the alimentary (See cut under alimentary.) The term, however, ia of very general applicability.
The lungs of the air-breathing Vertebrata . . . are di. Huzley, Anat. Invert., p. 59. Diverticulum superius ventriculi tertif (upper diverticulum of the third ventrich
diverting (di-vér'ting), p. a. [Ppr. of divert, v.] Pleasing; amusing; entertaining: as, a diverting scene or sport.
The Little Plays were very Diverting to me, particularly those of Moliere. Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 171. divertingly (di-vèr'ting-li), $a d v$. In a manner that diverts; so as to divert; amusingly.

He confuted it by azying that it was not meant of boya In age, but in manners, and then added, divertingly, ing the word. $\quad$ Strype, Aylmer, xiv.
divertingness (di-vèr'ting-nes), $n$. The quality of affording diversion. Bailey, 1727. [Rare.] divertisantt, a. [ $\langle$ F. divertissant, ppr. of divertir, divert: see divertise.] Diverting; entertaining; interesting.

Doubtlesse one of the most divertisant and considerabie divertiset, $v, t$. $[<\mathrm{F}$. divertiss-, stem of certain parts of divertir, divert: see divert.] To divert: amuse; entertain.

But how ahall we divertize ourseivea till Supper be

## divertisement

1705
divertisement (di-ver'tiz-ment), n. [= D. G. Dan. Sw. divertissement, < F. divertissement (c\& Sp. divertimiento $=$ Pg. It. divertimento), diversion, \& divertir, divert: see divertise.] 1. Diversion; amnsement; recreation.
It haste, nerhaps, is not so great but it might dispense with auch a divertisenent as in promise myself in your Cetton, in Waltons Angie Brahma, the poem which ao mystifled the readers of divertidements. O. W. Holmes, Emerson, p. 397.
2. A short ballet or other entertainment given between acts or louger pieces.
divertisingt, $p_{0} a_{\text {. }}$ [Ppr. of divertise, v.] Amusing; entertaining.
To hear the nightingales and otber birda, and hear fiddea, and there sharp, and here a Jew a trump, and here laughing, and there tine people walking, is migity diver-
divertivet (di-ver'tiv), a. [< divert + -ive $]$ Tending to divert; diverting.

For if the subject's of a serious kind,
Her thoughts are manly, and her sense refn'd
But if divertive, her expressions fit.
Pomfret Strephon's wit.
divest (di-vest'), v. t. [Also devest; < OF. devestir, also desvestir, F. dévétir = Pr. devestir, desvestir = It. divestire, srestire, 〈 L. devestire, ML also divestire, disvestire, undress, < de- (or di-dis-) priv. + vestire, dress, clothe, $\langle$ vestis, clothing, garment. The form devest, q. v. is now used only as a technical term in law.] 1. To strip of clothes, arms, or equipage; bence, to strip of anything that surrounds or attends; despoil: opposed to invest: as, to direst one of his reputation.
Neither of our lives are in such extremes; for you liv. ing at court without ambition, which would burn you, or envy, which would devest others, live in the sun, not in
the fire.
Even these men cannot entirely divest themselves of humanity.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xxy
The people, who forever keep the sole right of legiglawholly of any right to the administration
. Webster, A Plan of Policy.
2. To strip by some definite or legal process deprivo: as, to direst a person of his rights or privileges; to divest one of title or property.
By what means can government, witheut being divested of the full command of the resources of the community, be prevented from abusing its powers?

## $3 \dagger$. To strip off; throw off.

Cathoun, Works, I. 10.
In heaven we do not say that our bodies shall divest their mortality, go, as that naturally tiiey could not die: for they shall have a composition atill; and every con-
pounded thing may perish.
Denne, Sermons, xvii
divestible (di-ves'ti-bl), a. [< divest + -ible.]

## Capable of being divested

Liberty being too high a blessing to be divestible of that $\begin{array}{cc}\text { nature by circumstances. } & \text { Boyle, Works, } 1.248 . \\ \text { divestiture (di-ves'ti-tür), } n . \quad[=\mathrm{F} \text {. dévestiture, }\end{array}$ < ML. divestitus, for L. derestitus, pp, of deres tire, divest: see divest and -ure.] 1. The act of stripping, putting off, or dopriving.
He is sent away without remedy, with a divestiture 2. In law, the act of surrendering Works, X. 220 or any part thereof: opposed to incestiture.
divestment (di-vest'ment), $n$. [< OF. deveste ment, destestement, F. dévêtement, < derestir, divest: sce divest and -ment.] The act of divesting. Coleridge. [Rare.]
divesturet (di-ves'tunr), $n$. [< OF. devesteure
desvesture, 〈 devestir, divest: see divest and -ure.] An obsolete form of divestiture. Boyle.
dividable (di-vi’da-bl), a. [< divide + -able Cf. divisible.] Divisible. [Rare.]
Thst power by which the several parts of matter, such a to make them hard and not easily dividabla.

Pearce, Works, I. 11
dividantt (di-vi'dant), a. [Irreg. $<$ divide + -ant1.] Divided; separate.

Twinnd brothers of one womb-

divide (di-vid'), $v_{0}$; pret. and pp. divided, ppr dividing. [Early mod. E. also decide; < ME dividen, dyvyden, deviden $=\mathrm{D}$. divideren $=\mathrm{G}$ dividiren $=\mathrm{Dan}$. dividere $=\mathrm{Sw}$. ditider $a=\operatorname{Pr}$. Sp. Pg. dividir $=\mathrm{It}$. dividere $(=\mathrm{F}$. diviser $=\operatorname{Pr}$ derezir, divizir, divide, from the L. pp. divisus see devise, $n$. and $v.),\langle L$. dirīlere, pp. divisus, divide, separate, distinguish, part, distribute < di- for dis-, apart, + *tiděre, of uncertain origin, prob. akin to vidēre, sce ( $=$ Gr. ideiv, " fociv,
ng thus orige see, or put so as to sec, apart. Some assume for "vidère a root "vid or "vi, sepa rato; cf. Skt. $\sqrt{ }$ vielh, separate, vi, prep. and pre fix, apart, asunder, a way.] I. trans. 1. To sepa rato into parts or pieces; sunder, as a wholo into parts; cleave: as, to divide an applo.

Divide the living child in two
To hlm which divided the Red aen Into parts.
P. cxxxyt. 13.
2. To separate ; disjoin; dispart; sover the union or connection of, as things joined in any way, or mado up of separato parts: as, to divide soul and body; to divide an army.
In their death they were not divided. 2 Sam .1 .23. Calamity, that aevers worldly friendahips, Could ne'er divide ua.
letcher, Donble Marriage, iv. 1
3. In math.: (a) To perform the operation of division on. In commen arithmetic, to divide is to separate into s given number of equal parts: thua, if we divide 22 by 7, the quotient will be 3 and the remain.
der 1. See dicision, 2 (b) To be a divisor of, without leaving a remainder: as, " 7 divides 21."4. To cause to be separate; part by any means of disjunction, real or imaginary; make or keep distinct: as, the equator divides the earth into two hemispheres.
Let it [the firmament] divide the waters from the waters, Gen. I. 6 .
Behold his goodly feet, Where one great cleft
Decides two toes pointed with iron claws.
, Peaumant, Payche, 11. 171
5. To make partition of; distribute; share: as to divide profits among shareholders, between partners, or with workmen.
Also next this place is an Aulter where the crucifyers dyce. Sir $A$ Guylforde Pylrymage 05 The moon Is up, and yet it is not night;
byron, Childe Harold, iv. 27.
Dlvision of labour cannot be carried far when there ar but few to divide the labour anong them.

1. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., \&o
2. To mark off into parts ; mako divisions on 7. To disunite or canso to disagree in oninion or interest ; make discordant.
There shall be five in one house divided, three againat
The learned World is wery much divied upor will
The learned World is very much divided upon Milton
3. To embarrass by indecision ; cause to hesitate or fluctuate between different motives or opinions.

This way and that dividing the awilt mind.
Tennyson, Nlorte d'Arthur
9. In music, te perform, as a melody, especially with variations or divisions.

About the bed awcet musicke did divid
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 17
10. In logie: (a) To separate (in thought or speech) into parts any of the kinds of whole recognized by logic: as, to divide a conception into its elements (species into genus and difference), an essential whole into matter and form, or an integral whole into its integrate parts.
The Law of Moses is divided into three parta, for elther it is morall, Judiciall, or ceremonjah
ir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1551).
Ie could distinguish and divide
A hair 'twixt south and sonth-west side.
Butler, Hudibras, 1. I. 67.
(b) Especially, to separate (a genus) into its
species. Hence-11. To expound; explain.
They urge very colourably the Apoatie's own sentences, requirng haty
so
Hier $\ln f$ nuence was one thing, not to be divided or dis-
cussed, only to be felt with gratitude snd Joy.
R. L. Stevenson, Whil o' the Mill.

Edging-and-dividing bench. See bench. - To divide $=$ Syn $=$ Syn. 2. To sever, aunder, bar apart
allot, apportion, deal out, parcel out.
II. intrans. 1. To become separated into parts; como or go apart; be disunited.

Love coola, friendahip falls off, hrothers divide.
hak., Lear, 1. 2
she seem'd to divide in a dream from a band of the blest.
2. To vote by division. See division, 1 (c).

The emperors sat, voted, and divided with their equals.
When the bllt has been read a third time, the Speaker puts the question as to whether it ahall pass. The llonas lobby, and those acalnst it into another. The two divialons are counted by the "tellers." "at. Institutions, p. 28
3. Te come to an issue ; agree as to what are the precise points in dispute, or some of them. divide (di-vid'), n. [< divelde, v.] 1. In phys. geog., a water-shed; the height of land which separates ono drainage-basin or area of catchment from another; often, but not always, a ridgo or conspicuous clevation. [In common use in tho United States, but much less frcquently heard in England.]
That evenlng we started over the low "divide" to Sun Bay, where we were delayed for a few minutes in an ntterapt to kill a woll which was seen near
. Wr. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 201.
In looking east from the oummit of the great "contsnental divide " at thia point, we saw in the distance a vast plam bounded by a chain of lofty mountaing

Harper's Mag, LXXVI. 401.
2. The act of dividing; a division or partition, as of winnings or gains of any kind: as, a fair dlvide. [Colloq., U. S.]
The ... notlon of an office is that it is a part of the part of the general divide alter the battle lso
ivided
Pivided (di-vi'ded), $p, a_{0}$ [Pp. of divide, $\left.v.\right]$ Parted; soparated; disunited; distributed: as, a divided hoof ; a divided cstate. Spectfically-(a) In bot., cut into distinct segments; cleft to the base or to the midro: spphed to s lear, calyx, etc. (b) in entom. said of any part that is normally almple or undivided, When by exception it is formed or two parts. (c) In musnic usen but are natrumer in nos, with futes divided. wilh goren independent parts: palpi, those palpi in which the last Joint is split longitudlally into two parts. - Divided proposition, in logic, a proposition in which a rign of modality intervenea be, tween the subject snd the predicate.-Divided pygidium , the last dorsal segment of the abdomen when It IB formed of two plates, as in the males of certain Rhymeho-phora-Dlvided sense, in lopic, that sense of a sign of
dividedly (di-vi'ded-li), adv. Separately; by division.
In this the middie tern is taken dividedly or distribu-
dividend (div'i-dend), n. [= D. G. Dan. Sw. dividend $=\mathrm{F}$. dividende $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. It. dividendo, < L. dividendus, to be divided, ger. of ditidere, divide: see divide, v.] 1. A sum to be divided into equal parts, or one to be distributed proportionately. Particularly-(a) in nath., a number or qusntity which is to be divided by another called the divisor, the result being cailed thie quotient. (b) Al aum to
be divided as profits among the alisreholders of a stock company, or persons Jointly interested in an enterprlse. (c) A anno out
2. The share of ene of the individuals among whorn a sum is so divided; a share or portion. Concerning blshopa, how they ought to bebaue themselues toward their clerks, or of such oblations as the selucs toward their cerks, or of such oblations as ther vpo the altar; what portlons or diuidents
falthhult offer
oughto be made thereof. ought to be made thereof. Foxe, Martyrs, p. 105.
Dividend of (ao much) per cent., a percentage on a capltal stock or any other aggregate gum, of the rate named,
to be distributed proportlonately among shareholders or to be distributed proportionstely among shareholders or
others entitled to it.-DIvidend on (or off, a stock-exchange phrase meaning that, on the day of closlug the tranafer-books of any atock for a dividend, the transactions in auch stock for cash Include (or do not jnclude) the dividend up to the time oflicially deatgnated for closing the (or ex) in atock-exchnnge reports usually written cum or ex) dividende, dividend, div., or d.-Dividend wartockholder recejves his dividend.-Stock difidend, a diviafon of profts, actual or anticlpated, payable In re. served or aidditional atock inatead of cash.- To declare a dividend, to announce readiness to psy a specified dividend. - To make a dividend, to act apart a sum to be divided among the persona intereated in the property from which the sum is taken. - To pass a dividend, to divident $t_{\text {, }}$ n. [ [ L L dividen $(t-) s$, ppr, of diridere, divide.] One who divides; a divider. [Rare.]
"Divide," saya one, "and I will choose." If this be bnt once agreed upon, it is enough; for the divident, dividing unequally, loses, in regard that the other takes the better
divident², n. An erroneous form of dividend. divider (di-vi'dèr), n. 1. One who or that which divides; that which separates into parts.
According as the body moved, the divider did more and more enter the divided body.

Sir K. Digby, Naiure of Man'a Soul.
2. A distribnter; one who deals out to each his share.
Who made me a judge or divider over you? Luke xil. 14,
3. One who or that which disunites or keeps apart.
Money, the great divider of the world.
Secift.
Ocean, men's path and their divider too.
Lorcell, Bon Voyage !
4. p7. A pair of small compasses, of which the

## divider

nut, used for dividing lines, describing circles, etc.; compasses in general. See compass, 8.5. An attachment to a harvester for separating the swath of grain on the point of being cut from the portion left standing.-6. pl. In mining, same as buntons.- Bisecting dividers, dividers having the legs pivoted in ansll slwaya be hall of the distance between snother aet of points. - Proportional dividers, dividers with s sliding pivet, so that the opening between ths legs at on
dividing-engine (di-vi'ding-en"jin), n. An apparatns for producing the divisions of the scales or limbs of mathematical and philosophical instruments. Also called dividing-machine and graduation-engine.
dividingly (di-vi’ding-li), adv. By division.
dividing-machine (di-vi' ding-mă-shēn"), $n$. Same as dividing-engine.
divi-divi (div'i-div'i), n. 1. The native and commercial name of Cessalpinia coriaria and its pods. The pods, which are about
inches leng by
inch broad, and curled in a remarksble manner, are exceedingly astringent, containing a large proportion of and are for this rea
 son much used by tan ners and dyera. The plant is a native of tropical America. 2. A name given to the similar pods of $C$. tinctoria, which are used in Lima for making ink. dividual (di-vid'ū-al), a. and $n$. [<L. dividuns, divisible (seedividuous), + -al. Cf. individual.] I. a. Divided; participated in; shared in common with others. [Obsolete or rare.]

## True leve 'tween maid and msid may b

More than in sex dividual.
wo Noble Kinsmen, i. 3 A man may say his religion is now no more within him self, but is becom a dividuall movable

Milton, Areepagitica, p. 39 IIer reign
With thousand lesser lights dividual holde. But inasmuch as we can only anatemise the dead, and as nature certainly is not dead and dividual but living and unity, we perforce sacriflce or lese much by these en
II. $n$. In arith. and alg., one of the several parts of a dividend from which each separate figure or term of the quotient is found.
dividuallyt (di-vid'ū-al-i), adv. In a dividual manner. Imp. Dict.
dividuous (di-vid'ū-us), $a$. [< L. dividuus, divisible, < divideré, divide: see divide.] Divided; individual; special; accidental; without universal significance. [Rare.]
The accidental and dividuous in this qniet and harmoni ous object is subjected to the life and light of nature.
divinalt divinallet $n$. [ME divinaile, divy naile, 〈OF. divinaille, devinaille, devinalle, divi nation, a word or sign used in divination (ef. divinal, devinel, divine), < deviner, divine: see divine, v.] Divination; a sign used in divination.
What seys we of hem that bileeven in divynailes, 88 by
flicht or by noyse of briddes or of beestes, or by sort, by fight or by noyse of briddes or of beestes, or by sort, by geomancie, by dremes, by chirkynge of dores, or crakynge of honses, by gnawynge of rattes, and suich mancre wrec-
chednesse?
Chaucer (sd. Gilman), Paraen'a Tale. divination (div-i-nā'shon), n. [< F. divination $=$ Pr. divinacio (cf. Sp. adivinacion = Pg. adevi $n h a c ̧ a ̃ o)=I t . d i v i n a z i o n e=$ D.divinatie $=$ Dan. Sw . divination (in comp.), < L. divinatio $(n-)$, the faculty of foreseeing, divination,< divinare, pp divinatus, foresee, divine: see divine, v.] 1. The act of divining; the pretended art of foretelling by supernatural or magical means that which is future, or of discovering that which is hidden or obscure. The practice of divination is very ancient, and hss played an importsnt part in the raise divination to the dignity of a acience is attributed to the Chsldeans. The innmmerable forms which have been in use for thouasnds of years may be reduced to two classes: (1) that effected by a kind of inspiration or divine afllatins; snd (2) that affected by the observation of stances, and appearancea, etc., as the flight of birds, the diaposition of the clouds, the cendition of the entraila of alaughtered animals, the falling of iots, etc.

Divination hath been ancientiy snd fltiy divided inte artificial and nstural; whereof artificial is when the mind maketh a prediction by argument, concluding upen aigns sad tokena; natural is when the mind hath a presention by an internal power, without the indncement of a sign.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 203. 2. Figuratively, a sort of instinctive prevision; a presentiment and knowledge of a future event or events ; conjectural presage; omen.

1706
There is much in their nature, much in their social positien, which gives them s certain power of divination. And women knew at frst sight the characters of thoss with whom they converse.
3. In anc. Rom. law: (a) A transaction in a criminal suit, in which one of several accusers of one and the same person was chosen as the chief prosecutor in the case, the others joining in it only as subscribers. (b) The speech or oration asking authority to fill such a rôle. $=$ Syn. 1. Prognostication, etc. See prediction. divinator (div'i-nā-tor), n. $[=F$. divinateur $=$ Pr. devinador $=\mathrm{It}$. divinatore (cf. OF. adivineur $=\mathrm{Sp}$. adivinador $=\mathrm{Pg}$. adevinhador), LL. divinator, < L. divinare, pp. divinatus, divine: see divine, v.] One who practises divination.
In the leading paper of Cambridge, Mass., published within a stone'a throw of the university, a profesaed divinator has kept for years a large, buainess-like, snd soberly divinatory (di-vin'a-tō-ri), a. $[=\mathrm{F}$. divinatoire $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. It. divinätorio, $\langle\mathrm{LL}$. "divinatorius, divinator: see divinator.] Pertaining to a divinator or to divination; divining.
We have seen such places before; we have visited them in thst divinatory glance which strays away into apace for moment over the top of sames, Jr., Trans, Sketches, p. 308
divine (di-vīn'), a. and n. I. a. [< ME. divine, devine, $<\mathrm{OF}$. divin, devin, F. divin $=\operatorname{Pr}$. devin, divin $=$ Sp. Pg. It. divino, divine, < L. divinus, divine, inspired, prophetic, belonging to a deity, (divus, dius, a deity, prop. adj., belonging to a deity; cf. deus, a god, a deity: see deity.] 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or proceeding from God, or a god or heathen deity: as, divine perfections; divine judgments; the divine honors paid to the Roman emperors; a being half human, half divine; divine oracles.
The Soul is a Spark of Immortality, she is a divine Light, snd the Body is but a Socket of Clay. Mowell, Letters, iv. 21
"Know thyself," was the maxim of Thaiea, the old Greek realist: a maxim, thought so divine that the ancients ssid
Theology cannot aay the laws of Nature are not divine; all it can say is, they are not the most important of the
2. Addressed or appropriated to God; religious; sacred: as, divine worship; divine service, songs, or ascriptions.

Ful wel sche anng the aervise divyne.
Chaucer (ed. Morrik), Gen. Prel. to $C$.
., 1.122. 3. Godlike; heavenly; excellent in the highest degree; extraordinary; apparently above what is human.

A divine sentence is in the lips of the king
Prov. xvi. 10.
Over all this weary world of ours,
Breathe, diviner Airl
Tennyson, The Sisters (No. 2). A snug prebendary, rejoicing in the reputation of being the divinest wit and wittiest divine of the age. hipple, Ess. snd Rev., I. 10. He [Wesley] saw the dead in sin coming to life all around him; he passed his happy yesrs in this divinest of
labors.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 79.
4t. Divining; presageful ; foreboding; prescient.

Yet oft his hesrt, divine of something ill,
Misgave him. Milton, P. L., ix. 845.
5. Relating to divinity or theology.

Church history snd other divine learning.
South.
Divine assistance. See assistance.-Divins office, the atated service of daily prayer; the canonical hours.Divine right. (a) Of kings, the doctrine that the king stands toward his people in loco parentiz, deriving his anthority, not from the consent of the governed, but
directly from God. This doctrine which in English hisdirectly from God. This doctrine, which in English hisatili held by aeme as s matter of theory, has genersily ceased to have practicsl political signifcesnce.
The Divine right of kings, independent of the wishes of the peopie, has been ons of the mest enduring snd influential of superstitions, and it has even now not whelly
vsnished from the world. Lechy, Europ. Mrorals, 1I. 285, (b) Of the clergy, s claim of divine suthority for particulsr persons and particulsr forms of ecclesiastical government. An instsmee in the Roman Cathoific Church is the still nnsettled claim of the bishops to power in their aeveral dioceses, as oppesed to the papal theory that they rule mediately throngh the pope.- Diving gervice, the public Worship of God; eapecially, the ataied or ordinary daily snd Sundsy worship; in the Roman Cathoific snd Angifing prayer, snd the celebrstion of the enchariat. - Tenure by divine service, in Eng. law, an obsolete holding, in Which the tenants hsd to perform certain religious aervices, as to $\operatorname{sing}$ a specified number of masses, expend a certain sum in alms, etc.- The divine remedy (divinum remedium), the root of Imperatoria estruthium, or masterwort, which was formerly highly esteemed in medicine, atimulant. $=$ Syn. 2. Holy, sscred. -3 . Supernatursl, superhumss.

## divineness

II. n. [< ME. divine, devine, devyn, a soothsayer, theologian, < OF. devin, a soothsayer, theologian, F . devin, a soothsayer (cf. Sp. adivino $=\mathrm{Pg}$. adevinho, a soothsayer),$=\mathrm{It}$. divino, a soothsayer, theologian, < L. divinus, a soothsayer, augur, ML. a theologian, く divinus, adj.: see I. The last sense, 'divinity,' is directly from the adj.] 1. A man skilled in divinity; a theologian: as, a great divine; "the Revelation of St. John the Divine."
Voltairs was still a courtier; and... he hsd as yet pubished sure.
2. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman.
It is a good divine that foliows his own inatructions. 3t. A diviner ; a prophet.

> A grete devyn that cleped was Csikas, Chaucer, Treilus, i. 68. And thys ther he knew by a good deuyn, Which somtyme was clerke Neriyn vnto.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1. 5973.
$4 \dagger$ Divinity.
1 bauh ther bisschops bolde and bachilers of diuyn
Bi-coome clerkes of a-counte.
iers Plowman (A), Prel., 1. 90.
Assembly of Divines at Westminster. Ses assembly. - Ecumenical divinos. See ecumen
divine (di-vin'), vo; pret. and pp. divined, ppr. divining. [ ME. devinen, devynen, foresee, foretell, interpret, < OF. deviner, F. deviner (cf. Sp. adivinar $=\mathrm{Pg}$. adevinhar $)=\mathbf{I t}$. divinare,$\langle\mathrm{L}$. divinare, foresee, foretell, divine, < divinus, divinely inspired, prophetic, as a soothsayer, prophet: see divine, a.] 1. trans. 1. To learn or make out by or as if by divination; foretell; presage.

Why dost theu ssy King Richsrd is depos'd?
Dar st hou, then intis lownall? Shetter Shak., Rich. I1., ill. 4.
Those acute and subtils spirits, in all their ssgscity, can hardly divine whe ahsli be saved.

Sir T. Browne, Rellglo Medici, i. 57 .
2. To make out by observation or otherwise; conjecture; guess.

Shs is not of us, as 1 divine.
Tenlysom, Mand, xxvii. 7
The gaze of one whe can divine A grief and sympathise.

Arnold, Tristram and Iseult.
In yeu the heart some aweeter hints divines,
And wiser, than in winter'a dull despsir.
Lowell, Bsnkside, ii
34. Torender divine; deify; consecrate ; sanctify.

She . . seem'd of Angela race,
Living on earth tike Angell new divinde.
Spenser, Daphnsïds, 1
$=\operatorname{Syn}$ 1. To prognosticate, predict, prophesy.-2. To see through, penetrste.
II. intrans. 1. To use or practise divination.

They [Gipsiea] mostly divine by means of a number of shells, with a few pieces of coloured glass, money, \&c., in termixed with them
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 109.
2. To afford or impart presages of the future; utter presages or prognostications.

The prophets thereol divine for money. Micah iii. 11.
3. To have presages or forebodings.

Suggeat but truth to my divining thoughts.
Shak., 3 Hen. Vi., iv. 6.
4. To make a guess or conjecture: as, you have divined rightly.
divinely (di-vin'li), adv. 1. In a divine or godlike manner; in a manner resembling deity.

Born from abovs and made divinely wise.
Corper, Verses from Valediction.
As when a painter, poring on s isce,
Divinely thro aif hindrance finda the mand Elaine.
Benny $i t$.
2. By the agency or influence of God: as, a prophet divinely inspired; divinely tanght.
In his [St. Psul'a] divinely-inspired judgment, this kind of knowledge so far exceeds alf other that none else de-
3. Excellently; in the supreme degree: as, divinely fair; divinely brave.
The Grecians most divinely hsve given to the active goodness.

Divinelier imaged, clearer seen,
With happier zeal pursned
M. Amold, Obermann Once More, at. 75.
divinementt (di-vin'ment), $n$. [< OF. devinement $=\operatorname{Pr}$. devinamen (cf. Sp. adivinamiento) $=$ It. divinamento; as divinc, v., + -ment.] Divination. North.
divineness (di-vīn'nes), n. 1. Divinity ; participation in the divine nature: as, the divincness of the Scriptures.

## divineness

Ife scconde person in diuinenesss is， Hakluyt＇s＇royages，I． 207 All true work is sacred；in all work，were it but true hand－1abour，there is something of divineness．Carinie． 2．Lixcollenco in the suprome degreo．

## An earthly paragon！

Shak．，Cymbelino，iii．a diviner（di－vínér），n．［＜ME．divinour，devi nour，devinor，a soothsayer，a theologian，$\angle \mathrm{OF}$ ． devincor，devinur， F ．devineur，＜L．．divinator，a soothsayer：sco divinator．］1．Ono who pro－ fesses or practises divination；ono who pretends to predict ovents，or to reveal hidden things， means，or by the uso of tho divining－rod．
And wetith it wele that he is the wisest man，and the beste devynour that in，sai only god．． These nations ．．．hearkened unto observers of times， and unto diviners．
2．One who guesses；a conjecturer．
A notable diviner of thoughte．

## De

Locke eonjurer）．
divineress（di－vi＇nér－es），n．［＜MF．devinerese， ＜ $\mathbf{F}$ ．devincresse；fem．of diviner．］A female diviner or soothsayer；the priestess of an an－ eient oracle．［Rare．］
The divineress ought to have no perturbations of mind， or impure passions，at the time when she was to consult
the oracle；and If she had，aho was no mora fit to be in－ the oracle；and if she had，aho was no mora fit to be in－ spired than an instrument untaned to render an harmo－
nious sonnd．
Dryden，Plutarch．
diving－beetle（dī＇ving－bē＂tl），n．A popular name for various aquatio beetles of the family Dytiscido．They swim freoly in the water，and may often be seen diving rapidly to the bottom， whence their name．See eut under Dytiscus． diving－bell（di＇ving－bel），n．A mechanieal con－ trivance consisting essentially of an inverted cup－shaped or bell－shaped chamber filled with air，in which persons are lowered beneath tho surface of the water to perform various oper． ations，such as examining the foundations of bridges，blasting rocks，recovering treasure from sunkon vessels，etc．Div－ ing－hells have been made of
various formb，such as that of a beli，or a hollow truncat－ ed cone or pyramid，with the smaller end closed and the larger one，which da placed lowermost，open．The air contained within the bell pre－ vents it from being filled with Water on submersion，so that
the diver may descend in it the diver may descend in it be ta furnithed with a new supply of fresh air as fast as the contalned air becomes vi－ tisted by respiration．The diving－bell is now generally made of castriron in the form of an oblong chest（ $A$ ），open at the bottom，and with sev－ in its upper aide or roof，to admit Jight to the Interior． It is suspended by chalns from a barge or other sultable
 lowered at pleasure，in accordance with signals given by the persons within，who are supplled with freah air injected into a flexible pipe by meana of a forcing－punyp（B）placed in the versel， ， the upper part of the beli．An mprovement on that iorm， pending upon the attendants above，as in the older forma， to raise or sink the bell，move it about at pleasure，or raise great weights with it and depoait them in any de－
diving－bird，n．Same as diver 1,1 （b）．
diving－buck（dí＇ving－buk），n．A book－name of the antelope Cephalophus mergens，translat－ ing the Duteh name duykerbok（which see）：so called from the way in whieh the animal ducks or dives in tho brush．Soo eut under Cephalo－ phus．
diving－dress（di＇ving－dres），n．Submarine ar－ mor（which see，under armor）． spider，Argyroneta aquatica，which builds its spider，Argyroncta aquatica，Which builds its it，carrying down bubbles of air，with which it fills jts nest on the principle of the diving－bell． It is thus enabled to remain under water，though fitted only for breathing air．Seo cut under Argyroneta．
diving－stone（dī＇ving－stōn），n．A name given to a species of jasper．
divining－rod（di－vi＇ning－rod），$n$ ．A rod or twig used in divining；especially，$\Omega$ twig，generally of hazel，held in the hand and supposed by its bending downward to indieate spots where met－

1707
alliferous deposits or water may bo found by digging．It is usuaily made of two twigs of hazel，or of apple or some oticer fruit－tree，tied together st the top ed by both hands in such o way that it moves when st－ edracted by thosought－fur deposit．This method of search－ ing for ore or water has been in use for centuriea，but its efilcacy is now rarely credited by intelligent persons．
Shall we have most likelihood of success if we dig from east to west，or from west to enst？－or will you assist us ．with your divining－rod of witches－hazel？ Scotl，Anticuary，xxili．
The divining－rod of reverential stady．
divining－staff（di－víning－staf），$n$ ．Same as divining－rod．
The mitre of higin priests and the divining－staf of sooih． aayers were things of envy and ambition．

Jer．Taylor，Works（ed．1835），I． 695.
divinistert，n．［ME．dyvynistre；＜divine + －ist + －er．］A diviner；a revealer of hidden things by supernatural means．

Therfore I atynte，I nam no dypynistre．
Chaucer，Knight＇s Tale，1．105s．
divinity（di－vin＇î－ti），$n . ;$ pl．divinities（－tiz）． ［＜ME．divinite，derynite，〈OF．devinite，divini－ to，F．divinité $=$ Pr．divinitat $=$ Sp．divinidad $=$ Pg. divindade $=\mathrm{It}$ ．divinitd，divinitade，divini－ tate，〈L．divinita $(t-) s$ ，divinity，〈 divinus，divine： see divine．］1．The charactor of being divine； deity；godhead；the nature of God；divine na－ ture．

When he attributes divinity to other things than God， It ta only a divinity by way of participation．Stillingfleet． 2．［cap．］God；the Deity；the Supreme Being： generally with the definite article．

Tis the Divinity that stirs within us；
Itia II eaven itself that pointa out an hereafter，
3．In g or one regarded as divine；a deity．

There＇s a divinity that shapes our ends，
Rough－hew them how we will．
Shak．，ILamlet，v． 2
Prudence was the only Divinity which the worshipped， and the possemsion of virtue the only end wilich he pro
posed．
Dryder，Character of Polybius
4．That which is divine in character or qual ity；a divine attribute；supernatural power or virtue．

They say there is divinity io odd numbers．
There＇s auch divinity doth hedge a king， That treason can bul peep to what it would Acts little of his wili．Shak．，Hamlet，iv．S．

## There is more divinity

Ford，Broken Heart，iv． 1.
When the Church without temporal support ia able to doe her great works upon the unfore＇t obedience of men， it argues a divinily about her．
hion，Church－Government，it． 3
5．The science of divine things；the seienco Which treats of the character of God，his laws and moral government，the duties of man，and
the way of salvation；theology：as，a system of divinity；a doctor of divinity．

## lear him hut reason in divinity，

And，ali－admiring，with an inward wish
You would deaire the king were made a prelate．
In some places the Author has been so attentive to his Divinity that he has neglected his Poetry．
daison，spectator，No． 360. One ounce of practical divinity is worth a painted shlp－ lood of all their reverences have imported these fifty years．

Children are ．．breviaries of doctrine，living bodies of divinity，open always and inviting their elders to pe－ ruse the characters inscribed on the lovely leaves． Alcott，Table－Talk，p． 57.
Berkshire Divinity，name aometimes given to the the ological system of Edwards，IIopkina，and others，who
resided in Berkshire county，Massachusetts．Divinity calf．See calf．－Divinity hall，the name given in Scot university in which theology is taucht．－New Deve at New－light Divinity names given to the New Engisnd theology of Edwards and others，in the earliter history of its development．－New Haven Divinity，a popular titie for a phase of modited Calvin the realdence of its chict founder，N．W．Taylor（1786－1858） divinization（div ${ }^{\prime}$ i－ni－zà＇shon），n．$\quad[=\mathrm{F} . d i$ einisation $=I t$ ．divinizwazione；as dirinize＋ －ation．］The act of divinizing；deification：as， the divinization of pleasure．Also divinisation． ［Rare．］

With this natural hent［toward pleasure，life，and fe－ cundity］．in the Indo－European race，．where would they bo now if it had not been for Isracl，and the divinization of this nstural bent of mankind this attrac tive aspect of the not ourselves？
divinize（div＇i－niz），v．t．；pret．and pp．divinized， ppr，divinizing．$[=\mathrm{F}$ ．diviniser $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．divinizar $=$ Pg．divinisar＝It．divinizzare；as divine + ize．］To deify；render divine；regard as di－ vine．Also divimise．
Man is．
he Spirit．
Alcoll，Tablets，p． 181.
In pagan Rome，Vice was not regarded as heinous，be－ cause the Deities whom Rome worshipped were vicious， and thus Vices thernaslves were divinized．

Bp．Chr．N＇ordsworth，Church of Ireland，p．108．
diviset，a．［＜I．divisus，pp．of dividere，divide： see divide．C1．devise，v．］Divided；loose；erum－ bling．

Thai［oranges］loveth lsnde that rare is and divise．
Palladius，IIusbondrie（E．E．T．S．）p． 110.
divisí（dē－vē＇zē）．［It．，pl．of diviso，＜L．divi－ sus，pp．of dividere，divide．］In music，sepa－ rate：a direction that instmuments playing from a single staff of musie are to separato，one play－ ing the upper and the other the lower notes． divisibility（di－viz－i－bil＇i－ti），＂．［＝F． F ．divisi－ bilité $=\mathbf{S p}$ ．divisibilidad $=\mathbf{P}$ g．divisibilidade $=$ It．divisibilitd，く ML．divisibilita（ $t-) 8,<\mathrm{LL}$ ．di－ visibilis，divisible：see divisible．］1．The ea－ pacity of being divided or separated into parts． 2．In arith．，the capacity of being exactly divided－that is，divided withont remainder．－ Infinite divistbility，the character of being divisible into parts which are also divisible，and so on ad intinitum．As applied to matter，the term impliea properly that any por－ eparated into parts After tire seneral acceptance of the Daltonlan theory of atoms，the term infinite dievibility of snatter was long retained witi the meaning of the infinite divisibility of apace．
The geometricians（you know）teach the divisibility of quantity in infinitum，or without stop，to be mathemsti－
cally demonstrable． I said at first that infinite dininibity of anctler was the doctrine now in vogue amongat the learned，but upon second thoughts I belleve I have misrepresented them， and the mistake arose from want of distinguiahing be－ tween infinite and indefinite divisibitity．

A．Tucker，Light of Nature，III．iil． 12 divisible（di－viz＇j－bl），$a_{0}$ and $n .[=\mathrm{F}$ ．dirisible $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．divisible $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．divisitel $=\mathrm{It}$ ．divisibile，$<$ LL．divisibilis，divisible，＜L．dividere，pp．divi－ sus，divide ：sce diride．］I．a．1．Capable of division；that may bo separated or disunited； consisting of scparable parts or elements：as，a line is dirisible into an infinite number of points．
The outermost layer of the body is a dense chitinous cuticula，usually divisible into aeveral layers．
Iuxley，Anat．Invert．，p． 540. 2．In arith．，capable of division without re－ mainder：as， 100 is dieisible by 10 ．

II．n．That which is susceptible of division．
The composition of bodies，whether it be of divisible or indivisibles，is a question which must be rank＇d with the
indissolvables．Glanville，Vanity of Dognatizing． divisibleness（di－viz＇i－bl－nes），n．Divisibility； capability of being divided．

The divisibleness of nitre into fixed and volatile parts．
divisibly（di－viz＇i－bli），adv．In a divisible Beaides body，which is impenetrably and divisibly ex－ tended，there is in nature another anbatance．．．Which doth not consiat of parts separable from one enother．
division（di－vizh＇on），n．［＜ME．dicisioun，de－ visioun，＜OF，devision，division， F ．division $=$
 $=\mathrm{It}$ ．divisione $=\mathrm{I}$ ．dirisie＝G．Dan．Sw．diri－ sion，＜L．divisio（ $n-$ ），division，＜dinidere，pp． divisus，divide：see divide．］1．The act of di－ viding or separating into parts，portions，or shares：as，the division of a word（as by means of a hyphen at the end of a line）；the division of labor；the division of profits．

I＇ll make division of my present with you： Specifically－（a）［L divisio $(n$－），tr．of Gr．$\delta$ caipecıs．］Iu
logic，the enumeration and naming of the parts of a whole eapeclally，the enumeration of the species of a genus．The latter is also distingulahed as logical dirision．Division is mainly distinguished from clasuification in that the latter is a modern word，and supposes minate the former，as an Aristolelian term，denotes a much roder proceeding based on ordinary knowledge，and much ruder proceeding，based astardy of the genus divided． One of the distinctive doctrines of the Raralst achool ol logi－ clans was that all division should proceed by dichotomy．
Division is a dividyng of that whiche is more commune into those whiche are lesse commune．As a deflmicion sheweth how many thinges are conteined in the same．

Sir T．F＇ilson，Rule of Reason（1551）．
Division is the parting or dividing of a word or thing thast is more gencrali，unto other words or things lesse gen－
erall．
Btundeville，Arte of Logicke（1599）， 1.3 ． （b）In her．the separating of the field by lines in the di－

## division

barwise, etc.), also for the purpose of impaling two shields in a legislative house ln order to ascertain the vote. This effectcd in the british House of Commons by the passbles, to be counted by tettera; in American legislatures, by their rising alternately, or, as is frequently done ln the Iouse of Representatives, by passing bet ween tellers stand ing In front of the Speaker's desk. In the British House measure is by division ; in the United States, by ayes and noes, or affirmstive snd negative answers on a call of the roll.
The motion passed without a division. Macaulay.
2. In math. : (a) The operation inverse to multiplication: the finding of a quantity, the quotient, which, multiplied by a given quantity, the divisor, gives another given quantity, the dividend. In elementary arithmetic division is often de ined as, for example, "the partition of a greater summe only when the quotient is an abstrsct number and an in teger. Division is denoted by various signs. Thus, a di vided by $b$ may be written in any of the following ways:

Where multiplicstion is not commutative (that is, where $x y$ is not generally equsl to $y x$ ) there are two kinds of of $z$ divided by $y$, or $y$ as the quotient of $z$ divided by $x$. These two kinds of division are denoted as follows:
$\div y=x, \frac{x y}{x}=y, \quad x y / y=x, x y: y=x, x^{-1}(x y)=y$ Divislon is one of the fundznental opergtions in srithme ic, comnion algebra, and quateroions, but in other formis and so loses its laportance. (b) A rule or method for ascertaining the quotient of a divisor into b dividend: as, long division. (c) A section; the separation of a geometrical figure into two parts.-3. The state of being divided; seps, ration of parts: as, an army weakened by division; divisions among Christians.
Hate is of all things the mightiest divider; nsy, is di
Milion, Divorce, 1 li .21.
4. That which divides or separates; a dividing line, partition, or mark of separation ; any sign or cause of separation or distinction.
I wlll put a division between my people and thy peo5. A part separated or distinguished in any way from the rest; a minor part or aggregate; ange; a division of mankind or of a country; the divisions of a book or of a discourse

Express the heads of your divisions in as few and clear words as you can. wift.
Speciflcally - (a) A deflite part of an army or of a fleet, consisting of a certain num

## For his divisions, as the times do brawl,

Are in three heads; one power agsinst the French,
And one agalnst Glendower; perforce, a third
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3.
(b) A part of a ship's compsny set apart for a certain ser-
vice in sction. These who serve st the guns sre classed as vice in sction. Those who serve st the guns are classed as the first, second, third, and fourth divisions; the powder di-
vision provide the guns with ammunition; the master's vision provide the guns with ammunition; the master's
division steer the ship and work the sails; and the engidivision steer the ship and work the sails; and the engi-
neer's division manage the engines and the boilers. (c) A geographical military command, consisting of two or more departments. Thus, the Military Division of the Mlissouri consists of the department of Dakotan the department of the Platte, the department of the Mlssouri, and the department of Texas. The United States is divlded for military purposes at the present time (1889) into souri, and the Pacific. (d) In nat, hist.: (1) In zoölogical classification, any group of species forming a part of a plied to a groun smaller than a suborder and larger than a amily, as the division Gymnocerato of the Heteroptera a section msy be equivalent in value to a division, or a group subordinate to it; a series is a division in which the minor groups show s regnlar gradation in structure. (2) In bosnical classification, one of the higher grades in the sequence ol groups, equivslent to subkingdom or series, as the phenogamous and cryptogamous divisions of plants. It s also often used as subordinate to elass, as the polypet-
alous, apetalous, etc., divisions of dicotyledonous plants. By some authors it has been used to designate a grade between tribe and order.
6. The state of being divided in sentiment or interest; disunion; discord; variance; differnce.
There was a division among the people. John vil. 43.
Division smoulder Betwixt these two
idden.
ennyson, Priacess, iil
Earth, these solid stars, this weight of body and limb, Are they not sign and symbol of thy division from Him
7. In music, a rapid and florid melodie passage or phrase, usually intended to be sung at one breath to a single syllable: so called because originally conceived as the olaboration of a phrase of long tones by the division of each
into several short ones. It was common in the music of the eighteenth century.

Sweet as ditties highly penn'd,
Sung by a fsir queen in summer's bow
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iHi. 1.
Music, advance thee on thy golden wing, And dance division from sweet string to string. Middleton, Now that the msnager has monopolized the Operahouse, haven't we the signors and signoras calling here,
sliding their smooth semibreves, and gargliag glib divisliding their smooth semibreves, and gargliag glib dive
sions in their outlandish throats?
8. The precise statement of the points at issue in any dispute. [Rare.]
The devision is an openyng of thynges wherein we sgree and rest upon, and wherein we stick and stand in tr
shewlng what we have to saie in our owne behatfe.

## 9. See the extracts.

At the University of Cambridge, England, each of the three terms Is divided lato two
time when this partition is made.
B. H. Hall, College Words The terms are still further divided, each into two parts and, after division in the Michaelmas and Lent terms, student who can assign agood ples for absence to the col of the time C A. Bristed, English University p. 87 Accidental division, a division of a subject according
to its accidents: as, good things are, according to Arls. totle, either qualities of mind qualities of body, or acc deats of fortune.-Centesimal division. See centesimal - Compiementary division, a method of division given by Boëthius. The smanlest round number larger than the divisor is used, sad also the complement of the divisor, or the remainder after subtracting it from the round number The first figure of the quotient is set down, from the divi dend is subtracted the product of this by the round num figure of the quotient by the complement of the divisor The sum is treated as a new dividend. - Complex or com pound division the dlvision of a complex or compound number elther by a number of the same sort or by an ab strsct number, ss the divislon of 3 days 13 houra 27 minute by 1 day 18 hours 28 minutes 86 seconds, or by 7.-Dirsc division. (a) Division not complementary. (b) A ruie for dividing one number by another, so as to obtaln the entire perlod of the circulating decimal of the quotient. number so as to make the last significant figure of the di yisor 9. By striklag off from the divisor so multiplied the 9 , toge ther with any clphers which may follow it, and in creasing the truncated remnant by 1 , number is obtained called the current multiplier. The last figure of the mul tiplied dividend is now struck off, multiplied by the cur rent multiplier, and the product added to the truncate process is continued until the dividends beain ; and thi process is continued until the dividends begin to repes dend from last to first are now written down from left to right as a whole number, and subtracted from the circulat ing part of the same figures repeated Indeflnitcly into the decimal places. The remainder, after shifting the decimal point as many places to the left as there were zeros struck off fron the divisor along with the 9, is the quotient sought. - Division by circulating decimals, a method of di sion by factors, the process of dividing successively by od of dividing based on the fact that the logarith, a methi quotiont is the logarithm of the dividend diminlshed hy the logarithm of the divisor.-Division of a ratio, the reduction of a proportion from $a: b=c: d$ to $b-a: a=d$ up of a process or an aniployment into particular parts so that each person employed can devote himselif wholly one section of the process.-Division of the ques sition or motion into distinct division of a conmplex propo each may be consldered and voted upon separstely: course resorted to, upon motion or demsnd, when any ol the members favor parts but not the whole of the messure. The presiding offcer usually has the power of deciding whether such division is admissible.-Division
viol. See viol.-General of division. See general, n, Glol. See viol.-General of division. See general, h.Golden divisiont, arithmetical division not complemen-- Iron divisiont. Same as complementary division. Logical division, any division not $a$ partition, being either a nominal, substantial, or accidental division Long division, the common modern method oi arith metical division when the dlvisor is a number large than 10. The greatest number of times that the divisor with the left (s sufficlent fures of the dividend, beginning with the left (s sufficient number belog taken to mske a of the dividend, as the first figure of the quotlent : the di visor is then multiplied by this quotient, and the ; the duct is subtracted from the left-hsnd part of the dividend to the remainder the next figure to the right in the divldend is then snnexed, and the number thus formed is treated as a new dividend; snd so on. The same method is ex tended in algebra to the division of polynomials in gen-
ersl. The rule ls of Italian origin. See scratch division. ersl. The rule ls of Italian origin. See scratch division. senses of an equivocal word or expression; a distinction its parts, as of the English nation into sovereign ion ind and commons ; psrtition.- Real division, a division re latlng to iscts, not a mere distinction between different meanings of s word, embracing substantlal, partible, and - Scratch divion; the explication of a whole by its parts. fore long division came into general use, late in the seven teenth century. The products were not set down at all the dividend; the flrst figure of the quotient was then set
down and was maltiptied by the first figure of the divisor, and the remainder was set down over the corresponding figures of the dividend, which were immedistely canceled, together with the flrst figure of the divisor. This process having been repeated untii the whole divisor hisd leen canceled, the latter was written down again one pisce furdown, and the whole proceeding repeated until a remsin. der was obtained less than the divisor. The following shows the successive stages of the divislon of 351 by 13:

The rule was derived from Arabian writers.- Sbort diFision, a process of diviston pract ised with a divisor not larger than 10 , in which the quotient is set downd directiy, being written rem left to right, ususigy besow a dividend, without anxilisry figures.-Substantial the dividend without suxilisry figures. - Substantial division, or division per se, the division of a genus into
its species.- To run divisiont, in music, to make flordd varistions ons theme

Running division on the panting sir.
IIe could not run division with more art
Thie nightingale, did with her vartous notes
Reply to. $\quad$ Ford, Lover's Melsucholy, i. 1. She launches out into descriptions of christenings, runs divisions upon 8 head-aress. Addison, Lady orrtors. $=$ Syn. 1. Demarcation, apportionment, allotment, distriment, ment, bresch, rupture, alienation.
divisional (di-vizh'on-al), a. [<division + -al.] 1. Pertaining to or serving for division; noting or making division: as, a divisional line. Also divisionary.-2. Belonging to a division, as of an army, or to a district constituting a division for any purpose; having to do with a division: as, a divisional general (that is, a general of division in the French service); a divisional surgeon of police.
Stern soldier as Davoust was, the correspondence shows terms with his divisional genergle.

Divisional bonds. See bond 1 .
divisionary (di-vizh'on-ā-ri), a. [< division + -ary $\left.{ }^{1}.\right]$ Same as divisional, 1. Imp. Dict.
divisionert (di-vizh'on-err), n. One who divides. division-mark (di-vizh'on-märk), n. In musical notation, a horizontal curve inclosing a nnmeral which is placed over or under notes that are to be performed in a rhythm at variance with the general rhythm of the piece. The numeral indicates the desired rhythm. See triplet, quintole, sextolet, etc.
division-plate (di-vizh'on-plät), $n$. In a gearcutting lathe, a disk or wheel perforated with circular systems of holes, representing the divisions of a circumference into a certain number of parts.
divisive (di-vi'siv), $a . \quad[=\mathrm{F} . \operatorname{divisif}=\mathrm{Pr} . d i-$ vizin $=$ Sp. Pg. It. divisivo, $\langle\mathrm{L}$. as if * divisivus,
<divisus, pp. of dividere, divide : seo divide.] < divisus, pp. of dividere, divide: see divide.] tion.
Those numbera which the grammarians call distributive
or divisive, terni, quaterni, ... \&c
2. Creating division or discord: as, divisive courses.
In this discharge of the trust put upon us by God, we ers of nationsl sad divisive motions

Milton, Articles of Peace with the Irish. There is nothing so fundamentaly divisive as superficisi
misuoderstanding. Contemporary Rev., LI. 198. Divisive descent. See descent, 13.-Divisivedifference. Same as specific difference (which see, under difference). -Divisive members, the parts which come into view by the division of s whole- - Divisive method, Gaten's method of treating a subject by successive dethil
divisively (di-vi'siv-li), adv. In a divisive manner; by division. Hooker.
divisiveness (di-vi'siv-nes), $n$. The state or quality of being divisive; tendency to split up or separate into units.
So invincible is man's tendency to unite with all the Inneible divisiveness he has. Carlyle, French Rev., III. iil. 1.
divisor (di-vi'zor), n. [=G.Dan. Sw. divisor, < F. diviseur $=$ Sp. Pg. divisor $=$ It. divisore, < L. divisor, a divider, distributor, 〈 dividere, pp.
divisus, divide: see dividc.] In arith.: (a) A number or quantity by which another number or quantity (the dividend) is divided. (b) A number which, multiplied by an integer quotient, gives another number of which it is said to be a divisor.-Common divisor, or common measure, in math, a number or quantity that divides each
of two or more numbers or quantites without leaving
divisor
a remainder．－Cyclotomic divisor，a divisor ot a cyelo tomit function．－Divisor of a torm，in arith．\＆whole number whith exactly dindee some number of the given Iorm．－Intrinsic（opposed to extrinsic）divisor，${ }^{\text {s ey．}}$ of the consuence．－Method of divisors a method for onditug the commensurable roots of an equation by firsi rendering them integral and then searching for them among the tactors of the absolute tena．－Theory of divisors，that part of the theory of numbers which relates to the divisibility of numbers，embraching the greater part
divisural（di－viz＇ū－ral），a．［＜＂divisure（＜L． divisura，a division，（ dividere，pp．ditisus，di vide）＋al．］Divisional：in bot．，applied to the median line of the teeth of mosses，alon which splitting occurs．
divorce（di－vōrs＇），n．［＜ME．ditorse，devorse $\langle\mathrm{OF}$. divorce， F ．divorce $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．divorsi $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ． divorcio $=\mathrm{It}$ ．divorzio，く L．divortium，a sopa－ ration，divoree，＜divortere，diverlere，separate see divert．］1．A legal dissolution of the bond of marriage．In Its atrictest application the term means a judiciai deeree or legislative act absolutely ter minating or nullifying a marriage，more apeetfically called divorce a vinculo matrimonit．It la often used，however， ation，more apecifically called or termination of cond vorce a mensa et thoro（from bed and board）；and it is sometimes also used more broadly still of a judicial decree hat a supposed marriage never had a valid exlatence， in case of iraud or tncapselty．

A bill of divorce I＇ll gar write for hlm；
A malr better lord I＇II get for thee
Laird of Blackuood（Chld＇s Bailads，IV．290）
IIence－2．Complete separation；absolute dis－ junction；abrogation of any close relation：as， to make dicorce betwoen soul and body；th divorco of church and state．

Never may ill offce，or fell jealonsy，
Thrust in between the paction of these kingdoms，
To mako dicorce of thefr incorporate league
Shak．，IIen．V．，v． 2
And as the long divorce of steel falls on me，
Make of your prayers one aweet brerifice，
And lift my soul to heaveo．Shak．，IIen．VIII．il． 1.
3．The sentence or writing by which marriage is dissolved．
divorce（di－vōrs＇），v．t．；pret．and pp．dicorced， ppr．divoreing．$[=\mathrm{F}$ ．divorcer $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．di－ vorciar $=$ It．divorziare，＜ML．divortiare，di vorce；from the noun．］1．To dissolve the marriage contract between by process of law release legally from the marriage tio ；release by legal process from sustaining the relation or performing the duties of husband or wife： absolutely or with from in this and the follow－ ing senses．See divorce，n．，I．

And the late marriage made of divorc＇d，
Shak．，IIen．VIII．，iv． 1.
Hence－2．To release or sever from any close connection；force asunder．

Have dwindled into unrespected forms
And knees and hassocks are well－nigh divorc＇d．
Couper，The Taak，i． 748.
Dismiss me，and I prophesy your plan，
Divorced from my experience，will be chaft
For every gust of ehance．Tennyson，Princess，iv．
$\operatorname{Sin}-\sin$ everywhere，and the sorrow that never ean be
3．To take away ；put away．［Rare．］ Nothing hut death
Shall e＇er divorce my dignlties．
Shak．，IIen．VIII．，14． 1.
divorceable（di－vōr＇sa－bl），a．［＜divorce＋ －able．］That can be divorced．Also divorcible． If therefore the mind cannot have that due soclety by marriage that it may reasonably and humanly desire，it arcible．Milton，Colasterion
divorcement（di－vōrs＇ment），$n$ ．［＜divorce + －ment．］The act or process of divorcing；di－ vorce．
Let him write her a bll of divorcement．Deut．xxiv． 1.
Now hand your tongue，my daughter dear，
Leave of your weeplag，let it be；
Far better lord I＇ll provide for thee ；
Jamis Douglas（Child＇s Ballads，IV．28s）．
divorcer（di－vör＇ser），$n$ ．One who or that which produces a divorce or separation．
Death ts the violent estranger of aequaintance，the eter－ nal divorcer of marrlage．Drummond，Cypress Grove．
divorcible（di－vōr＇si－bl），a．［＜divorce + －ible．］ Same as divorccoble．
divorcive（di－vōr＇siv），$a$ ．［＜divorce＋－ive．］ Having power to divorce．
All the divorcivo enginea in heaven and earth． divot（div＇ot），$n$ ．［Sc．and North．E．，also writ－
ten diect，and diffat and in different form do－

1709
ratl；origin obscure．］A piece of turf；a square sod，of a kind used to cover roofs，build outhouses，etc．
The old ahepheril was sitting on his divot－seat without the dcor mending a shoe．JIogg，Brownic，1i．189． Fall and divot．See fail？
divoto（dē－vō＇tō），a．［It．，〈 L．devolus，devout ： see derout，and devole，a．］In music，devout； grave；solomn．
divot－spade（div＇ot－spād），12．A spade for cnt－ ting divots or sods，having a semicircular blado， like a chopping－knife，and a long wooden handlo with a crutch－hcad．
divulgate（di－vul＇gàt），v．l．［＜L．divulgatus， pp．of divulgare，make common，divulge：see divulgc．］To spread abroad；publish．［Rare．］ It were very perillous to dyunlgate that noble scyence phllospity Sir T．Etyot，Castle of Health iv divulgatet（di－vul＇gàt），a．［＜L．divulgatus， pp．：sce the verb．］Published．
Paclence and sufferaunce，by which the fayth was dy uripato and apred almost thorowe the worlde in 1 Sitel while．Sir T．More，Works，p．110．
divulgation（div－ul－gā＇shon），n．［＝F．divul－ gation $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．divulgacion $==\mathrm{Pg}$ ．divulgação $=\mathrm{It}$ ． divulgazione，＜LL．divulgatio（ $n$－），＜L．divul－ gare，pp．divulgatus，make common：sce di－ vulge．］The act of spreading abroad or pub－ lishing．［Rare．］
Secrecy hath no lesse use then divulgation．
Bp．IIall，Lazarus Ralsed，
divulgatory（di－vul＇gà－－tọ－ri），a．［＜divulgate ＋－ory．］l＇ublishing；making known．［Rare．］ Nothing really is so self－publishing，so divulgatory，as thought．Émerson，Speech，Free Religious Assoclation． divulge（di－vulj＇），v．；pret．and pp．divulged， ppr．divulging．$[=\mathrm{F}$ ．divulguer $=\mathrm{Pr} . \mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ． divulgar $=$ It．divulgare，$\langle$ L．divulgare，make common，spread among the people，publish，$\langle$ di－for dis－，apart，＋vulgare，make public， vulgus，the common people：see vulgar．］I． trans．1．To make public；send or scatter abroad；publish．［Obsolete or archaic in the general sonsc．］
of the benefte and commodity wherof there was a book divulged in Print not many years since．

Coryat，Crudities，I． 82.
After this the Queen conmande Iowell，Lettere，I．vi． 3 ．
Specifically－2．To tell or make known，as something before private or secret；reveal； disclose；declare openly．

IIis fate makea table talk，divulg＇d with scorn， and he，a jeat，into his grave is borne．

Dryden，tr．of Juvenal＇s Satirea，I． 218.
It would be endless to describe the different aensatlons of both families，when I divulged the news of our mis． 3t．To declare by a public act；proclaim． The just man，and dioulges him through heaven Milton，P．R．，ih． 62.
4ヶ．To impart，as a gift or faculty ；confer gen－ erally．

## Think the same vouclasafed

To cattle and each beast；which would not he
To them made common，and divulg＇d．
Milton，P．L．，vili． 583.
$=$ Syn．2．To let out，disclose，betray，impart，communi－
II．$\dagger$ intrans．To become public；be made known；become visible．

To keep it［ditacase］from divulging，let it feed
vulgement（di－vulj＇ment），n．［＝It．divulga－
mento；as divulge + －ment．］The act of di－ vulging．［Rare．］Imp．Dict．
divulgence（di－vul＇jens），$n$ ．［＜divulge + －ence．$]$ A making known；a divulging；revelation． ［Rare．］
The Chancellor，in partleular，was highiy ineensed at the divulgence of his threat to throw himself into the arm of France in the event of his advances belng rejected by
England．
Love，Bismarck，II．244． divulger（di－vul＇jêr），n．One who or that which divulges or reveals．
We find that falae priest Watson and arch traitor Percy to have been the first devisers and divulgers of this sean－
divulset（di－vuls＇），v．t．［＜L．divulsus，pp．of dicellere，tear asunder：see divel2．］To pull or tear apart or away；rend．

Vinines，synewes，arteries，why crack yee not？
Burst and divul＇s with ancuish of my rriefe．
Burst and dicul＇st with anguish of my griefe． divalsion（di－vul＇shon），$n . ~$
Pg．divulsão $=\mathrm{It}$ divulsionc，$\{\overline{\mathrm{L}} . \mathrm{F}$. divulsio（ $n-$ ），a
tearing asunder，＜direllere，pp．divulsus，tear asunder：see divel ${ }^{2}$ ．］The act of pulling or plucking away；a rending asunder；violent separation．
Water snd massy bodies move to the centre of the earth；but rather than to suffer a divulsion in the con－ tlouance of Dature，they will move upwards． Bacon，Advancoment of Learning，il． 265.
The divulsion of a good handiut of halr．Landor．
On the divulsion of Belgium from Holland，in 1831，the reaty of separation again provided for the free navigs． tion of this river［the Scheldt］．

Woolocy，Introd．to Inter．Law， 58.
divulsive（ di－vul＇siv），a．［＜L．divulsus，pp． of divellerc，tear apart（seo dive ${ }^{2}$ ），+ ive．$]$ Tending to pull or tear asunder；rending．Bp． Hall．
divulsor（di－vul＇sor），n．［NL．，＜L ．divulsus， pp．of divellere，tear apart：sco divel2．］In surg．，an instrument for the forcible dilatation of a passage．
diwan（di－wan＇）$n$ ．Same as divan．
diwani（di－wan＇），$n$ ．Same as divan．
diwani（di－wani），$n$ ．Samo as dewani．
dizain†（di－zañ＇），$n$ ．［Early mod．E．also di zayne；く F．dizain，＜dix，ten，＜L．decem＝E ten．］A poem of ten stanzas，cach of ten lines． Davies．
Strephon again began this dizain．
Sir P．Sidncy，Arcadia，p． 217.
The Assolle at large moralized，in three Dizaynes．
Duttenhan，Parthenlades
dize（diz），t．$t$ ．；pret．and pp．dized，ppr．dizing． ［E．dial．，also dise：see dizen．］To dizen（in def．1）．［Prov．Eng．］
dizen（diz＇n or di＇zn），$\tau^{\prime} \cdot t$ ．［Early mod．E． disen，dysyn；not found in ME．，but appar．ult． AS．＂dise，E．dial．＂dizen，dyson（＝LG．diesse）， the bunch of flax on a distaff，whence in comp． AS．disstarf，distof，distaff：see distaff．Cf．be dizen．］1．To dress with flax for spinning，as a distaff．
I dysyn a diataffe，I put the fisx upon it to spin．
Palsgrave．
2．To dress with clothes；attire；deck；bedizen． Come，Doil，Doll，dizen me．

Like a tragedy queen he has dizen＇d her out
Goldsmith，Retallation，1． 67.
dizzt（diz），v．t．［Developed from dizzy．］To astonish；puzzle；make dizzy．

Tow he［Rozinante］is dizzed with the continuai circies of the stables，which are ever spproached but never en－ dizzardt（diz＇ärd），$n$ ．［Also written dizard， disard；＜dizžy，foolish，+ －ard．Cf．dolard．］ A blockhead．
How many poor seholars have lost thelr wits，or be－ He that cannot personate the wise－man well amongst Campion Chapman and Beaunont，Mask of the Middie Campron，Chapman，and Beawont，Mask of the Minde and Lincoln＇s Inn．
dizzardlyt（diz＇Ard－li），a．［＜dizzard＋－ly¹．］ Like a dizzard or blockhead．

Where＇s this prating asse，this dizzardly foole ？
R．W＇ilson，Cobbler＇s Prophecy，sig．A， 4.
dizzen（diz＇n），n．［Sc．var．of dozen．］A dozen； specifically，a dozen cuts of yarn．［Scotch．］ A country girl at her wheel， Burns，The Tws Dogs．
dizzily（diz＇i－li），adv．In a dizzy or giddy
mizziness（diz＇i－nes），$n$ ．［＜dizzy + －ness．］Gid－ diness；a whirling in the head；vertigo．
dizzue（diz＇ū），v．i．；pret．and pp．dizzued，ppr． dizzuing．［E．dial．（Corn．）．］，To break down or mine away the＂country＂on one side of a small and rich lode，so that this may afterward be taken down clean and free from waste．Also spelled dissue，and oceasionally dzhu．Pryce． Cornwall，Eng．］
${ }^{\text {dizzy }}$（diz＇i），$a$ ．［Early mod．E．also dizzie；＜ ME．dysy，dysi，dessi，dusy，dusi，＜AS．dysig，dy－ seg，foolish，stupid（also as a noun，foolishness， stupidity），$=$ MD．duysigh，deusigh，foolish，stn－ pid，giddy $=$ Frics． düsi $g=$ MLG．dusich，fool－ ish，stupid，LG．düsig，dösig（＞G．dial．düsig）， viddy；also in comp．，AS．＂dysiglic，dyselic，dys－ lic，foolish，stupid，$=$ D．duzelig＝LG．dusc－ lig，dusselig，düselig，$>$ G．（chiefly dial．）dusclig， dusselig，düselig，düselicht，düslig，duslicht，già－ dy；with suffix－lie，LG．－lig，G．－lielh，partly ac－ com．in LG．and G．to－ig（as if＜＊dusel＋－ig）， whence the later noun，LG．dusel，＞G．duscl， dussel，giddiness，vertigo（＞MD．duyselen，D． duizelen $=$ LG．düseln，dusseln，$>$ G．duseln，
dizzy
dusseln，be giddy），＜＊dus，＊düs（prob．con－ nected with MHG．töre，tōr，G．thor，tor，a fool）， which may be regarded as a contr．or AS．$d w \overline{\bar{c} s}=\mathrm{MD}$ ．dwacs，D．dwaas，foolish．The Dan．dösig，drowsy，belongs rather to the root of doze：see doze and daze．The sense of＇gid－ dy＇is not found before mod．E．，and the word is scarcely found at all in later ME．Hence dizzy， v．，and dizzard．］It．Foolish；stupid． Than waxes his hert hard and hevy， and his head feble and dysy．

IIampole，Prick of Conscience，1． 770.
Ass dusie men snd adoted doth．Ancren Rivele，p． 222. 2．Giddy；having a sensation of whirling in the head，with instability or proneness to fall；ver－ tiginous．
＂Tis looking downwsrd makes one dizzy．
Browning，Old Plctures in Florence．
3．Causing giddiness ：as，a dizzy height．
How fearinl
And dizzy＇tis，to cast one＇s eyes so low ！ $\begin{gathered}\text { Shak．，Lear，Iv．} 6 .\end{gathered}$ So，with psinful steps we climb
Up the dizzy ways of time．Whittier，My Dresm．
4．Arising from or caused by giddiness．
A dizzy mist of darkness swims sround．
Pitt．
5．Giddy；thoughtless；heedless．

## What followers，what retmue canst

 Longer than thou canst feed them on thy cost？ Milton，P．R．，fí． 420.dizzy（diz＇i），$v$. ；pret．and pp．dizzied，ppr．diz－ zying．［＜ME．＊dysien，desien，く AS．dysigian， dysegian，dysigan，dysian，be foolish，act or talk foolishly（＝OFries．dusia，be dizzy）；from the adj．］I．t intrans．To be foolish；act foolishly． I．trans．To make giddy；confuse．
If the jangling of thy bells had not dizzied thy under－ standing．

Scott，Ivanhoe，il．
Merrily，merrily whirled ths wheels of the dizzying dsnces nder the orchard－trees and down the path to the mes－
djebel，$n$ ．See jebel．
djereed，djerrid，$n$ ．See jereed，jerrid．
djiggetai，$n$ ．See dziggetai．
djinn，djinnee．See jinn，jinnee．
djolan（jō＇lan），$n$ ．［E．Ind．］The native name of the year－bird，Buceros plicatus，a hornbill with a white tail and a plicated membrane at the base of the beak，ínhabiting the Sunda islands，Malacea，ete．
D－link（dé＇link），$n$ ．In mining，a flat iron bar suspended by chains in a shaft so that it may be raised or lowered at pleasure，and used to support a man engaged in making repairs or changes in the pit－work．The man sits on the bar，and is supportod in part by a strap which goes round his body under the arms．
D．M．In music，an abbreviation of destra mano （which see）．
D．M．，D．Mus．Abbreviations of Doctor of Music．
do ${ }^{1}$（dö），v．；pres．ind． 1 do， 2 doest or dost（you do）， 3 does，doeth，or doth，pl．do；pret．did，pp． done，ppr．doing．The forms doth and dost are coufined almost entirely to the auxiliary use； doeth and doest are never auxiliary．［（a）Inf． do，early mod．E．also doe，doo，dooe，archaically don，done（pres．ind． 1 do，early mod．F．also doe， doo； 2 dost，doest，early mod．E．also doost； 3 does， early mod．E．also dooes，do＇s；doth，doeth，early mod．E．also dooth），〈 ME．do，doo，with inf．suffix don，doon，done（pres．ind． 1 do， 2 dost，dest， 3 doth，deth，pl．do，don，doon，earlier doth），くAS． dōn（pres．ind． 1 dō， 2 dēst， 3 dēth，pl．dōth $)=0 \mathrm{OS}$ ． dōn，duon，duan，dōan＝OFries．dua＝D．docn $=$ MLG．LG．dōn $=\mathrm{O} \overline{\mathrm{H} G}$. tōn，tuon，tuan，tuen， tōan，MHG．tuon，G．tun，thun（not in Scand．or Goth．except as in pret．suffix，Goth．－da，subj． Goth．except as in pret．suffix，Goth．－da，subj．
－dẽdjau，＝Icel．－dha，－da，$-t a=$ Sw．$-d e=$ Dan． $-d e ̃ d j a u,=$ Icel．$-d h a,-d a,-t a=$ Sw，$-d e=$ Dan．
$-d e=$ AS．$-d e$, E．$-d,-e d:$ see－edI）；（b）pret． $-d e=$ AS．－de，E．$-d,-e d:$ see－ed1）；（b）pret．
did（2d pers．sing．didst，didest，diddest），＜ME． did，dyd，dide，dyde，dede，dude，pl．dide，diden， dyden，deden，duden，＜AS．dide，dyde，pl．didon， dydon $=$ OS．deda，pl．dedun，dadun $=$ OF＇ries． dede，pl．deden $=\mathrm{D}$ ．deed $=\mathrm{MLG}$ ．LG．dede，pl deden $=$ OHG．teta，pl．（3）tätun，MHG．tete，tate pl．taten，G．tat，that，pl．taten，thaten（in Scand． pl．taten，G．tat，that，pl．taten，thaten（in Scand． －dēclun：see above）：this pret．form being a re－ duplication of the present stem（cf．the redu－ plicatod forms of the present in Gr．and Skt．）， and the only form in mod．Teut．which retains visible traces of that method of indicating past time（this pret，did，used in the earliest Teut．
as a suffix to form the pret．of verbs then formed，booame reduced in Goth．to－da，in AS． to－de，in E．to $=d$ ，usually treated as－ed，with the preceding stem－vowel：seo－eत1 ）；（c）pp．done，く ME．don，doon，or $i$－don，$y$－don，often without the suffix do，doo，i－do，$y$－do，く AS．gedōn $=$ OS．dōn， duan dān－OFries dèn，dān＝D．gedaan＝ MLG．gedā̄n，LG．daan $=$ OHG tān，MHG．getañ， MLG．gedān，LG．daan＝OHG．tan，MHG．getan，
G．getan，gethan；（d）ppr．doing，＜ME．doinge， earlier docnde，doande，$\langle A S$. dōnde $=$ OS．OFries． ＊duand（not found）＝OHG．tuont，MHG．tuend， G．tuend，thuend：a widely extended Indo－Euro－ pean root，＇do，make，put＇，$=$ L．－dere，put，in comp．abdere，put away（see abditive），condere， put together，put up（see condite，condiment）， abs－condere，put away，hide（see abscond），in－ dere，put upon，impose，subdere，put under，sub－ stitute（see subdititious），credere，trust（see cre－ dit）（the L．verb being merged in form and sense with dare，in comp．－dere，give：see date ${ }^{1}$ ），$=$ Gr． $\sqrt{*} \theta \varepsilon, * \theta \eta$ ，in reduplicated pres．$\tau \in \varepsilon$ voal，ind． тiӨпu，put，place，$\theta \varepsilon ́ \mu a$ ，a thing laid down，a prop－ osition，theme，akols，a putting，position，thesis， Ohкn，a case，etc．（see theme，thesis，theca，antith－ esis，etc．），$=$ OBulg．déti，deyati＝Slov．dyati， put，lay，say，etc．（being widely developed in the Slav．tongues）,$=$ Lith．deti $=$ Lett．det，put， lay，$=$ OPers．$\sqrt{ } d \bar{a}=$ Skt．$\sqrt{ }$ dhā（pres．$d a$－ dhāmi），put，lay．The orig．sense＇put＇appears especially in the compounds，originally con－ tractions，of do with a following adverb，name ly，don（＜do on），doff（＜do off），dout（＜do out）， dup（く do up）．Peculiar inf．forms，consisting of do combined with the prepositional sign，ap－ pear as nouns in ado and to－do．Deriv．decd， loom deem～dom，etc．Cf．$d 0^{2}$ ．The uses of do，as a verb expressing almost any kind of ac－ tivity，are so various，and are involved in so many idiomatic constructions，that a complete discrimination and exhibition of them in strict sequence is impossible，the coloring of the verb being largely due to its context．］I．trans．1． To put；place；lay．［The use of the word in this sense is now obsolete，except in combinstion with certain sense is now obsolete，except in combinstion wath certsin with，do up．（See phrases below．）In composition it sp－ pears in the existing words don（do on）and doff（do off）， and in the obsolete words dout（do out）and dup（do up） All the examples given show obsolete uses except the lourth snd last：do to death has held its ground in lltera． ure as an archaic expression．］

He hit［the body］wolde do in golde．
Eleven Thousand Virgins（Early Eng．Poems，
（ed．Furnivall），1． 154. To Crist
Thst don was on the tre．Sir Tristrem，i． 36.
The gode erle of Warwik was don to the suerd［sword］．
Langtoft＇s Chronicle（ed．Hearne），p． 47.
He dude to deth deliuerli fiue gode kniztes．
William of Palerne（E．E．T．S．），1． 3427.
And for he wald tell no resoun，
He was done in depe dungeoun，
And thore he lsy in mirknes grete．${ }_{\text {Holy Rood（E．E．T．S．），p．}} .93$.
In that place ther be done
Holy bones mony on．
Political Poems，etc．（ed．Furnivall），p． 116
Lady Maisry did on her green msntle，
Took her purse in her hand
Chil Ether（Child＇s Ballads，IV．300），
Who should do the duke to desth ：
Shak．， 2 Hen．Vi．，ili． 2 2．To perform；execute；achieve；carry out； effect by action or exertion；bring to pass by effect by action or exertion；bring to pass by
procedure of any kind：as，he has nothing to do；to do a man＇s work；to do errands；to do good．
This Jossphatbe was Kyng of that Contree，and was converted by an Heremyte，thst wss s worthi man，and dide moche gode．

Mandeville，Trsvels，p． 96
＂Certeyn，＂quod she，＂I will gladly do your counsell．＂
And Ther fast by ys the Plsce wher kyng David dyd enaunce．Torkington，Diarie of Eng Travell，p． 36
Six dsys shsit thou labour snd do all thy work．Ex．xx． 0
A miracle is，in the nature of it，somewhat done for the conversion of infldels；it is a sign，not to them that be－ lieve，but to them that believe not．

Bp．Atterbury，Sermons，IX． 1
Take this ons rule of life and you never will rue it－
Lowell，Blondel
It is mors shameful to do a wrong than to recelve a wrong．Sumner，Trus Grandeur of Nations． 3．To treat or act in regard to（an object）so as to perform or effect the action required by the nature of the case：as，to do（transact） business with one；to do（dress）the hair；to do（cook）the meat thoroughly；to do（visit and see the sights of）a country；do（trim）my
beard first；be sure and do（make）the shoes first ：to do（work out）a problem in arithmetic In this use，do is the most comprehensive of verbs，as it may assert any kind of action．
Many of then will，ss soone as the Sunne riseth，light from their horses，lurning hemselues to the soin，and will lay their gownes heore them，with their swords beads，and so standing vpright doe their holy things

Purchas，Pilgrimage，p． 390.
All ye expences of ye Leyden people［were］done by thers in his absence
radford，Plymouth Plantation，p． 288.
You really hsve done your hair in s more heavenly style than ever：you mischievous creature，do you want to at ract everybody？Jane Austen，Northsnger Abbey，p． 51 We had two brave dishes of mest，one of fish，a carp and some other flshes，as well done as ever I eat any．

Pepys，Diary，Msrch 2， 1660.
When he［Johnson］wrote for publication，he did his sentences out of English into Johnsonese．

Macaulay，Boswell＇s Life of Johnson．
It was a lovely afternoon in July that a party of Eastern Courists rode into Five Forks．They had just done the Bret Harte，Fool of Fue Fork． Another wrote：＂I csunot understand why you do 4．To perform some act imparting or causing （some offect or result），or manifesting（some in－ tention，purpose，or feeling）；afford or cause by action，or as a consequence of action；cause； effect；render；offer；show：with a direct ob－ ject，and an indirect object preceded by to or for，or itself preceding the direct object：as， to do good to one＇s neighbor；to do reverence to a superior；to do a favor for a friend；to $\overrightarrow{d o}$ homage for land，as a vassal；he has done you a great favor；to do a patron honor or credit；to do a person harm or wrong．
But the Comaynz chaced him out of the Contree，and diden hym mecha Sorwe．Mandeville，Travels，p． 37. He waved indifferently＇twixt doing them neither good nor harm．

Shak．，Cor．，if． 2.
But yesterday，the word of Csesar might
Have stood against the world；now lies he there，
And none so poor to do him reverence．
Shak．，J．C．，iil． 2.

## You are trescherous，

And come to do me mischlef．
Fletcher（and another），Love＇s Cure，ii．＇2． Their［the Hansistic League＇s］want of a Protector did do them some Prejudics in that rawous Letters，I．vi． 3 ．
had with our Queen．
This hsd heen to do too great force to our sssent，which ought to be free snd voluntary．

Bp．Atterbury，Sermons，II．x．
It is a very good office one man does snother，when he It is a very good office one man does snot
tells him the manner of his being pleased．

As it were a duty done to the tomb，
To be friends for her sake，to be reconciled．
號，xix．
5．To bring to a conclusion；complete；finish： as，the business being done，the meeting ad－ journed．
Thys don，we passed owt of the Vestre，snd so to the hye orkington，Diarie of Eng．Travell，p． 11. It is not so soone done as ssid．
Robin Hood and the Peddlers（Child＇s Bsllsds，Y．245）．
As when the Pris＇ner at the bsr has done
His tongue＇s last Ples．J．Beaumont，Psyche，ii． 71.
6†．To deliver；convey．
Foure or flue times ho yawns ；and leaning－on
Sylvester，tr．of Dr Bartas＇s Weeks，Ii．，The Vocstion．
May one that is a herald，snd a prince，
Do s isir message to his kingly ears？
He injoyn＇d me
To do unto you his most kinde commends．
7†．To impart；give；grant；afford．
Do me sikernesse thereto，seis Joseph thenne．
Joseph of Arimathie，1． 623.
To contrite hertis I do remission．
Political Poems，etc．（ed．Furnivall），p． 111.
It dooth us coumfort on thee to calle．
Iymns to Virgin，etc．（E．E．T．S．），p． 19.

## 8．To serve．

I went and bought a common riding－cloak for myself， to save my best．It cost but 30s．，snd will do my turn
mighty well．
9．To put forth；use in effecting something； exert：as，I will do my endeavor in your behalf； do your best．

Do thy diligence to come shortly untome． 2 Tim．jv． 9. Alter him many good and godly men，divine spirits， have done their endesvors，and still do．

Burton，Anat．of Mel．，p． 626.
10t．To cause；make：with an object and an infinitive：as，＂do him come，＂Paston Letters， 1474－85（that is，cause him to come）．

For she, that doth me all this wo endure,
Ne rekketls never whethar I synke or flet Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1. 1538.
From Ierusalem he dede hem come Political I'oems, etc. (ed. Furnivali), p. 127. But ye knows not the cause why, but yef I do yow to

Then on hia brest his victor footo be tirust:
With that he cryde; "Mercy ! doe me not dyo."
Morcover, brethren, we do you to wit of the grace of dod lueatowed on the churches of Macedonia.


11 $\downarrow$. To canso: with an infinitive (without to) as, he did mako (that is, he caused to make); "to do mako \& castoll," Palsgrave, 1530 (that is to cause to make a castle, or to cause a castle to be made or erected).

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ile estward hath upon the gate above, } \\
& \text { In worschipe of Venus, goddesse of Love, } \\
& \text { Don make an auter and an oratorye. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Chaucer, Knight's Taie, I. 1047
And he founde wyth him ons hila sone of the age of tel eres whom ho dyde doo baptyse, and lyite him fro th 12. To hoax; cheat; swindle; humbur; over reach: 8s, to do a man out of his money. [Fa miliar slang.] - 13 t. To outdo, as in fighting; boat; overcome.

I have done the Jew, and am in good health.
R. II umphreys To do away. (a†) To give up; lay aside. Chaucer. (b) To put away; remove; annul; aholi
It [praise] is the most excellent part of our religious worsinip; enduring to eternity after the reat shall be don avay.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. I.
Time a wasting hand has done away
The simple Croas of Sybil Orey.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 37.
To do (a person) brown. See brown.
Why they'll laugh at and quiz us all over the town, Barham, Ingoldaby Legenda, I. 287. To do duty for, to take tho place of ; act as a subatitnta To do do no curet, to do no force. See the nouns. make ons feel prond: as sir you do do one proud, to or jocular.] -To do one rightt, to do one reasont, to pledge one in drinking.

Do me right,
And dub me knight.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 8 (song).
Your master's health, sir,
I'll do you reason, gir.
Tuke, Adventurea of Five Hours. To do one's business, to do one's diligence. See the form again: as, do your exercise over. (b) To coat, as with paint ; smear. [Rare.]
Boats . . . done over with a kiad of alimy stuff. Defoe. To do the business for. Ses business.-To do to death. Ses death.-To do up. ( $a \dagger$ ) To put up; raise ; open. Ses dup.
$U p$ the wyndow dide he hastily
Chaveer, Miller's Tale, 1. 613.
(b) To wrep and tie up, as a parcel : as, do up these books (b) To wrap and tie up, as a parcel: as, do up these books
neatly, and send them off at once. (c) To dress and fasten, as the hair.
It is easy to be merry and good-bumored when one's now dreas fits exquisitely, and one'a hair hasn't been frac tious in the doing up.

Mirs. Whitney, Lealle Goldthwalte, iv. (d) To freshen, as a room with paint, paper, and uphoi (d) To freshen, as a room with pai

An old hiack coat which I have had done up, and smart ened withmetal bnttons and a reivet collar.
helley, in Dowden, I. 889
(e) To iron, or atarch and iron: as, a laundress who does up manalins weli.-To do With. (a) To effect or accom-
plish through employment or disposal of: as, I don't plish through employment or disposal of: as, I don't

There dwellen gode folk and reaonable, and manye Criatene men amongea hem, that ben so riche, that the wyte not whst to done with hire Godea

Mandeville Travela, p. 300
What will Ile Do vith It? [title of a book]. Butwer. (b) To have concern or busincss with; deal with; get on With: as, I can do nothing with this obstinate feliow,

## What have I to do with you?

2 Sam, xvi. 10.
All things are naked and opened unto the cyes of him
I row, Amintor, I will never eat,
Or drink, or alcep, or have to do with that
That may preaerve life.
Beav. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.
Dangle. What has a woman to do with politice, Mrs. Dangle
Ifrs. Dangle. Aud what hare yon fo do with the theatre,
Mr. Dangle?
Sheridan, The Critic, 1.1.
What's to do here? what is the matter here? what is What'sult
What's to do here, Thomas Tapater Shat'a withdraw.

1711
II. intrans, 1. To act; be in action; be active in performing or accomplishing; exert one's soll in relation to something.
Dolag ia activity, and he will still be doing.
Be hat your self,
And do not talk, but do.
Fletcher (and another D), Prophetess, IV. 1.
Mechanic souil thou must not onily do
Quarles, Embiens, iv. 7, Epig.
Let us then be up sud doing.
Longfellow, Palm of Lue.
2. To act or behave ; conduct one's self: with adverbial adjuncts indicating manner of acting: as, to do well by a man.
If your Spirit will not let you retract, yet yon shall do well to represe sny more Coplea of the Satire.

Howoell, Letters, it. 2
Behold God hath judg'd and don to him in the sight of ail men according to the verdict oi his owne mouthe.
3. To succeed (well or ill) in somo undertaking or action; get along; come through.
On the Tuesday they went to the tourney; where they 4. To arrare; contrive; shift • as how shall we do for food?

## How shali we do for money for these wars

Shak., Rich. IL., Ii. 2
How shail I do to answer as they deaerve your two last
5. [Cf. the equiv. OF. comment le faites-vous? lit. how do you make it ! G. was machen sie lit. what make you? The sense of $d o^{1}$ in this usage merges in do ${ }^{2}$. See do ${ }^{2}$, dow ${ }^{1}$.] To be (well or ill); be in a state with regard to sickness or health ; fare : as, we asked him how he did; how do you do?

How does my cousin Edward, uncie?
. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, 1. 1.
Sir John Waiter asked me iateiy how yeu did, and wiahed me to remember him to you. Howell, Letters, I. iv. 24.
My dear Lady Sneerwell, how do you do to-day? Mr. Snake, your most obedien

Sheridan, School for Scandal, 1. 1.
Have done, desist; give over.
Moses. Sir, this ia Mr. Premlum, a gentieman of thestrictest honour and secresy; . Mr. Preminm, this is a very honeat fellow, hut a little slow at expression.

Sheridan, Schooi for Scandal, 111. 3.
To do for. (a) To act for or in behalf of ; provide or manage for: as, he does well for hia family. (b) To ruin; defeat effectually; injure fataily.
This pretty smooth dialogue has done for me.
Goldemith, She Stoopa to Conquer, ii.
"They have done for me at last, Hardy," ${ }^{\text {said he [ }}$ [ Cls , through."
aised up from the deck; "my back bone ia ahot
Amer. Cyc., XII. 222 To do without, to dispense with ; aucceed or get along without: as, I can do without the book till Saturday.
The Romance words are some of them words which we cannot do without for some particular purposea, but which are not, by the first needs of speech, always on our ilps.
E. A. Freeman, Amer, Lects., p. 163.

To have done with, to have conis to an end of ; have fin. ished; cease to have part or intereat in or connection with: as, I have do
he furure
III. auxiliary and substitute. 1. As an auxiliary, do is inflected, while the principal verb is in the inflnitive without to, and originally and strictly the object of do: thus, I do know is I perform an act of knowing. Comparo shall and will.

0 blessed Bond ! O happy Marriage !
Sylvester tr of Du Parta va presage
The youth did ride, and soon did neet
ohu coming back amain. Couper, John Gilpin. Certain asea of do as an auxiliary, with both transitive and intrsnsitive verbs, may be pointed out, (a) In form ng thirogativ. and acgative expressiona: as, do you wail he bo

Yon aeem to marvel I do not marry all this while, conaldering that I am past the Meridian of my Age.

IIozell, Letters, I. vi. 60.
(b) With the imperative, sometimes, to help the expresalon of the aublect: as, do thou go (fatead of go, or go thou); do you stay here (instead of atay, or atsy you here) c. To express emphasis: as, I do wish you had seen him; timea (now chiefly in poetry, where it is often nsed for merely metrical reasons, but formerly often in prose) merely as an laflection of the principai verb, with no other effect.

A ialr smooth Front, Iree from least Wrinkle,
ILer Eyes (on me) like Stars do twinkle.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 21.
Greeks and Jews, together with the Turks, doe inhabit the towne, and are sdmitted their churches and syna-

Sandys, Travailca, p. 21.

## doab

For deods doe die, how ever noblie donne, Spenser, Rnina of Time, 1. 400. Ros. My lord, you once did love me.

## Shat itesicrs.

## Shak, Hamict ili. 2

This juat reproach their virtue does excito. Dryden.
2. Do, being capable of denoting any kind of action required by the circumstances in connection with which it is used, is often employed as a substitute for the principal verb, or for the whole clause directly dependent upon it, to avoild repetition: as, conduct your business on sound principles; so long as you do, youaresafe. In such an expression there is an ellipsis either of the principal verb or of this, that, these things, so, etc.: as, 1 in tend to come, but if I do not you will know how to act; so long as you do (50), yon are safc.
The next morow we sayd masse as we ded the tewysday be for.

Torkington, Dlarie of Eng. Travell, p. 45.
I held it great injustice to belleve
Thine enemy, and did not. Thas my
Bodies do.

Ward, as ali the heavenly
IIoveell, Letters, I. vi. 32 I. . chose my wife as she did her wedding-gown, not For ar fine glossy surface, but for such qualitles as would
Gotdemith. Vicar, do ${ }^{1}$ (dö), n. [Formerly also doe; <dol, v.] 1 t. Endeavor; duty; all that is required of one, or that one can do.

No sooner does he peep into
The worid but he has done his doe
S. Butler, Hudibras.
"But," saya he "I have done my do in helping to get him out of the adminstration of things for whieh he fa 2ł. To-do; bustle; tumult; stir; fuss.
Dissenters in Parliament may at Jength come to a good end, tho frat there be a great deal of do.

Selden, Table-Tslk, p. 81.
To Greaharn Coilege, where a great dcal of do and formality in choosing of the Council and Officers.

Pepys, Dlary, A pril 11, 1666.
3. A trick; a cheat; a hoax. [Slang.]

I thought it was a do, to get me out of the house.
do ${ }^{2}$ (dot), v. i.; pret. did, pp. done, ppr. doing. [Now identified in form and inflection with the much more common and comprehensive verb $d o^{1}$. The senses of $d o^{1}$ and $d o^{2}, v . i .$, are so intermingled that it is impossible to separate them completely. All uses not obviously belonging to do ${ }^{2}$ it is best to refer to do ${ }^{1}$. Same as Sc. and E. dial. dow, which is phonetically the right modern form: see dow ${ }^{1}$.] To suit; be fit or suitable; serve the purpose or end in view; avail; suffice: as, will this do ?
Abs. Well, recrult will do- let it be so.
Fag. 0 , sir, recruit will do surprisingly.
Fag. O, sir, recruit wiil do surprisingly. $\begin{gathered}\text { Sheridan } \text { The Rivals, it }\end{gathered}$ "Let women vote!" cries one. "Why, wives and daughters might be Democrats, while ther fathcre and W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 24.

Not so careful for what is best as for what will do.
Lozeed, Biglow Papers, Int
To do for, to sult for; serve as ; answer the purpose of; be aumicleal plain food will do for me
Of course, it is a great pleasure to me to sit and talk With Mrs. Benson, while you and that pretty giri walk up fied, and the piazza an the evening:
C.D. Harner.
do ${ }^{3}$. An old English form of done, past participle of do ${ }^{1}$

With thy Ryzth kne lette hit be do,
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 13
do $0^{4}$ (dō), $n$. [A mere syllable, more sonorous than $u t$, for which it is substituted.] In solmization, the syllable now commonly nsed for the first tone or key-note of the musical scale, and also for the tone $C$ (as the key-note of the typical scale of the pianoforte keyboard). Abon 1670 it replaced the Aretinian ut, which is still sonewhat used in France. In the tonic sol-fa system it is spelled doh, and indicated by its initial d; its algnificance fillimited to the first tone of the scale, without reference to the keyboard. In teaching aight-ainging by the heip of sol method, in wheh do is alwas arpliso io tone beat the letter-name $\mathbf{C}$, whether they are key-notes or not; and (b) ine movable-do method, io which do is always applied to the key-note, whatever be its letter-name. The second method is generally regarded as the more sclentific, and is tar the mere practical, although the first has had the aupport of many excellent musicians.
do. An abbreviation of ditto.
doab ${ }^{1}$ (dōb), n. [Ir. dob, plaster, gutter, miro; dobaim, I plaster, daub.] A dark sandy clay found in the neighberhood of many bogs in Ire-

## doab

land．It is used forfloors，and，mixed with lime， for plastering walls．
doab ${ }^{2}$ ，dooab（dö＇ab），n．［Hind．doāb，also duāb，a tract of land between two rivers，$\langle d 0$ ， in comp．alse $d u$（ $\langle$ Skt．$d v a=$ Pers．$d \bar{u}=\mathrm{E}$ ． $t w o),+\bar{a} b,\langle$ Skt． $\bar{u} p$ ，water，a river．］In the East Indies，a tract of eountry between two rivers．Also written duab
doable（dö＇a－bl），a．［＜dol＋－able．］Capable of being done or executed．［Rare．］

It was doable，it was dons for others．
Carlyle，Mise．，IV． 316.
do－all（dö＇̂̂l），n．［＜dol，v．，＋obj．all．］A ser－ vant，an efficial，or a dependent whe does all sorts of work；a factotum．Fuller．
doandt．A Middle English form of the present participle of $d_{0}{ }^{1}$ ．
doat，doating，etc．Soe dotcl，etc．
dob（dob），$n$ ．［Sc．；origin obscure．］A Scotch name of the razor－fish，a bivalve，Solcn ensis． dobbeldaler（dob＇el－dä－lér），n．$[D a n .,=\mathrm{E}$. double dollar．］A coin formerly current in Norway and Denmark，and worth about \＄1．12． dobbin（deb＇in），n．［A familiar use of the proper personal name Dobbin，which is a dim． of Dob or Dobb（now more frequently in the patrenymie form Dobbins，$D_{\circ} b b s$ ），these being variations of Robin，Rob，diminutives of Robert． Cf．dicky ${ }^{1}$ ，an ass，similarly derived from a dim． of Richard．］A cemmon English name fer a work－herse．［As a quasi－proper name it is often written with a capital letter．］
Thou hast got moro halr on thy chin than Dobbin my phill－horsa haa on hia tail

Shak．，M．of V．，il． 2
The hard－featured farmer reina up his grateful doborn to inquira what you are doing．Thoreau，Walden，p． 171
dobby（dob＇i），n．；pl．dobbies（－iz）．［Sc．also dobbie；dim．of $D o b, D \circ b b$ ，like Hob，var．of $R o b$ ， abbr．of Rebert；a familiar use of the proper name．Cf．dobbin．］1．A fool；a childish eld man．－2．A sprite or apparition．Grose．［Prov． Eng．］
He needed not to cara for ghaist or barghaist，devil or

## 3．Same as dobby－machine．

Taylor＇s loom does not appear to have come into use， out a amali Jacquard machine，or dobby，was introduce

A．Barlow，Weaving，p． 279 for weaving fancy patterns，constructed on a principle similar to that ef the Jacquard loem． dobchick（dob＇chik），$n$ ．Same as dabchick． dobee（dō＇bē），$n$ ．Same as dhobie．
dobhash（dō＇bash），n．［＜Hind．dobhashi，Tel－ ugu dubashī，dubasĭ，an interpreter，a native man of business in the service of a European（Ma－ dras），〈 Hind．do，du（く Skt．dva＝E．two），＋ Hind．Skt．$b h \bar{a} s h \bar{A}$, language．］In the East＇In－ dies，an interpreter；one who speaks two or more languages．
dobie ${ }^{1}$（dḗ ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{bi}$ ），n．［By apheresis from adobe．］ Adobe．［Colloq．，U．S．］
dobie ${ }^{2}$ ，$n$ ．Same as thoby．
Dobie＇s line，Dobie＇s stripe．Same as Krause＇s membrane（which see，under nembrane）．
dobla（dō＇blä̈），n．［OSp．（＝Pg．dobra），fem． of doble，now doble，＝F．double，＞E．double，q． v．］A geld coin formerly used in Spain．The earileat coins ao called are Moorish dinara，coined by the nars by having the fill weight of a mithcal while the fine－ neas was reduced so that they ahowid be of the ame value． Aa colned by John II．of Castile in 1442，there were 49 to the mark（ 230.04 grams），of a fineness of 19 caratz，making the value $\$ 2.47$ ．
doblet，a．An obsolete form of double．
doblert，$n$ ．An ebsolete form of doubler．
doblett，$n$ ．An obsolete form of doublet．
dobra（dō brä̈），$n$ ．［Pg．，a coin（see def．），also a fold，plait，don－ ble，fem．of dobre $=$ sp．coble $=\mathbf{F}$ ． double，＞E．doni－ ble，q．v．］A gold coinformerly cur－ coinf in Portugal， rent in Portugal， first issued by eighteenth cen－ tury．Its value varied：the spe－ cimen here illus－ trated was werth £3 11s， 91 d $l$ ．，or f3 $11 s, 9 \frac{1}{2} d$ ．
ahout $\$ 17.35$ ．

obverse．

1712

dobrao（dō－brä＇ō）， n．$\quad$［Pg．dobrão $=$ doublon，＞E．dou－ bloon，q．จ．］A gold coin，equal to 12,800 reis，er about $\$ 14$ ，for merly current in Pertugal，but now taken only at a valuation．
dobson（dob＇sen）， $n$ ．［Origin ob－ scure．］The larva
Reverse．
Dobra of John V．，Kingof Portugal，77z3：－
British Muscum．（Size of the original．） of ene of various species of neu－
repterous insects of the family Sialide，espe－ cially of the genus Corydalus（which see）．Also cilled hellorammite，clipper，and craveler．
dobule（dob＇ūl），$n$ ．［＜NL．dobula；origin oh－ scure．］A name of a fresh－water eyprineid fish，Leuciscus dobula（or vulgaris），allied to the roach and dace．
ocedt，$n$ ．An erroneous form of doucet， 2 ．
docent（dō＇sent），a．and n．［＝D．G．Dan．Sw． docent，a university teacher，＜L．docen（ $t$－）s，ppr． of doccre，teach：see docile．］I．t a．Teaching．
The church here is taken for the church as it is docem and regent，as it teaches and governs．

Abp．Laud，Against Fisher，xxxiil．

## II．n．See privat－docent．

 doкiv，seem．］A sect of heretics of the first and secend centuries who denied the human origin of Christ＇s body，some holding that it was a mere phantom，and others that it was real but of celestial substance．Thus they believed the in－ carnation，crucifixion，and resurrection of Chriat to hav been mero appearancea or iilusions．Strictly this name aeems to have belonged to a aingle aect of the aecond cen－ tury，but it ia commoniy used indifferentiy or col ectively of the various Gnoatic aecta which hein ard Certain Monophyaitea afterward taught a doc． tring as to Chriat＇s body related to that of the Docetre．See Aphthartodoceto Phantasiast．
Docetic（dē－set＇ik），a．［ ${ }^{\text {D Docete }+-i c .] ~ O f, ~}$ pertaining to，or held by the Docetæ：as，＂De－ cetic gnosticism，＂Plumptre．
Docetism（dō－sḗtizm），n．［＜Docetoe + －ism．］ The doctrinal system of the Docetro．
Docetist（dē－sē＇tist），n．［＜Docetex + －ist．］One of the Docetæ．
These Docetists，a they were called，had a whole aeries
Docetistic（dō－sē－tis＇tik），a．［＜Docetist＋－ic．］ Of，pertaining te，or resembling the Docetæ or their dectrines；Docetic．
The Gnostic heresy ．．．sundera Christianity from ita historical hasia，resolves the real humanity of the Saviour into a Doketistic illugion

Schaff，Hist．Chriat．Church，I．\＆ 73.
doch－an－doris，doch－an－dorach（deċh＇an－dō＇－ ris，－rach），n．［Sc．，alse written deuch－eln－doris， deuch－an－dorach，repr．Gael．deoch an dorvis，a stirrup－cup，lit．a drink at the door：deoch， drink；an，the；doruis，gen．of dorus，door．］A stirrup－cup；a parting－cup．
dochme（ $\mathrm{dok}^{\prime} \mathrm{m} \bar{\theta}$ ），$n$ ．［Gr．$\delta 0 \chi \mu \bar{\eta}$ or $\delta \delta \chi \mu \eta$ ，the
 receive．］An ancient Greek measure of length： same as paloste．See palm．
dochmiac（dok＇mi－ak），a．and n．［＜Gr．סoхرua－ кós，＜бóx $\mu$ os：see dochmius．］I，a．In anc．Gr． pros．：（a）Having or characterized by a differ－ ence of more than one between the number of times or morse in the thesis and that in the arsis：as，a dochmiac feot；dochmiac rhythm． （b）Censisting of dochmii ：as，a dochmiac verse， trimeter，strephe．－Dochmiacrhythm．See rhythm．
II．n．In anc．Gr．pros．，a verse or series com－ posed of dochmii．
dochmius（dok＇mi－us），$n . ;$ pl．dochmii（－ī）．［L．， ＜Gr．סóx $\mu \mathrm{os}$ ，sc．Toús，foot；lit．acress，athwart， aslant．］1．In anc．Gr．pros．，a foot consisting in its fundamental form（レームーー）of five syl－ lables，the first and fourth of which are short， and the secend，third，and fifth long．－2．［cap．］ ［NL．］In zoöl．，a genus of nematoid worms， of the family Strongylides．D．duodenalis la an intes－ tinal parasite from which a larga part of the population of Egypt auffer，often fataliy．By meanz or its large，hard
and dentate mouth lt pierces the inteatinal mucoua mem brame and sucks the blood，the repeated bleedinga thus caused reaniting in what is known as Egyptian chlorosiz． This formidable parasite is about four tentha of an incli long．Another speclea，$D$ ．trigonocephalus，Intests dogs． Also cailed Ancylostoma，Anchylostoma．
dochter（docih＇tér），n．An obsolete and dia－ lectal（Scotch）form of daughter．

## Docimastes

Agasia，the kyng of Britonls dochter．
Bellenden，Chron．，Iol．19，a． docibility（dos－i－kil＇i－ti），n．［＜OF．docibilite，＜ LL．docibilita（t－）s，＜＂locibilis，docible：see doci－ ble．］Teachableness；docility．［Rare or ob－ solete．］
To persons of docibility，the real character may be easily docible（dos＇i－bl），a．［＜OF，docible＝It．doci－ bile，く LLL．docibilis，that learns easily，teach－ able，＜L．docere，teach：see docilc．］I．Docile； tractable；ready to be taught；easily taught or managed．［Rare or obsolete．］
Thelr Camela also are docible；they wlii more bee per－ swaded to hold on a iourney further then ordinarie by
gongs then blowes．
Purchas，Pilgrimage，p． 557.
They shali be abla to speak little to the purpose，ao as to satisfy sober，humbie，docible peraona，who have not to satiafy gober，humbie，docible peraona，who have not 2．That may be imparted by teaching；com－ municable．［Rare．］
Whom nature hath made docile，it is Injurious to pro－ hibit him from learning anything that is docible．

Bp．Macket．
docibleness（des＇i－bl－nes），$n$ ．Teachableness； docility．［Rare or obsolete．］
I might enlarge myaeif In the commendation of Hunt－ lng，and of the noble Hound eapeeiaily，as aiso of the doci－ The World atands in Admiration of the Capacity and Docibleness of the English．
docile（dos＇il or dō＇sil），a．［Formerly also do－ eil；$=\mathrm{F}$ ．docile $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．dócil $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．docil $=\mathrm{It}$ ． docite，く L．docilis，easily taught，teachable，く docere，teach．Cf．didactic．］1．Teachable；easi－ ly taught；quick to learn；amenable．
Doga soon grow accustomed to whatever theyare taught， and belng docile and tractable，are very uselut

1．Ellid，Voyage to Hudzon＇s Bay．
2．Tractable；easily managed or handled．
The orea are docile and contain ruby－rilver and aub－anl－ phides．L．Hamilton，Mex．Handbook，p． 95. The different ores of the Rayo Mine are docile in their reduction，undergoing the common spanish amalgamation docility（dō－sil＇i－ti），$n$ ．［＝F．docilité $=\mathrm{Sp}$. do－ cilidad＝Pg．docilidade $=$ It．docilità，docilitade， docilitatc，〈 L．docilita $(t-) s$ ，teachableness，く do－ cilis，teachable，docile：see docile．］The qual－ ity of being docile；teachableness；readiness or aptness to learn；tractableness．
The humble docility of little children la，in the New Testament，represented as a nec
reception of the Christian falth．
Beattie，Moral Science，1．ii．5．
docimacy（dos＇i－mă－si），n．A less cerrect spell－
Docimastes（dos－i－mas＇tēz），n．［NL．（Gould， 1850），also Docimaster（Bonaparte，1850），く Gr． бокцабтйs，бокцабт $\dagger \rho$ ，an assayer，examiner，く фокү $\mu \zeta \varepsilon v$, assay，test，examine．］A genus of humming－birds，notable for the enermous length of the beak，which may exceed that of all the rest of the bird．D．ensiferus is the only species．The bill is from 3 to 4 linchea iong，tha whole bird being from $7 \frac{1}{3}$ to $8 \frac{1}{2}$ Inchea．The bill is naed to probe


Sword－bearing Humming－bird（Docimastes exriferws），
long tnbular flowers for food，whence the generio name． of Colombia，Ecuador，and Peru．The maje is chiefly green，varied with bronze and purplish tlints ；the throat， bill，and teet are black，the throat varted with buff，and belind the eye is a winte spot．

## docimastic

docimastic（dos－i－mas＇tik），a．$[=1$ ．Ilocimas－ tique，a．，docimastio（cf．Sp．docimástica $=$ I＇g． t．docimastica，n．，docimasy），＜Gr．dокицабтция，
 assay，tost，oxamine，serutinizo，〈 dбкиоя，as sayed，tested，oxaninod，approved，く déxeo日at， take，approve．］Proving by experiments or tosts；assaying；specifically，rolating to the as－ saving of metals：as，the docimastic art．Also dokimastic．
docimasy（dos＇i－mã－si），$n$ ．［Also written cloki－ masy，and loss correctly docimacy；$=\mathrm{F}$ ．doci－ masio $=$ Sp．I＇g．It．docimasia，＜Gr．daкıцабía， an assay，examination，scrutiny，＜doкци̧́́ধıv，as say，oxamine：see docimustic．］1．In Gr．antiq． particularly at Athens，a judicial inquiry into tho eivie standing，character，and previous lifo of all porsons olected for publie office，of youths applying for enrolment on the list of full citizens，of persons aiming at political loader ship，etc．The lucuiry was public；any eitizen might denounce the subject of it，and hisis civic privileges were uspended it he could not justify himseif．
2．Tho art or practice of assaying metals，or the art of separating motals from foreign mat－ ors，and of detormining the nature and quan－ tity of metallic substances contained in any ore or mineral．－3．The art of ascertaining the nature and propertios of medicinesand poisons， or of ascertaining eertain facts pertaning to physiology
docimology（dos－j－mol＇ō－ji），n．［＜Gr．дкксцая， assayed，examined，tested（seo（locimastic），+ －－oyia，＜$\lambda \dot{\varepsilon} \gamma \varepsilon \tau$, speak：sec－ology．］A treatiso on tho art of assaying or oxamining metallie substances．
docious（dō＇shus），a．［Appar，a var．of docilc， with suffix－ous．Cf．docity．］Docilo；amenable ［Colloq．，western U．S．］
I can hardly keep my tongue docious now to talk about
docity（dos＇i－ti），$u$ ．［Also written dossity（Hal－ liwell）；a contr．of docility，q．v．］Quicknoss of eomprehension；docility；gumption．Grose， Bartlett．［Loeal，Eng．and U．S．］
dock＇（dok），n．［Early mod．E．also docke； ML．docke，dokie（＞OF．doque，docque，doke， F dial．doque，doyue，dock，pationce），く AS．docce rarely docea（gen．docean，whenee lato ME dokan，E．dial．docken，dockan），doek（L．lapa thum，rumex），used also with deseriptivo adjec tives，scó fealue docce，the faltow－dock，golden doek（Rumex maritimus），seó reáde docce，the red dock（ $R$ ．sumulincus），seó scearpe docce，tho sharp dock（ $R$ ．acetosa），and in comp．eri－docce（ $=$ ODan．$d$－dokko），water－doek（water－lily，Nu－ phar luteum），sür－docee，sour dock（R．acetosa） wudu－locce，wood－dock（ $R_{0}$ actosa）；$=$ MD docke（in comp．locke－blwderens（glossed peta－ sites），Flem．dokk－bladercn）$=$ G．docke（prob． （ D．），Colehicum autumnale，in comp．docken－ blätter，Rumex acutus；docken－kraut，burdoek Aretium Lappa；wasser－docke，water－lily．Tho rolation of these forms to the Coltic is not elear ef．Gael．dogha，burdock，Ir．meacan－logha，bur－ dock（meacan，a tap－rooted plant，as the carrot， parsnip，etc．）．］1．The common name of those species of Rumex which are characterized by little or no acidity and the leavos of which are not hastate．They aro coarse herba，mostly peremblals， with thickened rootstocks Some of the European speclee
are troubte8me weeds and widely naturalized are astringent and sllghtly tonic nathralized．The roots been used as a remely in cutaneous affectlons andi numer ous other dlseases．I＇urthcular desiguntions nre bitter dock， R．obtusifolius；curled or yellsw dock，R．crispus；fiddle． dook（from the shape of the loaves），R．pretcher：＇youden
dock，R．maritimus：patience dock， ．Patientia：shary doek，R．maritimus：patience dock，R．Patientia；shar
or sour dock，R．acetosa；steamp－dock，R．verticillatus or sour dock－dock，$R$ ．Britannica and 1 ．IIydrolapathum；snd wavite dock，$R$ ．salicifolius．

But hateful dacks，rough thistles，kecksies，burs．
2．A name of various other species of plants， mostly coarse weeds with broad leaves，as dove－ dock，the coltsfoot，Tussilago larfara；elf－dock， the elecampane，Inula Helenium ；prairie－dock， Silphium terebinthimem；round dock，the com－ mon mallow，Malva syluestris；spatter－dock；the yellow pond－lily，Nuphar adtena；sucet dock， Folygomum Bistorta；velvct dock，the mullen， Ferbascum Thapsus．Seo burdock，candock，and harilock．－In dock，out nettle，a Formuln used as an Incantation in the north of England．If a person is stung
with $a$ nettle，dock－lenves are rubbed on the affected part， with a nettle，dock－lenves are rubbed on the affected part，
and the formula is repeated．It was long used proverblally and the formulu is repeated．It was long used proverblally
to express unstendiness or inconstaney，or sudden change． Tincertaine certalne，never lovea to settle
But here，there，everywhere；in tock，out nottle．
108

1713
Whn fight with sworda tor life aure enre hit titile Since tis ne more than this，in doek，out netlle．
dock ${ }^{2}$（dok），＂Warly mod E，also docto （1）ME．dok＇（raro），（ Ieol．dlockr，a short stumpy tail（Haldorsen）；cf．doggr，a eonical projoc－ tion（IIaldorsen）；supposed to be nearly ro－ lated to（2）Icel．dokk，dolka，a windlass，and to Icel．docka（IIddorsen）$=$ Norw．dokka $=$ Sw．docka＝Dan．dukke，a skein，＝Frios．dok， a bundle，bunch，ball（of twine，straw，ete．） $=$ LG．clokke，a bundlo（of straw，thread，etc．）， a skoin of silk or yarn，whence G．docke，a bun－ dlo，bunch，plug，skein of thread，etc．，a thick， short piece of anything．Theso words，again， aro prob，identical with（3）Norw，elokia $=\mathrm{Sw}$ ． docka $=$ Dan．dukko＝MD．docke $=$ East Fries． tlok，dokke $=$ LG．dokke $=$ OHG．tocehat，tochu， a doll，MIIG．tocke，a doll，a young girl，G． docho（after LG．），a doll．From the LG．form in this third group aro derived（prob．）E．duck3， q．v．，and doxy，q．v．］1．The tail of a beast cut short or clipped；the stump of a tail；the solid part of a tnil．－2t．Tho buttoeks；the rump．

I will not ge to achool but when me lest［list）， For there beginneth a sorry feast
The H＇orld and the Child（IIazlitt＇a Dodsley，1．247）．
Somo call the Bishops weathereocks
Who where there heads were turn their docks．
3．The fleshy part of a boar＇s chine，between the middle and the rump．Ialliwell．［Prov．Eng．］ －4．A case of leather to cover tho elipped or cut tail of a horse．－5．A picce of leather form－ ing part of a crupper．Grose．［Prov．Eng．］－ 6．Tho crupper of a saddle．Matlinell．［Prov． Eng．］－7．The stem of a ship．［Scoteh．］
She liare many eanons，．．with three great bassiss， two betulnd In her dock，and one lefore
＇itscutlie，Chron．of Scolland，p．108．
dock ${ }^{2}$（dok），$x . t$ ．［＜ME．docken，dokken，cut off the tail，ent short，eurtail，〈 dok，tail：see dock＇2，$n$ ．The connection of thought betweon ＇tail＇and＇eut short＇appears again in the per－ verted form curtail，orig．curtal．The resem－ blaneo to W．tocio，twecio，elip，dock，is prob． aecidental．Henco docked．］1．To cut off，as tho end of a thing；eut short；elip；curtail： as，to dock the tail of a horse．

His heer was by his eres round yshorn，
His toly was dockerl lyk a preest leforn，
His top，was dockect lyk a preest leforn，
Chaucer，Gen．Prol．to C．T．，I． 500.

## T＇e phek the eyes of Sentime And dock the tril of Rhyme．

．W．Hotmes，Music．Grinders．
Hence－2．To deduct a part from；shorten ； curtail ；diminish：as，to dock one＇s wages．
We know they［blshops］hate to be dockt and clint．
They
For which his calus werw dod how，the sen
however small

payments withont a sladiow of justice．
3．Naut．，to clue up（a corner of a sail）when it hinders the helnsman from seeing：usually with up．－4．To cut off，reseind，or destroy； bar：as，to dock an entail．
$\operatorname{dock}^{3}($ dok $), \quad n . \quad[<$ MD．docke $=\mathrm{D} . ~$ lok $=\mathrm{Fl} \mathrm{em}$. dok，a dock；ef．（from the E．or D．）Sw．clockre $=$ Dan．dok，dokke $=$ G．dock，doche $=$ F．dock， a dock．Origin unknown；ef．OFlem．docke， eage（seo doch4）；Icel．dökk．dökdh，a pit，pool， ＝Norw．dokk，dekk，dekt，a hollow，low ground surrounded by hills．The word is by somo connocted with It．doccia，a canal，conduit， pipe，formerly also＂a damme of a mill＂ （Florio），ult．＜L．ducere，lead（see douche，duct）， or with ML．doga，a ditch，canal，also a vessel，
 receive．］In hydraulic engin．，strictly，an in－ elosed water－space in which a ship floats while being loaded or unloaded，as the space bo－ tween two wharves or piers；by extension，any space or structure in or upon which a ship may bo berthed or held for loading，unloading， repairing，or safc－keeping．The water－space may communicnte freely with the stream or harbor，or the en－ trance to it may be clased by a gate or by a lock．If pro－ vided with a lock or gate，the level of the water within the dock remains at sil times nearly the anme，as the gate is opened only at full tide，when the evel wihort and
within is the same．If a loek is employed，vessels can pass In and out at all stages of the tide，hut this does not materinly affect the level of the water inside the doek． In an open dock the tide continually lowers or raises the vessel，and this interferes in some degree with the work of loading or unloading．The closed docks are free from thls

## dock

Inconvenience，whlle s grenter advantage is found in the atnence of currents．In a larger sense the term in also applied to a hasil or inclosed water－spmeo for the storage of fiosting timber or the safo－keeping of river－stoamera， bargea，or canal－bosts laid up for the winter，sind by a further extension is maia to inelude the wharves and fargest clomed docks are at Liverpool suil London in Epo larid．In a particular sense the term is also applied to the construction and apparstus used in repaping and building ships，as the foating dock，dry－dock，deporiting－ loek，and sectional dock．
The saide shippe，called the Iloly Crosse，was so shaken in this voyage，sid so weakened，that she was layd vp In ho docke，and ncuer made a voyage after．

Hakluyt＇s Voyages，1I．I．98．
Deposittng－dock，a caisson or an elevator for lifting ves－ wharves the water and placing them upon stagings or consists of a serica the purpose．The iifting appsratus slde and jolned at one end to suother pontoon that，with a series of upright tuhular structures，forms a girder and makes the back of a comb－like structure，of which the pon－ toons are the teeth．In the rear of the girder is a large Hoating pontoon，connected with it by two rows of heavy paraliel hars and keen the entire structure ungight whifo attoat．To lift a vessel，a row of hlocks with stiores and chocks is arranged on top of all the pontowils．The alr is llowed to escape，and the entire structure，except the float In the rear，sinks till the vessel can be floated over the pontoons．When the vessel is in positlon the water is pumped ont of the pontoons，snd they alf rise together， Ifting the vessel out of the water．－Dry－dock，a doek or an excavated hasin adjoining navigabie water，provided with the water can be exhausted from it．Such docks sre lone and narrow，with sleping sldea formed in steps．The mod－ ern methow of construction is to excavate the basin in tho ahore，and to lrive freavy piling along the lootom and upon the sloping sides and rear end．Upon the plles are lailt heavy timbers to form the floor and the stepsat the sldea． At the entrance are donble gates oponing ontwars，sud mecting at an angle when elosod，to resist the yressure of cent method of closing a dry－diock lo liy neans of a float－


Dry－dock，or Graving－do
ing gate or calsson with flat lrottom and wide stem and tern，when is noated hoto position acros fhe y a keel finte a groove In the gateway．To use the dock the gate fo opened，or floated away at high water，and the hilp is drawn Intu the dock and held afluat over a line of bocks along the center of the deck．The gate is then jut in msition，and smak tlif the dock is closed water－tlght．The water within the fork is then exhausted by steam－pumps leaving the ship supported on the blocks，and braced on both sides by shores extending to the duck－strpls．A typi－ is 500 feet ions 60 feet wide at tho buth bock No． 1 ，which admitting a ship drawing is feet．Steamptumps with a capacity of so，000 callons of water a miante are used to empty it－Floating dock，a capactons wooden or Iron structure，generslly rectangular，intended to serve as graving－dock．Sometimes floating docks are buift in wa－ ter－tight compartments，anil can be sunk to the required


Side and End Elevations of Floating Dock．

depth by the admisslon of wster lato thesa compartments． Whell the vessel is docked，the floating dock is ralsed by pumpligg，thil its bottom touehes the keel of the ship． dock ls ralsed higher．Instead of compartments，water－
tight tauks are occaslonally used，aad the dock ts raised and

## dock

lowered on the same principle．A floating dock may also be made so heavy as to sink by its own weight deep enough to receive the largest vessel，and be rased by means of buoyancy．－Graving－dock，a dry－dock：socalleil because used in graving or cleaning the bottom of ships．The grav folk are important examples．－Half－tide dock，a basin connecting two or more docks，and communicating with the entrance－basin．－Sectional dock，a floating dock composed of a suceession of pontoons or eaissons attached to a platform below the vessel．stesm－pumps are used remove the water from the caissons，and，as they float，th
dock $^{3}$（dek），$v . t$ ．$[=$ D．Flem．dokken $=$ Dan． dokke，dock；from the noun．］To bring or draw into or place in a dock．
It floweth 18 ．foot，that you may make，dock，or earine ships with much facilitie．

Quoted in Capt．John Sinith＇s True Travels，1． 111.
dock ${ }^{4}$（dok），$n$ ．［Appar．the same word as dock ${ }^{3}$ ；cf．OFlem．dacke，a cage．］The place where a criminal stands in court，

Here will be officers，presently；hethink you
Of some course sodainely to seape the dock；
For thither youll come else．
B．Jonson，Alchemist，v．5．
dockage ${ }^{1}$（dok＇äj），n．［＜dock ${ }^{2}+-$－ige．］Cur－ tailment ；deduction，as of wages．
There is no docking for accidental delays．．．I I do not feason． dockage ${ }^{2}$（dok＇āj），n．$\left[<\right.$ dock $\left.^{3}+-a g c.\right]$ Pro－ vision for the docking of vessels；accommoda－ tion in a dock；the act of docking a vessel；the charge for the use of a dock：as，the port has ample dockage；dockage，so much（in an ac－ count）．
The plethora of＂cities＂and＂city sites，＂whose pros pects the vast dockage and raper．Sci．Mo．，XXXII． 334 ．
dockan，$n$ ．See docken．
dock－block（dok＇blok）， ．A pulley－block se－ cured to a dock，and used iu loading and un－ loading vessels．
docked（dokt），p．a．［＜ME．docked；pp．of dock ${ }^{2}, v$ ．］Cut off short；having the end or tail cut off ；specifically，in entom．，cut off sharply in any direction，as if with a knife；truncated， as a tip or apex．
docken，dockan（dok＇en，－an），n．［Dial．var． of dock ${ }^{1}$ ．］The dock，a plant of the genus Rumex．［Scoteh and North．Eng．］

A docken yo till a tansie
Ritson＇s Scottish Songs，1． 182.
docker（dok＇er），n．［＜dock $\left.{ }^{2}, v . t .,+-e r^{1}.\right]$ A stamp used to cut and perforate the dough for crackers or sea－biscuit．
docket（dok＇et），$n$ ．［Formerly sometimes spell－ ed docquet（as if of F ．origin），and with altered form doggct；＜late ME．dociet；appar．＜dack， v．，＋dim．－et（less prob．＜MLE．docket，var．of docked，pp．of dock，$v$. ，and thus lit．＇a thing cut short，＇＇an abridgment＇）．］1．In general，a summarized statement；an abridgment or ab－ stract；a brief．
On the outer edge of these tablets a docket is occasion－ aliy inscribed in alphaletic charseters，eontatuing a brief relerenee to the contents，evidently for the purpose of en－
abling the keeper of the records to flnd any partienlar abling the keeper of the records to flnd any partieular doeument in the archives where they were piled up． Jsaca Taylor，The Alphabet，i． 2 in3 $^{\text {and }}$
2．In law：（a）A summary of a larger writing； a paper or parchment，or a marginal space containing the heads of a writing；a digest （b）A register of judgments，more specifically of money judgments．Thus，a judgment for the fore． ctod in this sense but if alter sale the properemains s deflicien ey for wbich a defendant is personaly liable，the judgment for the deficieney ts docketed against him，thus being nade a iien on his real property in the connty or distriet．（c）A list of canses in court for trial or hearing，or of the names of the parties who have causes pend－ ing，usually made in the order in which the causes are to be called．（d）In England，the copy of a decree in chancery，left with the record and writ clerk，preparatory to enrolment．－3．A bill tied to goods，containing some direction，as the name of the owner or the place to which they are to be sent；also，a ticket attached to goods，specifying their measurement．Sce tick－ et．－4．A shred or piece．［Prov．Eng．］－5． A woodman＇s bill．［Prov．Eng．］－To strike a docket，in Eng．laze，to give a bond to the lord chaneellor， a flat of bankruptey is issued agginst the debtor：said of a
docket（dok＇et），v．t．［＜docket，n．］1．In law
（a）To make an abstract or summary of the heads of，as a decument；abstract and enter in a book：as，judgments regularly docketed．（b）

To make a judgment a lien on lands．－2．To enter in a docket；write a brief of the contents of，as on the back of a writing．
They were all docketed and marked，and tied with red 3．To mark with a docket or ticket．
docking（dok＇ing），$n$ ．［Verbal n．of $d_{0} c^{2}, v^{2}$ ．t．］ 1．A cutting or clipping，as of a horse＇s tail．－ dongh for sea－bisenit．
dockmackie（dok＇mak－i），n．A common name in the United States for the Jiburnum aceri－ folium，sometimes used as an application to tumors．
dock－master（dok＇más＂têr），n．One who has the snperintendence of docks．
dock－rent（dok＇rent），$n$ ．Charge for storing and warehousing goods in a dock．
dock－warrant（dok＇wor＂ant），n．In England， a certificate given to the owner of goods ware－ housed in the docks；a warehouse－receipt．When a transfer is made，the certiftcate is indorsed with an or－ der to delver the goods to the purchascr．The warrant
thus becones an anthority for the removal of the goods．
thus becomes an anthority for the removal of the goods．
The holder of a dock－varrant has a prima－facie elaim The holder of a dock－varront has a prima－facie elaim
to the pipes of winc，balcs of wool，hogsheads of sugar，or other packages named thereon．

Jevons，Money and Meel．of Exchange，p． $20{ }^{-1}$
dockyard（dok＇yärl），n．A yard or magazine near a harbor，for containing all kinds of naval stores and timber．Dockyards belonging to the gov－ ermment（ealled in the（＇nited states navy－yards）usually inelude dry－docks for repairing ships，alni slips on which
new vessels are bnilt，besides the storeliouses and work－ new ve
nhops．
docmac（dok＇ınak），n．A siluroid fish of the genus Bagrus（B．docmac），inhabiting the Nilc． It is a kind of catfisl．
The genus Bagrus，of which the Bayad（B．bayad）and Doomac（B．docmac）frequently come under the notice of
travellers on the Nile．Günther，Eneyc．Brit．，XXII．68．
Docoglossa（dok－ō－glos＇ä），n．pl．［NL．，＜Gr． doкó，a hearing－beam，a＂beam，bar，$+\gamma^{\lambda} \omega \sigma \sigma a$, tongue．］A greup or order of dioccious gastro－ pods，characterized by having transverse rows of heam－like teeth on the odontophore or lin－ gual ribbon．Different limits have been assigned to it． （a）In Trosehel＇g aystem it was made to include the lim－ pet－like gastropods sand the ehitons．（b）In Gill＇s and later systems it is restricted to the limpet－like forms，as the families Patelliklo，Acmoidre，and Lepetido．
docoglossate（dok－ō－glos＇āt），a．and $n$ ．［As ］ 10 － coglassa＋－atc1．］I．a．Pertaining to or having the characters of the Docoglossa；beiug one ot the Patellidee or limpets．

At any rate，it is certain that the oll views of a close relation between the Polyplacophore and the d
Gastropoda had very little morplological basis．

II．n．A gastropod of the order Jocoglossa． docquett，$n$ ．and $r$ ．An olsolete form of dockict doctor（dok＇tor＇），n．［Early mod．E．also doc－ tour；＜ME．doctour，doctur，doctor，dohtor，a doctor（of divinity，law，or medicinc），く OF． doctour，docher， F. docteur $=\mathrm{Pr} . \mathrm{Sp}$. dactor $=$ Pg．doutar $=1 \mathrm{t}$. dottore $=\mathrm{D} . \mathrm{G}$. doctor $=$ Dan． SW．doktor，＜L．doctor，a teacher，ML．esp．in the university sense，〈 doccre，teach ：see docilc．］ 1．A teacher；an instructor；a learned man； one skilled in a learned profession．
Hit freres hauen forzetten this，
Wher［whether］Fraunceis or Donynik other Austen or－ deynicie
Any of this dotardes doctur to worthe［beeome］．
Piers Plowoman＇s Crede（E．E．I．
Piers Plowman＇s Crede（E．E．T．S．），1．5s0． Then stood np one in the eouncil，a Phartsee，named
Acts $\mathbf{v}, 34$
The best and allest doctors of Christendom have been aetually deceived in matters of great concernment．

Jer．Taylor，Works（ed．1835），II． $37 \%$.
Who shail decide，when doctorg disagree，
Pope，Epistle to Lord Bathurs
2．In a university，one who has passed all the degrees of a faculty，and is thereby empowered to teach the subjects included in the faculty； a person who has received the highest degree in a faculty：as，a doctor in divinity．The degree is also regularly conferred by eertain technieal sehools，as lhose of medicine，and，under certain conditions，by col－ leges．An honorary degree of doctor，as of divinity or degree of doctor differs only in name from that of ater． When there was but one degree in each faeulty the aradn ate was called a master in Paris，a doctor in Bologita．The faculty of the decretals being modeled after that of Bo－ logna，those who took the highest degree in law were eall－ ed doctors．This title was afterward extended to masters in thcology，and finally to masters to medicine．The degrees of doetor conferred by universities，eoileges，and profes．
sional sehools include doctor of divinity（L divinitatis sional sehools include doctor of divinity（L．divinitativ doctor，abbeviated D．D．；or sacroe theologive doctor，ab－
breviated S．T．D．；or doctor theologie，abbreviated D．T．）； doctor of medicine，sbbreviated D．M．（L．medicina doctor，
sbbreviated M．D．）；doctor of laws（L．leguni doctor，sb．
doctoral
breviated LLLD．）；doctor of civil lav，sbhrevisted D．C．L． （L．legis civilis doctor），doctor of both laws（elvii and can－ on）（L．juris utriusque doctor，shbrevatec oil D．D．）；doc． tor，abbreviated Ph．D．）；doctor of science（L．scientio doctar，ablireviated Sc．D．）；doctor of music，abbreviated D．M．（L．musicce doctor，abbreviated Mus．D．）－the ab． doctor of dental Latin forms being more eommonly used veterinary surgery，sblureviated D．V．S．

With us ther was a Doctour of Phisik，
In al this world ne was ther non him lik
To speke of phisik sud of surgerye．
Chaucer，Gen．Prol．to C．T．，1． 411 And the noumbre of doctoures of Cyuyle and plysyk was
Siv $R_{0}$ Guyfforde，Pylgrymage，p． 6 ． The doctor of the elvil law had to prove his knowledge of the Digest and the Institutes．

Stubbs，Medieval and Modern Hist．，p． 311.
Specifically－3．A person duly licensed to prac－ tise medicine；a physician ；one whose occu－ pation is to cure diseases．［In the second and third genses much nsed as a title before the person＇s name（and of address：as Doctor Martin Luther：Doctor Johnson； Dr．Holmes ；come in，doctor．］

When ill，indeed，
E＇en dismissing the doctor don＇t always suceeed．
Colman the Touzger，Lodgings for Singie Gentlemen．
4．A minor part of certain pieces of machinery employed in regulating the feed or in remov－ ing surplus material；specifically，the roller in a power printing－press which serves as a con－ ductor of ink to the distributing rollers（see crab－ roller，drop－rolle ${ }^{\circ}$ ）：as，a color－doctor；a clean－ ing－doctor；a lint－rloctor，etc．［In seme uses the word is probably a corruption of L．duc－ tor，leader．］－5．An auxiliary steam－engine； a donkey－engine．－6．In wine－making：＇（a）A＇ liquor used to mix with inferior wine to make it more palatable，or to give it a rescmblance to a better wine．（b）A liquor used to darken the color of wine，as boiled must mixed with pale sherry to produce brown sherry．See shicry，mosto，and must．－7．A translation of a local name in North Africa of the bird Em－ beriza striolata．See the extract．
The house－sparrow is not fouml ；between Morocco anil Mogador its phace is taken by a beantiful bird，（Emberiza
striolata），locally ealled talifil，or＂the doctor．＂ Encye Erit．，XVI． 833 8．Same as dactor－fish－－9．p1．False or doc－ tored dice．［Old slang．］
Now，Sir，herc is your true dice；a man seldon gets any－ thing hy them；here is your false，sir；hey how they run Now，sir，those we generally call doctors．

Mrs．Centliver，Gamester，i．
Doctor of philosophy．（a）In the German universities， n degree eorreaponding to master of arts．（b）In some Americant universities，a degree supertar abbreviated Ph．D．Sce above，2．－Doctors Commons．See conmons，
doctor（dok＇tor），$v . \quad[=$ ML．doctorare，make or become a doctor，confer the degree of doctor on；from the noun．See doctor，n．］I．trans． 1．To treat，as a doctor or physician；treat me－ dicinally；apply medicines for the cure of ；ad－ minister medicine or medical treatment to：as， to doctor a disease；to doctor a patient．Hence －2．To repair；mend；patch up．［Colloq．］－ 3．To confer the degree of doctor upon．［Rare．］ I am taking it into serious deliberation whether I shall or shall not be nade a Doctor，and 1 ． 1 legin to think that no mass who deliberates is likely to be Dociored．
Albertus Magnus was thirty－flve years of sge before he doctored by the Cniversity of Paris in 1228
4．To disguise by mixture or manipulation especially，to alter for the purpose of decep－ tion；give a false appearance to；adulterate； cook up；tamper with：as，to doctor wine or an account．［Colloq．or slang．］
The Cross Keys ．．．had doctored ale，an odour of bad tohaeco，and remarkaily strong cheese

Georye Eliot，Felix Iolt，xxviii．
The news ali came through Northern ehannels，and was doctored by the government，which eontrolled the tele－
grsph． 11 ．Greeley，in New York Independent，June， 1862.

II．intrans．1．To practise physic．－2．To receive medical treatment；take medicine：as， to doctor for ague．［Colloq．］
doctoral（dok＇to－ral），a．［Formerly alse doctor－ all $;=\mathrm{F}$ ．doctaral $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．doctoral $=\mathrm{Ig}$ ．doutoral $=$ It．dottorale，＜NL．＊doctoralis，く L．doctor， doctor：see doctor．］Relating or pertaining to the degree of doctor，or to the profession of a teacher or doctor．
But Rabbi in Isrsel，and Rab and Mar in Babylon，he－ gan to be Doctoral titles abont that thme．Purchax，lilgrimage，p． 173.
Magisterial or doctoral anthority and truth．
The dignity with which he［Niclas］wears the dectoral fur renders his absurdities infinitely more grotesque．
Mfacaulay，Maehiavelli．

## doctorally

doctorally（dok＇to－ral－i），ade．In tho manner of a doctor．Jlakewill．［Rare．］
doctorate（dok＇to－rait），n．［＜F．doctorat $=S p$ ． doctoradn $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．＂̈loutorado $=\mathrm{It}$ ，dottoruto $=\mathrm{D}$ doctoraat $=$ Sw．doctarat，$<$ ML．doctoratus， doctorship，doctorate，く L．doctor，a doctor：see doctor and－ate ${ }^{3}$ ．］The degree of doctor．
1 thank youl for your congratulations on my ad Bp．II urd，
hp．Therd，To Warburton，Lettors，covl． According to Wood，In 1659 Nleolas Stsughton，of Exe er College，waz aimitted toctor boith of civii and cano aw；and it is not imposible that thare were other st tho degree In clvil law

Stubbs，Medleval and Modern IIIst．，p． 330
doctorate（dok＇to－rāt），v．t．；pret．and pp．doc torated，ppr．cloctorating．［＜doctor + ate ${ }^{2}$ appar．with ref．to doctorate，n．］To make a doctor of；confer the degree of doctor upon Warton．［Rare．］Also doctorize．
Even after Salcrnum had a teacher of law lt could not doctorate ln lnw．Laurie，Universitlea，p．123．
doctor－box（dok＇tor－boks），$n$ ．In dyeing，$\Omega$ piece of copper attached to doctor－shears to prevont the exposure of too much color to the atmosphere：used for colors susceptible to quick oxidation，such as poncil－bluc．
There la less eajectal diffculty in printing peneil－blue whth the oylindicr．Thonsands of pieces are weekly printed ratus used is a doefor－bux．
doctoress，doctress（dok＇tor－es，－tres）$n$ ． femalo physician．
Should you say an ague were a fever，the doctoress would have a shaking fit of langhter．
ishillock，Manners of Eng．Jeople，p．47．
doctor－fish（dok＇tor－fish），$n$ ．A fish of the ge－ uns Acanthurus：so called from the sharp and glassy，lancet－like，movable spines with which it is armed on each side of the tail，so that it cannot be handled incautiously with impunity． All the species belong to the tropies．Also called doctor，surgcon，surgcon－fish，barber－fish． doctor－gum（dok＇tor－gum），n．A South Amer－ ican gum of uncertain derivation，but usually considered to be a product of 1 hus Metominm． Also called hor－qum．
doctorial（dok－tō＇ri－ạl），a．［＜doctor + －ial．］ Pertaining to or characteristic of a doctor，pro－ fessor，or teacher．
Ilis humour of sententionsucss and doctorial atilts is a mask he delights int，but you ought to know him and not
be Irightencd iny it．
G．Meredith，The Egolst，xxvil．
doctorization（dok＂to－ri－zā＇shon），$u$ ．［＜doctor + －ize + －ction．］The ccremony of investing a candidate for the doctorate with the doctor＇s hood．
doctorize（dok＇tor－iz），v．.$\quad[<$ doctor + －ize．］ Same as doctorate．
Lord Northampton and 1 were doctorized lu due form．
doctorly $\dagger$（dok＇tor－li），a．［ $\left\langle\right.$ doctor $+-l y$ ］$\left.{ }^{2}\right]$ Of， pertaining to，or liko a learned man；scholarly． Bp．Mall．
doctorship（dok＇tor－sliip），u．［＜doctor + －shipr．］ The degree or raink of a doctor；doctorate．
In one place of Cartwright＇s look lie spake of Whit－ gift＇m＂bearing out himself，by the credit of his doctor－
ship and deanery．＂
Strype，Whitgit，an． 15 i 3. doctress，2n．See doctorcss．
doctrinaire（dok－tri－nãr＇），n．and $a$ ．$[=\mathrm{D}$ ． doctrinair $=$ Dan．Sw．doktrinär，＜F．doctri－ naire，〈 $\mathrm{M} l_{\text {」 }}$ ． doctrinarius，pertaining to doc－ trine，${ }^{<}$L．doctrina，doctrine：see doctrine．］ I．$n$ ．1．One who theorizes without a sufficient regard to practical considerations；a political theorist；au ideologist；one who undertakes to explain things by one narrow theory or group of theories，leaving out of view all other forces at work．
He［Melbourne］zaid a doctrinaire was a fool，but an honest man．Grerilte，Memolrs，Scpto， $25,1834$. In our opinion，there is no more unsafe politiclan than and in disaster than a theoretic acheme of pollcy that ad－ mits of no pliability for contingencles．

Lowell，Study Windown，p． 160.
2．In French hist．，during the period of the Res－ toration（1815－30）and later，one of a class of politicians and political philosophers who de－ sired a constitution constructed on historical principles，especially after the analogy of the British constitution．They were opposed to absoln． tism nnd to revolutionary ideas，and were devoted to ab－ stract doctrines and theories rather than to practleai poli－ IIEs．Thelr chice leatiers were Royer－Cellard and Guizot． II．a．Charactcristic of a doctrinaire or un－ practical theorist；merely theoretical；insisting
upon the exclusive importance of a one－sided theory．

Tho whole scheme fof civil－service organization of 1870 ant 1875 musi be pronouncel to have been a grave mis． the practicat requilrenents of the puilic ofllces．

In lils（Justus Mroser：s）wayward and caustle atyle，he often criticizes effectively the doctrinaire narrowness of doctrinal（dok＇tri－nal），a．and $n$ ．［Formerly also doctrinall；$=\mathrm{F}^{4}$ ．doctrinal $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．doctrinal $=\mathrm{Pg}$. doutrinal $=\mathrm{It}$. dottrinale，$\langle\mathrm{LL}$. doctrina－ lis，pertaining to doctrine，theoretical（ML．nout． doctrinale，a book of doctrine），＜L．doctrina， doctrine：see doctrine．］I．ג．1．Pertaining to doctrine；consisting of or characterized by doc－ trine；relating or pertaining to fundamental belief or instruction：as，doctrinal theology； doctrinal soundness in religion，science，or poli－ tics；a doetrinal controversy．
There be four kinds of dlaputation，whereof the first la called doctrinal，beeause it appertaineth to sclence．The
second is called dialectiesl，which belongeth to probable oplnton．
Blunder tille．
The doctrinat element la not a thing Independent， pureiy theoretic disconnected from the realities of life 2．Serving for instruction or guidance；having the office or effect of teaching．
The word of God no otherwise scrveth，than．In the
nature of a doctrinal instrument．Ifooker，Eccles．Polity， Actlon is doctrinal，and teaches thoth art and wirtue．

I．H＇alton，Complete Angier，p． 39 ．
Doctrinal disputation．Sec disputation， 2
II．$n$ ．Something that is a part of doctrine； a tenet or article of belief．
Not such as assent to every word in Seripture can be
South．
aid doctrinats to deny Christ．
doctrinally（dok＇tri－nal－i），adr．In a doctrinal manner；in the form of doctrine；by way of teaching or positive direction ；as regards doc－ trinc．Mitton．
doctrinarian（dok－tri－nā＇ri－an），M．［＜ML ＂doctrinarius（seo doctrinaire）＋－an．］A doc－ trinaire；a political theorist．J．H．Jerman． doctrinarianism（dok－tri－11ā＇ri－gu－izm），$n$ ．［ doctrinarian + －ism．］The principles or prace tices of doctrinarians or doctrinaires；mere
theorizing or specnlatiou，as opposed to prac－ theorizing or specnlation，as opposed to prac－
tical principles；blind adlesion to one－sided theories．
He［the stadent of linssian civiization］will find the most inimitive institutions bille ly sitie with the lates lsh superstitione in close proxinity with the most ad ish superstitong in clese proximity with the most ad
vanced free－thinking． doctrine（dok＇trin），$n$ ．［＜ME．doctrine，$\langle O F$ ．doc－ （rine， F ．doctrine $=$ Pr．Sp．doctrina $=$ Pg．doutri－ $m a=\mathrm{It}$ ．dottrina $=\mathrm{G}$ ．doctrin $=\mathrm{I}$ ）an．Sw．doktrin， $N \pi=$ It．dottrina $=$ G．doctrin＝Dan．Sw．dokitrin，
＜L．doctrina，teaching，instruction，learning， knowledge，〈doctor，a teacher，〈docere，teach： see doctor．］1．In general，whatever is taught； whatever is laid down as true by an instructor or master；hence，a principle or body of prin－ ciples relating to or connected with religion， science，polities，or any department of know－ ledge；anything held as true；a tenct or set of tenets：as，the doctrines of the gospel；the floc trines of Plato；tho dnetrine of evolution．
If they learne pure and cleane doctryne in youth，they ponre out plentye of good workea in age．

Babces Book（E．E．T．S．），p． 64.
That they may ndorn the docrine of God our Saylour lo
ali things．
TIt．11． 10.
The New Teatsment contains not ouly nll doctrine ne valion，but neeessary to morai teaching．
Stubbs，Medieval and Modern IIst．，p．
2t．The act of teaching：instruction；course of discipline；specifically，instruction and confir mation iu tho principles of religion．

For Sefnt Poul salth that al that writen is To oure doctrine it is iwrite ywis．

Chaveer，Nun＇a l＇Tiest＇s Tale， 1.629
Me shall be wel trught in curtesie and speche， Rom．of Sartenay（E．E．T．S．），1．\％T．
Thls art lath two sevoral methods of dactrine，the one by way of direction，the other by way of caution

223． Doctrine of chances．Sco probatility．－Doctrine of
correspondences．See correspondence．－Doctrine of cy－pres．See cy／pres．－Doctrine of definite propor－
tions．see atomicthory，under atomic．－Doctrine of
enumerated powers．See enumerate．－Doctrine of enumerated powers．See enumerate－Doctrine of occasional causes，see occasional．－Monroe doctrine， of Enropcan powers in matters relathe to the Amerlcan continem．It recelvel its name from statements con－ Lained in President Nonroe＇s amual message to Congress the powers in the lloly Alliance to interfere In Spanish America tu behalf of spain．The following aro the most
signincant passagea in the mestage：＂tie conld not view an Interpmition for oppressing them the Spanikh－Ameri－ can republics）of controning in any other manner thot destlny by any European power，in any other light thath as a manifestatlon or an mifrlendly dlapposition toward the United shas． onger be subjects for any new European colonlal settle mellt．
The only thing which tho Monroe Doctrine really con－ tains ha the aright to resiat attempts of European

G．P．Fisher，Ontlincs of Unlversal IIIst．，p． 002. ＝Syn．1．Precept，Doctrine，Dogma，Tenet．Precept is a rulc of conduct，generally of some exsctne8z，sid down by It dittera from the others til not leing especially a matter of belief．（See principle．）Doctrine is the only other of these words referting to conduct，and hat that meaning it la blbleal and obsoiescent．In the Bilhe it refers equally of teaoling as to the abstract intilis and as to the duties of religion：＂In valn they do worshlp me，teaching for doctrines the comanaidments of men．＂（Mat．XV．9．）As distinguished from dogma and renet，doctrine ls a thing is a specific doctrlne formulated as the position of some achool，sect，etc．，and pressed for acceptance as fimportant or essentlai．Dorma is falling lito disrepnte as the word for an opinion which one is expected to acoept on pure authorlty and without Invertigation．Tenet is a heilet viewed as held，a doctrinal position taken and defended． it is cqually applifoable to the lecliefs of an indlvidual and of number
Here［ahalll patriot Truth her glofions precents draw， Pledgod to reiigion，literty，and law．

Story，Motto of Salem Register，Life of story． How the bold teacher＇s doctrine，sanctifled
By truth，shall spresd throughout the world dispersed．
Dogmasa and ereods conecrnlug Cifist have been built up on texts taken from Paul＇s writings．

J．F＇．Clarke，Itieas of the Apmaile Paul，p． 266.
His faith，periaps，ln some ulce tenets might
Be wrong；hls iffe，I＇m sure，was lu the rigit．
Couden，Weath of Crasinw．
document（dok＇ $\mathrm{u}-\mathrm{ment}), \boldsymbol{n}$ ．［＜ME．document，〈OF．document，F．document $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．Pg．It．docu－ mento $=$ D．Dan．Sw．dokument $=$ G．document， ＜L．documentum，a lesson，example，proof，in－ stance，ML．also an official or authoritative paper，＜L．docere，teach：sce docile，doctor．］ $1 \nmid$ ． That which is taught；precept；teaching；in－ struction；direction；authoritative dogma．

In curtesye resseyve shnlle dencument．
And verites kuowe，hy tinds lytil comen．
Babeer Berk（E．E．T．S．），p． 1.
If punishment were instantiy and totally intleted，it would be but a sudden and single document． Jer．Taplor，Works（ed．3835），T． 815. 2．Strietly，a written or printed paper contain－ ing an authoritative record or statement of any kind；more generally，any writing or publica－ tion that may be used as a source of evidence or information upon a particular subject or class of subjects；specitically，in the late of cri－ dence，anything learing a legible or significant inscription or legend；anything that may be read as commmicating an idea（including thus a tombstoue，a seal，a coin，a sign－board，ete．， as well as paper writings）．
Saint Luko profeases not to writo as an eye．witness，but to have hivestigated the original of every account which
he delivera：In other words，to have colfected them from such docruments and testimonies as lie ．．judged to the authentic．

F＇aley，Exidences，viii．
Document bill，a bili of exchange accompanied by a document as oulaterai security， ，uch as a hill of lad lug， policy of Inaurance，or tite like，of mercliandise on its way to market，given to a banker or broker in return for an
advance of money．The bll 1 s drawn againgt a part of advance of money．The bllt 18 drawn against a part of the estimated value of the goods covered by the coilaterai
gecurity．Used caneclally of an lndian bill drawn on London．Also eailed documentary exchange－Pubile document，one of the regular officlal publications of a covermment，containing reports，statiatica，etc．Ollen ab－ breviated pub．doc．
document（dok＇ī－ment），vot．［＜document，n．］ 1 $\dagger$ ．To teach with anthority；instruct；school． 1 am floely documented by mine own laughter．
ryden，Don sebastlan，Iv， 1
What，you are documenting Miss Nancy，readlug her a Lecture upon the plnch＇d Coif，I warrant ye
r．Centliere，Bold Stroke，if．
2．To support by recorded evidence；bring evidence of；prove．Jamieson．
This city was so often destroyod，her monnments and charters lost，that her originat canmot well be documented．
Since the story［La Terre］cannot remain valumble as literature，but must have other interest as a sclentific study，．It seems a great pity it should not have been
fully documented．
3．To furnish with documents；furnish with instructions and proofs，or with papers neces－ sary to establish facts ：as，a ship should be documented according to the directions of law． No atate can exclude the properly documented subjects
of another friendy atate，or send then away after they

## document

have been once admitted, without dcfinite reasons, which must be submitted to the foreign government concerned.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, $\$ 59$.
There were 256 disasters to documented vessels.
The American, XII. 286. documental (dok-ū-men'tal), a. [<document + al.] 1ł. Pertaining to instruction
I.
documentary (dok-ū-men'ta-ri), $a$. Pertaining to or derived from documents; consisting in documents.
We have, through the whole, a well-ordered and doctl-
mentary record of affairs. Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 169 . Documentary evidence. Seeevidence.-Documentary exchange. same as document bill (which see, under doct ment).-Documentary hypothesis, in Biblical criticism, the hypothesis that the Pentateuch is composed of two or more documents of which Moses or some later and un
known author was the editor. See Etohistic, Jehovistic. documentation $\dagger$ (dok ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ū-men-tā'shon), n. ML. documentatio( $n-$ ), à reminding, < L L. documentum, a lesson, example, warning, etc.: see document.] Instruction; teaching.
"I am to be closeted, and to be documentized," proceedSelby; I am not in a humour to hear them; I will take my own way." Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 15\%.
 -ize.] I. intrans. To be didactic.
II. trans. To instruct; admonish.

The Attorney-General. . . desired the wife would not be so very busy, being, as he said, well documentised,
meaming ly this Whiteacre. Roger North, Examen, p. 294. dod ${ }^{1}$ (dod), v.t.; pret. and pp. dodded, ppr. clodhear , origin unknown Hence cut off, lop, shear ; origin unknown. Hence dodded, dod-
dy 1.$]$ To cut off; lop; shear. Doddyn trees or herbys and other lyke, [L.] decomo,
Prompt. Parv., p. 125,
The more that he doddide the heeris [hairs], so mych
moryclif, 2 Kl xiv. 26 (OxI.).
dod ${ }^{2}$ (dod), n. [< Gael. dod, peevishness, a pet. Hence doddy2.] A fit of ill humor or sullen ness. Jamieson. [Scotch.]
Your mother should na he egget on in her anger, when she happens, poor boly, to tak' the dods now and then. Galt, The Entail, II. 143.
dod ${ }^{3}$ (dod), $n$. [Origin obseure.] 1. The foxtail reed. [North. Eng.]-2. A shell. [Prov. Eng.] - 3. In tile-making, a through which clay is forced to through which e
form (rain-pipe.
dod ${ }^{4} \dagger$ (dod), v. t. [Same as dad ${ }^{2}$,
beat, etc.: see dud2.] To beat; beat out.


Our husbandiwen in Middlesex make a distinction leween looding and theshing of wheat, the former beling out of the fullest and iairest grain, leav. ing what is lean aud lank to be threshed out afterwards. Our comnent may be said to have dodded the Sheriffes of several Counties, insisting only on their most memorable actions.

Fuller, Worthies, xv.
dodaers $\dagger$, n. [A (Dutch) sailors' name; also written dodaars, mour D. as if "dooraars,
dood, $=$ E. dead, + ars $=$. ctse: see further dood, $=$ E. dead, + aurs $=$ E. (trse: see further
under dodo.] Same as dodt. Bontius. doddart (dod'ärt), $n_{0}$ [Perhaps < dod (in reference to the stick) + -art, -ard.] The game of hockey or shinny. See hockey.
dodded (dod'ed), p. a. [Pp. of dodI, cut off, lop, shear: sce doddy ${ }^{1}$.] Being without horns, as sheep or cattle; polled. [Scotch.]
dodder ${ }^{1}$ (dod'ér), n. [Early mod. E. also doder; < ME. doder, dodur, く AS. doolder, *doder = MLG. doder, dodder, late MHG. todter, G. dotter = Dan. dodder $=$ Sw. $\bar{d} o d r a$, dodder. Porhaps connected, with ref. to yellowness, with AS. $d y$. drin, dydren $=$ Os. dodro $=$ MLG. doder, dodder, dudder = OHG. totoro, tutaro, MHG. toter, G. (with D. d) dotter, dial. dottern (cf. D.dojor), the yolk of an egg.] The common name of plants of the genus
Cuscuta, a group of very slender, branched, twining, leafless, yellowish or reddish annual parasites, belonging to the natural order Convolvulacea. They are found on many kinds of herbs the young plant soon attaches itself to its host, from which it derives all its nourishment. Some spectes have proved very injurious to cultivated crops, especially to flax and
clover. Sec Cuscuta.
dodder ${ }^{2}$ (dod'ér), v. i. [Also E. dial. dadder, equiv. to dodale, daddle ${ }^{1}$ : see doddle, daddle ${ }^{1}$.] To shake; tremble.

Rock'd by the blast, and cabin'd in the storm, Oi shipwreck negligent, while thou art kind. Thomson, Sickness, lv.
doddered (dod'erd), $a$. [< dodder ${ }^{1}+-e d^{2}$.] Overgrown with dodder; covered with parasitic plants.

The peasants were cnjoined
Sere-wood, and firs, and doddered naks to find.
, and doden, Pal. and Arc., lii. 905.
dodder-grass (dod'er-gras), n. The quakinggrass, Briza media: so called from the trembling of its spikelets. Also called locally in England doddering grass or doddle-grass, doddering dichies or jochics, and dodelerin' Naney. dodders (dod'érz), $n$. Same as malis.
dodder-seed (dod'èr-sēd), $n$. A name sometimes given to the seeds of Camelina sativa, occasionally cultivated in Europe for their oil.
doddle (dod'l); v.i. ; pret. and pp. doddled, ppr. doddling. [Sc., = cladalle¹.] To toddle.
doddy ${ }^{1}$ (dod'i), n.; pl. doddies (-iz). [Se., also written doddie, dim., equiv. to dodded, pp., < dodl, cut off.] A cow withont horns.
doddy² (dod'i), co. [<dod ${ }^{2}+-y^{1}$; cf. Gael. rloclach, pettish, < clocl.] Ill-natured; snappish. Jamieson. [Scotch.]
I fancy dogs are like men. ... Colley is as doddy aurl crabbit to Watty as if he was its adversary, $\begin{gathered}\text { Galt, The Fntail, 1. } 166 .\end{gathered}$
doddypatet, $n$. See dodipate.
doddypollt, n. See dodipoll.
dodeca-. [< L. (NL.) dodeca-, く Gr. ঠம́єєка, poet.
 ten. Cf. E. twelve.] The first element in some compounds of Greek origin, meaning "twelvo." Dodecactiniæ ( $\mathrm{do}^{\prime \prime}$ de-kak-tin'i- $\bar{e}$ ), n. p7. [NI., Dodecactiniæ (dóde-kak-tin i-e , n. pl. [N1.., of polyps.
dodecadactylon† ( $10 \overline{\prime \prime}$ dek-a -dak'ti-lon), $n$.
 Sume as dorlecadactylus.
dodecadactylust (dō"dek-a-dak'ti-1us), $n$.
 finger's breadth. See duodenum.] The duodenum.
dodecagon (dō-dek'g.-gon1), n. [< Gr. ઈюঠгкá-
 angle.] A polygon having twelve sides and twelve angles.-Regular dodecagon, one whose sides are all equal and whose angles are all equal.
dodecagonal (dō-de-kag'ō-nal), a. [< dodcea$g o n+-a l$.$] IIaving twelvo sides aud twelve$ angles.
dodecagyn (dō-dek'a-jiu), n. [< NL. dodecagynus, adj.: seo dodëcagynous.] In bot., a plant having twelve styles.
Dodecagynia (dō"dek-a-jin'i-ä), n. pl. [NL.: see dodecagynous.] The name given by Iinnæus to the orders which in his system of plants have twelve styles.
dodecagynian ( $\mathrm{do}^{\prime \prime}$ dek-a-jin'i-an), $a$. Belonging to the Linnean ordër Dodecagymia.
dodecagynous (dō-de-kaj'i-uus), . [< NL. dodecagynus, < Gr. $\delta \omega ́ \delta \varepsilon \kappa \alpha$, twelve, $+\gamma v{ }^{\prime}$, a female (in mod. bot. a style or pistil).] In bot.: (a) Having twelve styles or pistils. (b) Sarne as dodecagynian.
dodecahedral (dō"dek-a-hē'dral), a. [< dodecahedron + al.] Having the form of a dodecahedron: as, the dodecahedral cleavage of sphalerite. Also duodecahedral.
dodecahedron (dō" dek-a-hé'dron), n. $\quad[=\mathrm{F}$.
 twelve, $+\varepsilon \delta \rho a$, a soat, baso.] In geom., a solid having twelve faces. Also duodecahedron.Great dodecahedron, in geom., a regular solid each Great dodecahedron, in geom., a regular solid each

taces of an ordinary icosaliedron. It has 12 faces, 12 ver tices, 30 edges, 5 sides per face, and 5 sldes per vertex. twice, the succession af a face once, and the center is triply inelosed - ireases the lated dodecahedron, ln gemin a regularsolid each ste of which is formed by stellating a face of the great dodeca

## dodecasemic

hedron. It has 12 faces, 20 vertices, 30 edges, 5 edges per face, and 3 edges per vertex. The succession of iaces about a vertex goes once round the vertex, while the succession of vertices about a face goes twice round the center of the race, and the center is quadruply inclosed.- Ordinary podecanedron, in geom., a regular dodecahedron. It has 12 faces, 20 vertices, 30 edges, 5 sides per face, and 3 sldes per vertex. Its surface is 20.64578 times the square of a side, its volume 7.663119 times the cube of a side. The ordinary dodecahedron of geometry is an impossible form among crystals, for its faces extended would cut the axes at distances from the center having an irrational ratio to each other. The form approximating most closely to it is the pentagonal dodecahedron, or the pyritohedron, in which the faces dodecahedron, in geom., a dodecahedron whose faces are all regular jolygons, and whose vertices are all regular solid angles. There are in fact four such figures; but those which inclose the center more than once being com monly neglected, the term regular dodecahedron is used for the ordinary dodecahedron.-Rhombic dodecahe-

dron, in crystol., a solid contained by twelve similar íaces, each of which is a rhomb, the angle between any two
adjacent faces being $120^{\circ}$.-Small stellated dodeca-

hedron, in geoin., a solid formed by stellating each face nices 30 ers. The succession of faces about a vertex goes per vertex. vertex once, the succession of vertices around a iace toes round the center of the face twice, and the center of the solid is twice inclosed.-Truncated dodecahedron, a dyocetriacontahedron formed by cutting off the faces of the regular dodecahedron parallel to those of the coaxial icosahedron so as to leave the former decagons. It is one decamerten Archimedean solids.
dodecamerous (dō-de-kam'e-rus), $a$. [< Gr. $\delta \omega \delta \varepsilon \kappa a$, twelve, + $\mu \varepsilon \varepsilon_{\rho \rho}$, part.] In bot., having the parts of the flower in twelves. Also written 12-merous.
dodecander (dō-de-kan'dér), n. [< dodecandrouts, q. v.] In bot., a plant having twelve stamens; one of the class Dorlecandria.
Dodecandria (dō-le-kan'dri-ä) , n. pl. [NL.: see dodecandrous.] A Linnean class of plants having twelve stamens, or any number from twelve to nineteen inclusive, provided they do not cohere by their filaments.
dodecandrian (dō-de-kan'dri-an), a. Same as dodecandrous.
dodecandrous (dō-de-kan'drus), $a$. [<Gr. $\delta \omega ́=$ $\delta \varepsilon \kappa \alpha$, twelve, $+\dot{a} \nu \eta \eta_{\rho}(\dot{a} \nu \delta \rho-$ ), a male (in mod. bot. a stamen).] Having twelve stamens; belonging to the class Dodecandria.
dodecapetalous
(dō" dek-a - pet lus), a. [< Grr. $\delta \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{\omega}$ бєка, twelve, $+\pi \varepsilon$ тañov, a leaf (in mod. bot. a petal).] In bot., having twelve petals; having a corolla con-
 sisting of twelve Dodecandrous Plant (Common Houseparts.
dodecarchy (dō'dè-kär-ki), n. [< Gr. ঠஸ́ঠєка, twelve, + - $\dot{\rho} \chi$ ia, < $\dot{a} \rho \chi \varepsilon \iota v$, rule.] Government by twelve chiefs or kings. [Rare.]
The so-ealled Dodecarchy, or "govemment of the twelve " petiy kings, appears now in an interregunm of dodecasemic (dō"dek-a-sē'mik), a. [<Gr. $\delta \omega \delta \varepsilon$ -
 бпиєiov, a sign, mark, mora, < $\sigma \eta \mu a, ~ a ~ s i g n, ~ m a r k]$. In pros., consisting of twelve morre or units of time; having a maguitude of twelve normal shorts : as, a dodecasemic foot (for instance, the trochee semantus). An Ionic dlpody, a dactylle or an anapestic tripody, a trochaic or an iambic tetrapody,
is dodecasemic.

## dodecastyle

dodecastyle（ $\mathrm{d}_{\mathrm{o}} \mathrm{o}^{\prime} \mathrm{dek}$－ą－stīl），a．and n．［＜Gr．
 I．a．In arch．，having twelve colnmns in front： said of a portico，etc．
II．n．A portico laving twelve columns in dodecasyllabic（dō ${ }^{2}$ dek－a－si－lab＇ik），a．［＜do－ decasyllab－le + －ic．］Containing twelve syl－ lnbles．
dodecasyllable（dō＂dek－a，－sil＇a－bl），n．［＜Gr． бббгка，twelve，$+\sigma v \lambda \lambda a \beta$ ，a syllable：sco syl－ lable．］A word of twelve syllables．
dodecatemorion（dō＂dek－ą－tệ－mō＇ri－on），$n$ ．
 deкатos，twelfth（＜dбdкка，twelve），$+\mu$ орьov，a part．］A twelfth part．［Mare．］
dodecatemory（dô dek－a－tem＇óri），n．［＜LLL． dodeeatemorion，〈 Gr．סwofкатдицо́ptov：sce dodeca－ temorion．］ 4 twelfth part：a term formerly sometimes used for a sign of the zodiac，as being the twelfth part of a circle．
Dodecatheon（dō－le－kath＇eeon），$n$ ．［NL．，＜L L． dodecatheon，an herb，so called after the twelve greater gods，＜Gr．$\delta \omega \delta \varepsilon \kappa \alpha$ ，twelve，$+\theta \varepsilon \sigma$ s，a god．］A Nerth American genus of primula－ ceons plants，much resembling the eyclamen of Europe．They are smooth peromisals，with a rosette of radtesi leaves and sin Hpright scape bearing an nmbel of hancisome purple or white noding flowers．The mole
common eastern spectes，l）．Meadia，Ia known as shooting－ star．There are aoveral other very＇slmillar speciea of the weatern coast，from Californla to Alaska．
dodecuplet（dō－dek＇ụ－plet），n．［く Gr．סbסєка， twelve，$+-x-p l c$ ，as in quintuple，octuple，etc．， + －et．Cf．octuplet．］In music，a group of twelvo notes to he performed in the time of eight．
dodge（doj），v．；pret．and pp．dodged，ppr．dodg－ ing．［First recorded in early mod．E．；perhaps （tho term．－ge being appar．due to a ME．form ＂dodien，＂dodyen；cf．soldier，pron．sōl＇jèr）con－ nected with Se．dorl，jog，North．E．dad，shake， whene the freq．forms dodder，doddle，dadder， duddle；ef．didder，didelle ${ }^{\text {．］}}$ I．intrans．1．To start suddenly asido；shift place by a sudden start，as to evade a blow or escape observation．
As 1 nm an old fox－lumter，I shonld hase turned and dodiged，snd lisve played them a thousand tricks they had never seen in their lives before． Addison，Sir Roger at the Play．
2．To shift about；move cautiously，as in avoiding discovery，or in following and watch－ ing another＇s movements：as，he dodged along byways and hedges；the Indians dodged from tree to tree．

For he lad，nuy time this ten years fuil，
Dodged with him，betwixt Cambridge and the fonh．
Wiltom，Ep．IJobsen，
3t．To play tricks；bo evasive；play fast aud loose；raise expectatious and disappoint them； quibble．

> To the young mnn senul humble tresties, donge And palter lin the sinfta of lowncss. Shak., And $C$.
fon know my passion for Martha，and win C．，in． 9. lue las led me；she dodged with me above thirty years．

4．To jog；walk in a slow，listless，or clumsy manner．［Colloq．，North．Eng．］
II．trans．1．To evade by a sudden shift of place，or by trick or device；escape by starting aside，or by baftling or youndabout movements： as，to dodge a blow；to dodgc a pursuer or a creditor；to dodye a perplexing question．

A speck，a inlst，a shape，I what：
And stili it near＇d and near＇d：
As if it dodged a water．sprite，
It plunged，sud tacked，and veered．
Culeridge，Anctent Mariner， 13 ．
It mlght have begun otherwise or elsewhere，but war was in the minils anil bones of the combatants，it was Written on the iron ieat，and you might as easily dodge yravitation．Fimerzon，Emanclpation Proclamation．
2．To play fast and loose with ；baffe by shifts and protexts；trick．［Colloq．］

He dodged me with a long and loose account．
ennyson，Sea Dresms．
dodge（doj），n．［＜dodgo，v．］A shifty or ingeni－ ious trick；an artifice；an evasion．
Some，who have a taste tor good llving，have uany harm－ less arts，by whicls they improve thelr banquet，and Inno－ cent dodges，it wo may be jermitted to use an excellent phrase that has iecomo vemaculur since the appearance
In the friction of competition，expedients which their successful devlser thinks fnir enoagh mny become dodoes In the eyes of his lellowa，who had not hmppened to think

Arch
Arch．Forbes，Suluventrs of some Coatinents，p． 84. dodger（doj＇er），n．［＜dodge + erri．］1．One who dodges or evades；one who practises artful shifts or dodges．

A scurvy haggler，a lousy doiger，or a cruel extortioner Cotgrare
110 hind $\pi$ rather fighty and dissolute mode of convere Ing，nind Iurthormore avowed that among his Intimato Prlends le was ．．．known by the sobriquet of＂The Art．
fil Dodger．＂
2．A small handbill distributed in tho streets or other publie places．［U．S．］
A number of printel dodgers were distributed in differ－ ent parts of tho eity，and also posted on the doors of all houses occnpled by the Chinese． Philadelphis Times，Sept．28， 1885.
3．Same as corn－dodyer．［U．B．］
dodgery（doj＇ér－i），n．［＜dodge t ery．］Trick－ ery；a trick．
When he liad put thls dodgery upm those that gapei for the vacancy，it was a feast of langliter to him．
Bp．IIacket，Abp．Willam．
dodgllyt（doj＇i－li），adv．［＜clodgy $\left.+-7 y^{2}.\right]$ Art fully；cunningly．
The Ewerer strains water Into his hasins，on the upieer one of which is a towel folded dodgily．

Babees Book（E．E．T．S．），p．323，note
dodgy（doj＇i），a．［＜dodge $+-y^{\text {I．}}$ ］Disposed to
dodge：evasive；artful；cunning．
dodipatet，doddypatet（dod＇i－pāt），f．［＜ME． dodypate，equiv．to dodipoll，both meaning ＇doddod＇（i．e．，slaaven）head，in contemptuous reference to the priestly tonsure；＜dod 1，ME． dodden，shear，shave，+ pate．］Same as dodi－ poll．
dodipoll，doddypoll（dod＇i－pōl），n．［Also writ ten dodipole，doddipole，dorddypole，coltipole， ME．dottypol，equiv．to dodipate，q．v．；＜dod， ME．dodden，shear，shave，＋poll，head．］A stupid person ；a thickhend．
Some will say，our curate is usught，an asse－hend，a dorli－
poll．
Latimer， 3 ．
Thls Noah was langhed to scorn；they，like dodipoles， anghed this godiy father to scorn．

Latimer，Sermon bef．Eilw．VI．， 1550.
dodkin（dod＇kin），n．［Also written dothin
var．of doithin：see doithin．］See doithin．
dodmant（dod＇man），n．［Early mod．E．；origiu obscure．Also called hodmandod，q．v．］I． An animal that casts its shell，like the lobster and crab．
A scly dodman erepe．Bp．Dale，Kynge Johan，i． 2．A shell－snail．
dodo（dỏ＇dō），n．［＜Pg．douelo，a dodo，＜dowelo， doido，a simpleton，a fool，く doudo，doirlo，adj． simple，foolish．According to Diez，this word， which is unknown iu Spanish，came from Fing－ land（1）：E．dial．（Devon）dold，stupid，con－ fused：soc dolt．Cf，booby，a birw so named for a similar reason．The bird was also named by the Dutch（1）walgh－vogel，now walg－vogel，lit． ＇nsuscous bird＇；also（2）dod－aers，lit．＇dead－ arse，＇＂propter fodam posterioris partis cras－ sitiom＂（noto dated 1626），or because of somo resemblance to the dabchick or little grebe， which was also so called；also（3）dronte（ $\$$ Dan． dronte $=$ Sw．（dront）；origin unknown．Tho NL．name is didus，Sp．dido：see Didus．］A recently extiuct bird of Mauritius，Didus inep－


Dodo（Didus inepers）．
tus，the type of the family Didide and suborder Didi，now usually assigned to the order Columba． ishund by the Portnguese under iascarenhas in the be ginning of the sixteenth eentury，and it is known to have survired until July，1681．Knowledge of the bird was for aome tline conflned to the qualnt and often questlon． able narratives of voyagers，certain picturcs，mostly by Dutch artists，and a lew Pragnientary remalns．In 1860 bones in abundance were found，and the osseous atructure has been described in detall．The dodo was a masslve， cinmsy，flightiess，and defenseless bird，about as large as hooked bill short strong less，short tail，and wlins too small lor flight；so that it soon sucenmbed under the new conditions which the occupation of the Island intro duced，its extlnction belng probally due as much to the animals which man introduced as to the hmman invaders of the islsnd．The solitaire（Pezophaps solitarius）of Rod－ riguez，an isisnd of the same group，was similar to the dono，but sulliclently distiact to be placed in a different or Bourbon also had a dodo，Iu all probsibllity a third kind．

You shall receue ．．．a sirsnge towle：which I had at the Iland Misurltins called by yo lortingallin a Do Do： Which for the rarchess therce hopo wibe wolcomo to you fest known Engllalı nientlon of the blrd． 1 ［Thia is the earliest known Engllah mientlon of the bled．］ The Dodo comes first to a descript ion：here and In Dygar－
rols［Rodriguez］（snd no where else，that I ever could see rols［Rodriguez］（snd no where else，that I ever could see
or heare of）is generated tho Dodo（a Portuguize name it or heare of）is generated tho Dodo（a Portuguize name for
is，sud has reference to her simpleness），a Afird which for Is，sud has reference to her smpleness）plurd when（in ln Arabia）．rarcnesa might be cairde T．Ilerbert，Travels（ed．1638）．

## Dodonæan（dō－dō－nē＇an），$a$ ．［＜L．Dodonaus，

 ＜Dodona，＜Gr．$\Delta \omega \delta \omega ́ v \eta$, Dorlona．］Of or per－ taining to tho ancient town of Dodona，beneatl Nount Tomarus in Fuirus，and to the famed sanctuary and oracle of Zous（Jupiter）seated in a grove of oaks at that place．The oracle was one the mith as one of the three ln highest repute．Receut excavationa as one of the three in highest reputc，recent cxcayationa of art，particulurly of small bronzes，and a large nunber of fuseriptlons，many of thent on lenden platea．Also wrltten bodonaian，Dodonian．The wreath of wild olive dlstinguishes the Olymplan trom tho Dodoncean Jupiter，who has the crown of osk－ It is In the great prayer，whero Achllies adilressea Zeus aa Dodonaian snd Pelasgic．
$\qquad$ dodrans（d $\bar{\prime}$ dranz），n．［L．，contr．of＂dequa－ lruns，three fourths，lit．less ono lourth，＜de， away，＋quadrans，a fourtl：seo quadrans．］ 1．In Rom．metrology，three fourths；especially， three fourths of a Roman foot，equal to 8.73 English inches．－2．An ancieut Roman coin． dodrum（dod＇rum），n．［Se．Cf．dod＇2．］A whim；a crotehet．Jamicson．

Ne＇er fash your head wi＂your father＇s dolrums．
Gall，The Entall，III． 21.
doe ${ }^{1}(\mathrm{~d} 0), \quad n . \quad[<\mathrm{ME}. \mathrm{doo}, \mathrm{do} ,\mathrm{earlier} \mathrm{da,<} \mathrm{AS}$. ded（ouce，glossiug L．＂damma vel dammula＂） $=\mathrm{Dan}$ ．daa，in comp．daa－dyr（d！／r＝E．deer）， deer，fallow deer，daa－hind（hind $=\mathbf{E}$. hind）， loo，dua－hjort（hjort $=\mathrm{E}$ ．hart），buck，dat－kalo （kulv $=$ E．culf），fawn，$=\mathrm{Sw}$ ．dof－，in comp． dof－hind，a doe，dof－hjort，a buck，＝OHG．tāmo， dâmo， $\mathrm{MH} \mathrm{H} . \operatorname{tame,~G.~dam-,~in~comp.~dem-boch~}$ （book＝E．buch），dam－hirsch（hirsch＝E．hart）， dam－thier（thier $=\mathbf{E}$ ．（leer），rlam－ucild，dam－， taun－vild（uild $=\overline{\mathbf{E}}$ ．uild），a deer，$=\mathrm{F}$ ．dnim，m．， deer，claine，f．，doe，$=\mathrm{Pr}^{\prime}$ ．clam $=\mathrm{Sjp}$ ．damu $=$ It．daino，m．，daina，f．，deammı，f．，र L．dāma， damma（f．，used also as m．），a dec1，prob．con－ nected with domare $=\mathrm{E} . \operatorname{tame}$ ，q．v．The AS．， heand．，and mod．G．forms aro variously altered from the normal form in their derivation from the L．dama．The native AS．word is himd： sce hind ${ }^{1}$ ．］I．The fomale of the deer（the feminiue corresponding to luck）and of most untelopes．

There might men does and roes yse
And of aquyrels ful gret plente．
And of aquyrels inl gret plente．
Rom，of the liose，i． 1401. It whs a stag，a stag of terl，
1t was there he met with a wounded doe
she was bleeding deathfully．
coet， L of the L．，Iv． 25 ．
2．Tlio female of the hare or rabbit．
doe ${ }^{2} t$ ， $\boldsymbol{v}^{2}$ and $n$ ．An obsolete spelliní of do ${ }^{1}$ ． $\mathrm{doe}^{3}$（dō），n．［Sc．；origin obsente．］The wooden ball used in the game of shinty．Also called knowt．
doe－bird，$n$ ．See dongh－bird．
Dœdicurus（dē－di－kū＇rus），n．［NL．，prop．＂Du－ dycurus，く Gr，бoíduక（（оıঠок－），a pestle，+ ovpá， tail．］A genus of glyptodons or fossil arma－ dillos，having only three digits on the fere feet and four on the hind．D．giganteus is the typical species，from the Pleistocene of South America．Burmeister， 1875.
doer（dö＇èr），$n$ ．［く MEE．doer，doere，$\langle\mathrm{AS}$ ．döere， ＜don，do：sce do1．］1．One whe does some－ thing；one who performs or executes；an effi－ cient actor or agent．
If we should now excommunleate all such wieked doers， there would be much ado In England．

Latimer， 2 d Sermon bel．Edw．VI．， 1550.
The doers of the law ahall be juatifled．Rom．if． 13.
Tut，tut，my lord，we will not atand to prate：
Talkers are no good doers．Shak．，Kich．IIJ．，
Thy story I＇ll have written，and in gold too，
In prose and verse，and by the shlest doers． Flether，Double Miarriage，Iv． 2
Specifically－2．In Scots lanc，an agent or at－ torney．
does（duz）．［Early mod．E．also dooes，do＇s，＜ ME．dos，dus，commonly doth，deth：see dol，v．］ The third person singular of the present indica－ tive of the verb do．See dol．
doeskin (dō'skin), n. 1. The skin of a doe.2. A very close and compact woolen cloth, smoothly finished on the face, made for wear-ing-apparel, especially for men.
doff (dof), v. [Early mod. E. also doffe; in 17th century sometimes printed d'off; く ME. loffe, orig., in impv. (in which form the word first appears) dof, contr. of do of, inf. don of, put off: see do and off. Cf. don, dout, dup. Cf. E. dial. gauf (for"goff'), contr. of go off.] I. trans. 1. To put or take off, as dress, or any article of dress, especially the hat or cap.

## Then to her he did doffe his cap.

Robin Hood and the Tanners Daughter (Child's Ballads,
[V. 335).
You have deceiv'd our trust,
And made us doff our easy robes of peace.
, Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. Crashaw.
Would I could doff my royal robes, and be
One of the people who are ruled by me.
R. I. Stoddard, King's Bell. 2ł. To strip; uncover; lay bare.-3t. To put or drive off; thrust aside or away.
Every day thou doff'st [daff'st or daffest in nsost editions]
ne with some device.
Shak., Othello, iv. 2.
The dewy grass, to do fith theirpler sheep. B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2
4. To throw, as something taken off or rejected; put or thrust so as to be out of the way. [Rare.]

This need for a special organ, not jacluded within the range of sensible Experience, is doffed aside.

1st ser., III.
[vii. §84.
5. In textile manuf: : (a) To strip off, as cotton or wool for spinning from the cards or cardingcylinder, etc. (see doffer) ; also, to remove or take away, as full bobbins, to make way for empty ones. (b) To mend or piece together, as broken threads.
II. intrans. To remove the lat from the head in salutation.

> And leeding high, and living soft, Grew phnmp and able-bodied; Until the grave churchwarden doff $d$, The parson smirk'd and nodded.

Tennyson, The Goose.
doffer (dof'er), $n$. One who or that which doffs; specifically, a revolving cylinder in a cardingmachine, which doffs or strips off the cotton from the cards. See cut under carding-machine. The doffers, who refused to pack yarn, are still making
rouble.
Strike of Americon Linen Co., New York Evening Post, [March 1, 1888. doffing-cylinder (dof'ing-sil"in-dèr), $n$ carded cylinder in a carding-machine for removing fibers from the teeth of the main cylinder. doffing-knife (dof'ing-nif), $n$. In a cardingmachine, a steel blade with a finely toothed edge, which is reciprocated by a crank tangentially to the teeth of the doffer, for the purpose of taking off from it the carded wool which is collected into a sliver.
$\operatorname{dog}$ (dog or dôg), n. [Early mod. E. also dogg, dogge; < ME. dog, dogge, < AS. docga (found MD. once, in a gloss, in gen. pl. docgena) $=$
MD. dogge, D. dog $=\mathrm{LG}$. dogge, $>\mathrm{G}$. dogge, dial. dog, docke $=$ Sw. dogg $=$ Dan. dogge, a dog, mastifi; cf. (from LG. or E.) OF. and F. dogue $=$ Sp. dogo $=$ Pg. dogo, dogue $=$ It. dogo, a mastiff, bulldog; origin unknown. The general Teut. and Indo-European name for the dog appears in hound, q. $\mathrm{v}_{\mathrm{i}}$. Hence in comp. bandog, bulldog, etc.] 1. A quadruped of the genus Canis, C. familiaris. The origin of the dog is is derived from the woil, others affirn it to be from a found in a primitive state, the dhale of Indla and tie dingo of Australia being wild descendanta from domeaticated ancestors. The view now generally taken by naturalists
is that the dog ia neither a species, in the zoiological aense is that the dog ia neither a species, in the zoollogical aense,
nor even the deacendant of any one species modifled by nor even the deacendant of any one species modifled by
domeastication, buit that the dogs of different parts of the world have a correspondingly various ancestry, from difand jackalk. Thia view is supported not only by the enormous differences between dogs, but also by the readineas with which nearly all dogs cross with their wild relativea; and, accordingly, the name Canis familiaris is a conven.
tional rather than a proper zoological designation of the ional rather than a proper zoölogical designation of the
dog as a specles. No satisfactory classiffeation of the differ dog as a speceses. No satisfactory classification of the differ ists regard as types being regarded by others aan mere mongrels. An old classiffeation grouped dogs in three classes,
the Celeres, Sagaces, and Pugnaces. Colonel Hamilton Smith groups the domesilic dog into six sectlous: (I) the Great st. Bernard, sheep-dog, etc.; (2) watch- and cottledogs, Including the German boar-hound, Danish dog, dog of
the Jorth American Indians, etc.; (3) the greyh lurcher, the different kinds of greyhound, Irish hound, lurcher,
Eryptlan street-dog, etc.; (4) the hounds, as the bloodEgyptlan street-dog, etc.; (4) the hounds, as the bloodhulnd, stayhound, toxhound, harrier, beagle, pointer, set-;
ter, spanlel, springer, cocker, Blenheint dog, poodle, et.; ter, spance, springer, cocker, Blethend crers, including the terrier sud itallies; (6) the mastiffs, including the different kinda of mastiff, bulldog, pug-dog, etc. All these are artificial varieties, laving conparatively little atability, their distinctive characters be. ing soon lost by reversion to a more generalized type if they are left to interbreed. This tendency to reversion requires to be constantly conntcracted by "artifcial aelection" at
the hands of breedera, in order that the zeveral gtrains the hands of hreedera, in order that the aeveral atrains
may he kept pure, and their peculiarities be perpetuated may he kept pure, and their peculiarities be perpetuated
along the desired linca of spiacialization. The betst-bred along the desired line日 of specialization. The best-bred
dogs, of whatever kind, are those furthest removed from an original or common type of structure. The differences between dags of all kinds are vastly greater than those found among individuals of any species in a state of hature; ao great that, were they not known to be artiffcial, the dog would represent several different genera of the
family Conidee in ordinary zoological classiflcation. In family Conidoe in ordinary zoological classifleation. In act, some genera, haser upan ace been named in order to signalize certain structural inodiffeations which are found to exist, affording an example of thin evolution of generic characters as well as of specific differences. These variations extend not only to size and gencral conflguration, character of the pelage, and other ontward features, but also to positive oatcological and dental peculiarities, more
marked probably than those of any other domesticated aninals. The corresponding physiological and psychological differences are equally decided, as witnessed in the dispositions and temperaments of dogs, their comparato which they are or may be put. In the matter of size to which they are or may be put. In the mater oxample, some toy dogs are tiny enough to stand easily on one of the fore paws of a large dog. Throughont the endless varieties, however, the influence of heredity is witnessed in the readiness with which dogs interbreed with one another, and crose with wolves, foxes, and jackals, bearing fertile progeny in all cases, and the readiness with which they revert to the wild state of their neveral
ancestors. See the names of the several breed. See also Canidore and Caniz.

Now is a dogge also dere that in a dych lygges.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Norris), $\mathrm{ji}$. . 1792 .
3any pretty ridiculous aspersions are cast vpon dogyes, so that it would make a dogge langh to as, I haue heard a man say, 1 am as hot as a stang them : as, I haue heard a man cold as a dogye; I sweat like a dogge (when ndeed a dogge never sweats); as drunke as a dopge; hee was not to be beleev'd. for shee would lye like a dogge.
John Toylor, The Worlde Rumes on Wheelca (Works, [1630), p. 232

## He asks no angel'a wings, no seraph's fre

Iis faitliful dog shall bear him company
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 112.
2. In distinguishing sex, a male dog, as opposed to bitch; hence sometimes used in composition for the male of other animals, as in dog-fox, log-ape. - 3. pl. Canine quadrupeds in general; the family Canide (which see).-4. The prairie-dog. [Colloq., western U. S.]-
5. The dogfish. [Local, Eng.]-6. A mean, worthless fellow; a currish or sneaking scoundrel: applied in reproach or contempt.
A! dogg! the denyll the drowne! 1'ork Plays, p. 82. Whoever saw the like? what men have I?-
Dogs! cowards! dastards!-1 would ne'er have fled, But that they left ine midst my enemies.

Shak., 1 Hen. V1., i. 2.
7. A gay or rakish man, especially if young; a sport or gallant: applied, usually with an epithet (young, impudent, etc.), in mild or humorous reprobation.
1 love the young dogs of this age. Johnson, in Boswell. Here, gir, 1 give my danghter to you, who are the most
impudent dog I ever saw in my life. Sheridon, St. Patrick'a Day, ii. 4.
8. In astron.: (a) [cap.] Oue of two ancient constellations lying south of the zodiac, known (b) The dog-star.

The burnt air, when the Dog reigns, is not fouler
Than thy contaglous name
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.
9. A name of various mechanical devices, tools, and pieces of machinery. (a) pl. Andirous: specifically called fire-dogz.
Dogs for andirons is still current in New England, and gin by andirons
(b) Sane as dog-head, 1. (c) A qort of lron hook or bar
with one or more sharp fangs or clawa at one end, whicl

a. Bench-dog. b. Ring- or Span-dogs. c. Sling-dogs.
may be fastened into a plece of wood or other heavy ar ciffc prefixes. See cut. (d) An iron with fangs for tasten
dog
mg a $\log$ in a saw-pit or on the carrlage of a saw-mill. (e) Any part of a machine acting as a claw or clutch, as the carrier of a lathe, or an adjustable stop to change the mojust the bel-tool of a punching-press. (g) A grappling-iron which lifts the monkey or hamuer of a pile-driver. (h) A click or pallet to restrain the back-action of a ratchetwheel by engaging the teeth; a pawl. (i) pl. In ship-building, the fnal supports which are knocked aside when a
ship is lamnched; a dogshore. ( $j$ ) In a lock, a tooth, proship is latuched; a dogshore. ${ }^{\text {jection, tusk, or jag which acts as a detent. (k) A grab }}$ used to grasp well-unbes or -tools, to withdraw them from bored, drilled, or driven wella, ( $($ pl. Nippera used in or pliers and are sometimes closed by a sliding ring at the end of the atrap or chain which slides down the handles of the nippers.-A dog's age a comparatively long time; death, a hnmiliating or disgraceful deatio, anch as is in. ficted upon a worthless or dangerons dog.

## Let neither my father nor mother get wit

This dog's death I'mi to die.
A hair of the dog that bit him. See hair1.-Burrowing dog, the prairie-wolf or coyote, Canis latrans.- Curan artificial breed of - Daimatian dog, the coach-dog; and stature, but white in color, profusely spotted with hlack. It la trained to run under a vehicle, and is kept mainly as an appendage to an equipage, laving little sagacity, and belng practically worthlesa for other pur1oses. Also called Donish dog:-Derby dog. See Derby. Dog FO, DOg of Fo. see Fo.- Dog in the manger, a let another use it, or who from mere perversity stands in the way of the interest or enjoyment of another withont benefiting himself: referring to the fable of an ill-natured dog which, stationing hlmself in a horse's manger, will not let the horse eat the food in it, althongh he cannot eat it himaelf.-Dog to or for the bowt, a dog used in shooting. Such dogs, being well trained and obedient,

And eek to Januarle he gooth as lowe
As evere dide a dogge for the bowe.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, 1.770.
Eskimo dog, one of a breed of dogs extenai vely spread over the northern regiona of Anierica and of eastern Asia. It is rather heavier than the English pointer, but appears
smaller on account of the shortness of ita legs. It has onlique eves, an elongated muzzle, and a bushy tail, which characterigtlca give it a wolfah appearance. The color is generally a deep dun, obscurely barred and patched with a darker color. It is the only beast of burden in arctic latitudes, and with a team of such dogs attached to his sledge days.-Field-dog travel 60 miles a day for several ancceasive the field. In the United States the term is commonly applied to pointers and setters. - Hunting-dog. (a) A dog used for hunting. (b) The palnted hyena or cynhyene. See Lycaon. - Maltese dog, a very small kind of spaniel muzzle, - Newfoundiand dog, a fine varlety of the dog, muzzle. - Newfoundland dog, a fine varlety of the dog,
supposed to bederived from Newfoundland, where it is employed in drawing aledgea and little carriagea laden with wood, fish, or other conmoditles. There are several varieties of this dog, the principal being a very large breed with broad mazzle, head carried well up, noble expression, waving or curly hair, thick and buslyy curled tail, black and white color. Another brecd is smaller and almost entirely black. Some breeda seem to be crossed with hounds, its sagacity patjence, and good nature, and for its affec its sagacity, patience, and good nature, and for its affec-
tion lor its master. No dog excels it as a water-dog, its broad half-webbed paws making it an excellent and powerful swinmer.- Pouched dog, a marsuptal, the thylacine dasynre of Tasmania. See hyena, 2, and zebra-wolf. - Prairle dog. See prairie-dog.-To rain cats and dogs. See cati.-To the dogs, to waste,
etc.: used with give, go, send, throw, etc.
Give not that which is holy unto the doys. Mat. vii. 6. Throw physic to the dogs, I'll none of it. Shak., Macbeth, v. 3.
If that mischievona Até that has engaged the two most mighty monarchs in the world

Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 200. dog (dog or dôg), v. t.; pret. and pp. dogged, ppr. dogging. [Early mod. E. dogge; <dog, n.] 1. To follow like a dog; follow with or as with dogs, as in hunting with dogs; hunt; follow pertinaciously or maliciously; keep at the heels of ; worry with importunity: as, to dog deer; to dog a person's footsteps.
We'll dog you, we'll follow you afar off.
Jonson, Epicœne, ii. 2
I have been pursued, dogged, and waylaid.
On your crests slt fear and shame,
And foul suspicion dog your name
This it is to doy the fashion : i. e.. to follow the fashion
I'halley, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man out of his
2. To fasten, as a log by means of a dog (see dog, n., 9 (d)), for sawing.
When the $\log ^{\text {w }}$ reached the carriage it was dogged, not by the simple movement of a lever. Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 345.

It has novel features of construction, and is particularly intended for dogging small tspering logs. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. } 170 .\end{aligned}$
3. Naut., to grip, as a rope, to a spar or cable so that the parts bind on each other, to prevent slipping, and causing it to cling
dogal (dō'gal), a. [<ML. doyalis, var. (after It. doge, doge: seo (loge) of duculis, ducal: see ducal.] Belonging or pertaiuing to a doge. Mill-
dogana (dọ-gä'nî), n. [It., $=\mathrm{F}$. douane, customs, a custom-house: see tlouane, divan.] A custom-house
dog-and-chain (dog'and-chān'), $n$. In coal-minimy, a bent lover with a chaiu attached, by means of which props aro withdrawn from the goaf without endangering the safety of the miner. dog-ape ( $\operatorname{dog}^{\prime} \mathrm{a} p$ ), $n$. A malo apc.
If ever I thank any man, I'li thank you; but that they call compliment is like the encounter of two dog-apes.
Shak., Aa yon Like ft , ii.
dogaressa (dō-gạ-res' ${ }^{\prime}$ ), $n$. [It., fem. < doge, doge.] The wife of a doge.
Bas-reliefs of the doge and the dogareasa kneeling at the feet of the enthroned christ.
C. C. I'erkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 205. dogate (dō'gāt), n. $[=I \cdot$ dogat $=I t$. dogato, ( ML. ductutus, docatus, a duehy: see ducat, duchy.] Tho office or dignity of a dage. Also written dogeatc. E. D.
dogbano, n. Seo dog's-bane.
dog-bee (dog'bō), n. 1. A drone or male bee. -2. A fly troublesomo to dogs.
dog-belt (dog'belt), $n$. In coal-mining a strong broad belt of leather to which a chain is attached, passing between the legs of the men drawing dans or sledges in the low works. [Eng.] dogberry ( dog $\left.^{\prime} \operatorname{ber}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{i}\right)$, n.; pl. dogberries ( -1 z ). 1. The berry of the dogwood, Cornus sanguinea. -2. In Nova Scotia, the mountain-ash, Iyrus Americana.
dogberry-tree ( $\log ^{\prime} \operatorname{lor}^{\prime \prime}$ i-trē $), \ldots$. 1. The dog-wood.-2. In the United States, the chokeberry, Pyrus arbutifolia.
dog-biscuit (dog'bis"kit), n. A kind of biscuit made with scraps of meat, for feeding dogs. dogblow ( $\left.\operatorname{dog}^{\prime} \mathrm{blo}\right), n$. In Nova Scotia, the oxeye daisy, Chrysanthemum Leucanthenum.
dog-boltf (dog'bōlt), n. [Appar. < dog + bolt (obscure) ; a vague term of contempt. Thero is no basis of fact for the fanciful explanation of the word as "a corruption of AS. dolgbote [meaning dolgbōt, compensation for a wound] -dolg, a wound, and bote [meaning bōt], recompense; hence, a pettifogger who first provoked an assault and then sued for damages therefor"l] A lool; a butt: a term of contempt.
On me attendeth simple Sir John, (a chaplayne more meet toserve a thatcher, than in the chureh,) who is made a doulte and a dog-lolte by every aervinge-nan.

Arte of Matterie.
I have been fool'd and jaded, made a dog-bolt:
My daughter's run awny. Fletcher, Pligrim,
My daughter's run awsy. Fletcher, Pligrim, ili. 1. O, ye dog-bolts I
That fear no hell but Dunkirk.
Beau. and FL., lionest Man'a Fortune, v. 1.
dog-brier (dog'bri/er), n. A brier, the dog. rose, Rosa canina.
dog-cart (dog'kart), n. 1. A carriage with a box for holding sportsmen's dogs ; hence, a carriage for ordinary driving similar to a village cart, but with two transverse seats back to back, the second of which, as originally made, could be shut down, thus forming a box to hold dogs.
We have never yet aatiafactorily discovered whether the deg-cart be an English or French invention, as it is common with both nations, where it is used for hunting 2. A small cart made to be drawn by doms dog-cheap (dog'chēp), a. [Early mod. E. also clog-cheupe, dogge-cheape, dog-chepe; < dog (as a type of worthlessuess) (see log, n., 6) + cheap, $a$. There is nothing to eonnect the word with dagger-eheap, q. v.] Very eheap; in little estimation.
Vil, vile [It.], vile, base, . . . good cheape, of little price, They afforded their warea so dog-cheape.

Stanihurat, Deacrip. of Ireland, p. 23. The nearest to the Chæronean in virtue and wisdom is dog-colet, $n_{\text {. Dog's-bane. Palsgrave. }}$
dog-collar ( $\mathrm{dog}^{\prime} \mathrm{kol}$ ir $\mathrm{e}^{2}$ ), n, 1. A collar for a dog.-2. An ornamëntal band or collar mado of motal, beads, velvet, ote., and worn close round the throat by women.
dog-daisy ( $\left.\log ^{\prime} d \bar{u} / z i\right), n$. The field-daisy.
dog-days (dog.
dog-days (dog'daz), n. pl. A part of the year about the time of tho heliacal rising of the dog-stai. Varions dates, from July 3 d to August I5th,
have been asaigned for the first dog-day, and various durations, from 30 to 54 days. Pliny says they began with the hel iacal rising of Procyon, which took place, he says, July he also says the this date has been widely aceepted. But making the dog-daya begin July 23d, has also been used Ifppocrates ( $450 \mathrm{~B} . \mathrm{C}$.) says they were in the hottest and most onhealthy part of summer. If the season was of Babyionian origin, it wonid originally probably have been oned trom July 8 d to August Lith, Inclusive.

I should have look'd as scon for frost
In the Dog-daya, or another inu ndation,
As hop'd this strango conversion above miracie.
Beau, and FY., Woman-Mater, iiL. 1.
1 generally lay asido the doy-days and the hot time of the aummer for the teaching of this part of the exercise.
Adison, The Fan Excrise.
dog-dravet ( $\log ^{\prime}$ drāv), u. A kind of sea-fish mentioned in early charters. Hamersly.
dogdrawł ( $\log ^{\prime}$ dra), n. In old Eng. forest law, an apprehension of an offender against tho venison in the forest when he was found drawing after the deer by the scent of a led hound especially after a deer which he had wounded with crossbow or longbow.
doge (dōj), n. $\left[=\mathbf{F}\right.$. doge $=\mathbf{S p} . \mathrm{Pg}_{\mathrm{g}} . \operatorname{doge}=\mathbf{D}$. G. Dan. Sw. doge, < It. doge, prop. dial. (Venetian) for ${ }^{\text {W doce, duce, It. usually ducu (after }}$ MGr. ঠои̃ка, acc. of $\delta$ ój $\xi$ ), < L. dux (duc-), leader, duke: see dukc.] The title of the ehief magistrate of the old republies of Venlee and Genoa. In Venlee the oftice was established in the eighth century; the loge was chosen for life, at flrst by the citi-
zens, but toward the zens, but toward the end of the twelfth was restricted to a sumall committee of the Great Council. The power and dignity of the doges were originaily very great, but gradually hecame jealousy of the Venejealousy of the veneGenoa the dignity was established in the oonrteenth century ; the doge was at first
 lected for life, but rom the first part of the of Venice.-Vecellio. estricted to two yars and the anth century the term was came more limited. The office disappeared in Vense be1797, at the overthrow of the republice and in Genoa in the same year, although there was a temporary restoration of it fin the latter city a few years later.
dog-eared (dog'ēd), a. Having the corners of tho leaves curled over and soiled by use, as a book. Also dog's-eared.
Statute books before unopened, not dog-eared.
Lord Mansfield.
dogeate (dō'jāt), n. [<doye $+-a t e^{3}$.] Same as dogate.
dogeship (dojj'ship), n. [< doge + -ship.] 'The office and dignity of a doge.

It ia hard to acciuit the Venetian commonwealti, under the dageship of Glovanni Mocenigo, of riaking the lasting fon as part of it, to aerve the momentary calls of a pett Itallan policy. E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 319.
dog-faced (dog'fāst), a. Same as dog-headed (a). dog-fancier (dog'fan"si-ér), $n$. Ono who breeds dogs and keeps them for sale.
dog-fennel, $n$. See dog's-fennel
dogfish (dog'fish), $n, ~ 1$. A name of various selachians and fishes belonging to widely distinet families. (a) The shark Squalus acanthias, of the awa, of gubquadrate form, with nearly horizontal cuttin


edges pointed outward, and with a apine in the front of fishermen, and is it the common dogilish of New England It attains a leneth of froni $\&$ to 8 feet and is regarded as a pest, belng wery destructive to food-flahes. (b) A genera hame of gisarka of the family Squalidee or Spmacide. (c) A shark of the family Galeorhinidee or Carchariide, as Jfustelus hinnulus, etc., having flattened teeth forming in pavement in both jaws, and nuarmed dorsal fina. (d) Any shark of the subfarmily Mustelince. (e) A shark of the fam iy Scylliida, as the spotted dogfish, Scylliorhinus catulux, he rough skin of which is used ly joiners and other artif erpotted dogfish is a second spectes, Scultiorhinus canicula $(f)$ A name of the mudtish, Amia calva. ( $g$ A nenue of Dallia pectoratis. See Dallidia. Also called blaekfish (h) A kind of wrasse, Cremilabrus caminus.
2. A name of the menobrauchus or mud-puppy, Necturus maculatus, a batraehian reptilo. dog-fishert ( $\mathrm{dog}^{\prime}$ fish ${ }^{4}$ er), $n$. One of the kinds of fish called dogfish.

The dog-fisher is good against the falling sickness.
I. H'alten; Compiete Angler.
dog-fly (dog'fil), n. [< ME. doyflyc; < doy + fly ${ }^{2}$. A voracious biting fly, common in woods and bushes, and very troublesome to dogs. It somowhat resembles the black fly which iufests cattle.
dog-footed (dog'fút/ed), a. Digitigrade, with blunt non-retractile claws, as a dog; eynopodous: specifically applied to a division of the Viverride: opposod to cat-footed or wluropodous. J. E. Giray.
dog-fox (dog'foks), $u$. 1. A male fox.
The policy of those crafty awearing rascals - that atale old mouse-enten dry chieese, Neator, and that same dogfox, Ulysees - is not proved worth a binekberry. Shak., T. Bid C., v. 4.
2. A name of some small burrowing specics of Vulpes, as the corsak, $V_{\text {. corsac, with refer- }}$ ence to their rescmblanco to both the dog and the fox (which see). They inhabit the warmer portiona of Asia and Africa. The American representative
of the same group is the kit-fox, Vulpes velox. See cut of the same group is the kit-fox, Vulpes velox. See cut
dogged (dog'ed), a. [< ME. dogged, sullen, morose, doggish; < dog + -ed ${ }^{2}$.] 1 1 . Having the meaner qualities of a dog ; malicious ; mean ; contemptible; surly.

Jlow found thon tiat filthe fin thi fis wille,
Of so doyget a dede in thi derf hert ?
Arriving at Clickahamania, that dogged Nation was tow well acquainted with our wanta, refosing to trade, with as unch acorne and fnsolency as they could expresse.

Quoted in Capt. John Suithy rrue rayeis, 108. 2. Haviug the pertinacity of a dog; silently obstinato; unyielding.
You will find him [the barbel] a lueavy and a doyged fish to be dealt withal. I. HFalton, Complete Angler, i. 14. In the Presidency, as in the war, he [Grant] ahowed a carried him far toward inis a cends. G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, 11. 112.
$=$ Syu. 2. Stubborn, mnlish, inflexible, ineadstrong.
dogged (dog'ed), adv. [< doggcd, a.] Very : as, a dogyed mean trick. [Prov. Eng., and colloq., U. S.]
doggedly (dog'ed-li), adv. [く ME. doygedly, doggetly; < dogged $\left.+-l y^{2}.\right]$ 1. In a dogged manner; with the pertinaeity of a dog; persisteutly; unyieldingly.
[Je [Johnson] verified his own dectrine, that a man may alwaya write well when he will set himself doggedly to it.

Uf ali stupiditi hich we niore dogudly are few thaner, and yet few in other men's condnct by the 2. Badly; basely; Eng.]
doggedness ( $\log ^{\prime}$ ed-nes), ". The quality of being dogged; stubbornness ; tirm or sullen determination or obstinacy.

Sow you are friendiy,
Yonr doggedners and niggardize flung from you,
And now we will come to you.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 7.
There waa a churlish and unnsual look about Rigby. It Was as if malignant, and yet at the oame time a little frighteaed, he bad screwed himgeif into doggednexs. Disraeh, Coningsby, vilı. \&
dogger ${ }^{\text {I }}$ (dog'er), $n . \quad\left[=\right.$ Sp. dogre $=\mathrm{G} . \operatorname{dog}_{-}$ ger, 〈 MD. doggher, D. dogger, also in eomp. dogger-boot, MD. doggher-boot, also dogghc-bool (boot $=$ E. boat).] A Dutch fishing-vessel used

in the North Sea, particularly in the cod-and herring-fisheries. It is rigged with two masts, and somowhat resembles a ketch.

## dogger

dogger ${ }^{2}$ (dog'èr), $u$. [Sc. also doggar: see below. The term was introduced into English geology by Young and Bird in 1822.] A sandy and oölitic rronstone. The term Dogyer Series, how. ever, is generaliy taken to include not only the dogger proper, but the gray and yellow aands which underlie it. The Dogger Series reats upon the alum shale (Upper Was) in Yorkshire, where dogger is a provincial word mearance caused by atmospheric action on the large blocks into which the rock is livided ly joints. The dogger is much worked for the iron ore which it containa. This name as used by Continental geologiats is the cquivalent of that part of the Jurassic aeries which corresponds to the Lower Ootite of the English geologists. It is the Brown Jura of the Germans, and is there divided into three groups, distinguished hy their fossit remains. The enshales, and sandstones, frequently containing iron ore as is the case In England.
doggerel (dog'èr-el), a. and n. [Sometimes written doggrel ; < ME. dogerel, adj. ; origin unknown. There is no obvious connection with dog; cf. dog-Latin.] I. a. An epithet originally given to a kind of loose, irregular measure in burlesque poetry, like that of "Hudibras," but now more generally applied to meau verses defective alike in sense and in rhythm.
"Now anch a rym the devel I beteche:
Chaucer, Prol. to Tale ol Melibeus, 1. 7. I confesse the most part to be so rude, blunt, and harsh, and so full of tautologie (which I could not avoide), that they are not worthy to be accompted for verses or ineeters, but rather for rime doggrel. ${ }_{T}$ Hill, Arithmetic (I600), Pref.

Two foola that
Shall live in apite of their own dogg'rel rhymes:
Dryden, Absa and Achitit ii
II. n. 1. Burlesque poetry, generally in irregular measure.
Doggerel like that of IIudibras. Addizon, Spectator. 2. Mean, paltry verses, defective in sense and in rhythm.

The rhyming puffs of blacking, cosmetics, and quack medicines are weli-known specimens of dogperel, which only the ignorant class style poetry. H. Chambers.
The anthor of the Dialogus de Scaccario and the Latin biographer of Richard I. both run into what wonld be doggerel if it were not Jatin, apparently out of the very glee
of their lhearts and devotion to their subject-matter. of their hearts and devotion to their subject-matter.
doggerelist (dog'èr-el-ist), $11 . \quad[<$ doggerel + -ist.] A writor of doggerel. [Rare.]
The greatest modern doggerelist was Juhn Wolcot, better known as Peter Pindar, whose satirical and acurrilous doggerelize (dog'èr-el-iz), v. i.; pret. and pp. doggerelized, ppr. doggerelizing. [< doggerel + -ize.] To write doggerel: as, to doggerelize for advertising purposes. E. D.
doggerelizer (dog'èr-el-ī-zèr'), $n$. One who doggerclizes; a writer of mean rimes.

A aarcastical and ill-tempered doggerelizer
Annals of Phil. and Penn., I. 1 1s.
Master Dove, a doggerelizer and satyrist
Annals of Phil. and Penn., I. 418 .
doggerman (dog'èr-man), n.; pl. dogyermen (-meu). [<dogger ${ }^{1}+$ man.] A sailor belonging to a dogger.
doggery (dog'èr-i), $n_{;} ;$pl. doggeries (-iz). [< dog + -ery.] 1. Doggish conduct; mean, low, or worthless character; quackery. Carlyle.-2. A low drinking-house; a groggery. [Slang, U.S.] dogget $\dagger$ (dog'et), $n$. An old form of docket.
dogging (dog'iug), $n$. [< dog + -ing ${ }^{1}$ ] The method or practice of hunting game with dogs: as, the dogging of decr.
doggish (dog'ish), a. [<dog $\left.+-i s l I^{I}.\right]$ Like a dog; churlish; growling; snappish.
Or if we will be ao vnordiuate, and (with reuerence be it spoken, withont offeuce to God or man) so (loggish and curriah, one to another, the Lord lacketh not his dog-atrik-
ers to whip vs.
doggishly (dog'ish-li), ado. In a doggish manner; as a dog.
doggishness (dog'ish-nes), $n$. The quality of being doggish.
dog-gone, dog-on (dog'gôn', -ôn'), interj. [An allusive mitigation of the oath God damn. ] A minced oath, used imperatively, equivalent to darn ${ }^{2}$ as a euphemism for damn. equivalent to
[Colloq. and low.]
dog-goned (dog'gônd'), a. [Seedog-gonc.] Confounded: a minced epithet equivalent to darned as a euphemism for clamned. [Colloq. and low, U. S.]

An' reckoned he warn't trin' to atan' no sech doggauned But when that choir got up to sing
They aung the most dog-gondest thing
ver heard.
J'ill Carleton, Farm Bailads, p. 80

## 1720

og-grass (dog'grás), $n$. A coarse grass, Agro-
pyrum caninum, resembling conch-grass, but with fibrous roots and longer awns. Alsodog'sgrass, dog-wheat.
dog-grate ( $\left.\log ^{\prime} g r a ̄ t\right), n$. A fire-grate of the general shape of a basket, snpported on firedogs or andirons.
A grate with standards, which we still call a dog-grate.
G. Tr Robinson, in Art Journal, 1881
doggrel (dog'rel), a. and n. See doggerel.
doggy ${ }^{1}\left(\operatorname{dog}^{\prime} i\right), a . \quad\left[\left\langle\left(\log +-y^{I}.\right]\right.\right.$ Doggish; currish. [Eng.]

Pack hence, doggyc rakhels! Stanihurst, Æneid, i. 145
doggy ${ }^{1}$ (dog'i), ". ; pl. doggics (-iz). $\quad[<\operatorname{dog}+$ dim. $-y^{2}$.] A little dog: a pet term for a dog. doggy ${ }^{2}$ (dog'j), u.; pl. doggies (-iz). [E. dial.] In coal-mining, the overlooker or "boss" of a certain number of men and boys. [South Staffordshire and north of Eng.] dog-head (dog'hed), n. 1. P

## gill; the haminer. [Scoteh.]

 Also called doy.Ye atand there hammering dog. anap them at a Ilichlandman anap them at a mighiandman.
2. A hammer used by saw nakers.
dog-headed (dog'hed"ed), $a$
Having a head like that of
a dog; cynocephalous: spe-

cifically applied (a) to sundry baboons, also called dog-faced; (b) to a South American boa Xiplosoma caninum.
dog-hearted (dog'här/ted), a. Having, as it were, the heart of a dog; hence, cruel; pitiless; malicious.
His dog-hearted daughters. Shak., Lear, iv. 3.
dog-hole ( $\operatorname{dog}^{\prime} h o ̄ l$ ), $n$. A hole or kennel for a dog; a placo fit only for dogs; a vilo habitation.

France is a dog-hole, and it no more merits
Che tread of a man's foot. Shak., All'a We
Shall I never return to mine awn house again? We are odg'd here in the miserablest dog-hole.

## dogr-hole.

Though the best room in the house in a wire, iii. 2 ogg-hole we were crammed that it made me loathe my company and victuals. Pepys, Diary, Jan. 23, I 662
In the gallery there is a model of a wretched-looking aog-hole of a buiiding, with a ruined tower heside it.
doghood (dog'lủd), ". [< log + hood.] The condition of being a dog; dogs collectively.
But a lapdoy would lue necessarily at a loss in framing
to itself the motives and adventurez of doghood at large auventures of doghood at large.
dog-hook (dog'hük), n. 1. A strong hook or wrench used for separating iron boring-rods. - 2. A bar of iron with a bent prong, used in handling logs. E. I. Kright.
dog-house (dog'hous), n. A box in the shape of a house, for the use of dogs ; a small kennel. dog-kennel (dog'ken"el), n. A house or kennel for dogs. Seekemel ${ }^{1}$
dog-Latin (dog'lat"in), n. Barbarous Latin.
dog-leech (dog'lēch), $n$. One who treats the diseases of dogs. Formerly also spelled dogeleach.

You style him ductor, 'canse he can compile
An almanac. $\quad B$. Jonson, Staple of Newa, iv. 1. Suspicion of "Servility," of reverence for Superiors, the Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 161.
dog-legged (dog'legd), a. In arch., a term applied to stairs which have no well-holo, the rail and balusters of the upper and under flights fulling in the same vertical plane.
dog-letter (dog'let"err), $n$. The letter or sound $r$. Also called canine letter. See $R$
dog-lichen (dog'li"ken), $n$. The popular name of the plant Peltigera canina. The frond is prostrate, foliaceous, irregular in ontline, membrasous, brownishThe apothecia are attached to the upper side of extended. lobes. It is very common on damp ground atones and trunks of trees. It was formerly supposed to be a specific for hydrophobia.
dog-lookedt (dog'lůkt), a. Having a hang-dog look.

A wretched kind of a dog-looked fellow.
Sir R. L'Estrange, tr. of Quevedo's Visions, i.
dog-louse (dog'lons), n. A louse which infests dogs, as the Hamatopinus piliferus, a mallophagous insect of the family Pediculide and order Hemiptera, or the Trichodectes canis.
$\operatorname{dog} l y+\left(\operatorname{dog}^{\prime} l i\right), a . \quad\left[<d o g+-l y^{1}.\right]$ Like a $\operatorname{dog} ;$

## dogmatical

dogma (dog'mä), n.; pl. dogmas (-mäz) or dogmata (-ma-tï) $[=\mathrm{F}$. dogme $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. dogma $=$ It. dogma, domma = D. G. dogma $=$ Dan. dog$m e=$ Sw. $\operatorname{dog} m,<\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{L}} . \operatorname{dogma},\langle\mathrm{Gr} . \delta o ́ \gamma \mu a(\tau-)$, that which seems good, an opinion, view, a public decree, edict, or ordinauce, $\langle\delta о \kappa \varepsilon \imath \nu$, think, seem, appear, seem good (that is, be one's opinion, pleasure, or will, be decrecd) $=$ I. decere, behoove: see decent.] 1. A settled opinion; a principle, maxim, or tenet held as being firmly established.-2. A principle or doctrine propounded or received on authority, as opposed to one based on experience or demonstration ; specifically, an authoritative religious doctrine. A dogma is a proposition; it stands for a notion or for to it, as s o it, as standing lor one or for the other.
J. 17. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 94.

The confused masses of partial traditions and dogmata Edinburgh
CXLV. 219.
3. Authoritative teaching or doctrine; a system of 'established principles or tenets, especially religious ones; specifically, the whole body or system of Christian doctrine, as accepted either by the church at large or by any branch of it.
The truth of any religion lies not in its dogma, but in its moral beanty or poetical imperishability. $\underset{\text { N. A. Rer., CXL. } 319 .}{ }$
Literature and Dogma [title of a book]. M. Amold. 4. In the Kantian philosophy, a directly synthetical proposition based on concepts of the understanding. It is distinguished (1) from an analytical judgment, (2) Irom a fact of experience, (3) Prom a matheinatical proposition, and (4) from an indirectly yyntheti-
cal apoleictic proposition, arch as the law of sufficient cal apodeictic proposition, auch as the law of sufticient
dog-mad (dog'mad), a. Mad as a mad dog; utterly demented.

You are dog-mad, yet perceive it not;
Very far mad, and whips will scant recover you.
dog-man (dog'man), n. One who deals in dog'smeat.

And filch the dog-man's meat
To feed the offspring of God. IIrs. Browning, Napoleon III. In Italy.
dogmaolatry (dog-ma-ol'a-tri), n. [Irreg. for *dogmatolatry, < Gr. סörua ( $\left(\tau_{-}\right)$, dogma, + 2atpéa, worship.] The worship of dogma; undue fondness or reverence for dogmatic teachings or doctrines. [Rare.]
The dogmadatry of the last two centuries (Popish and dogmata, $n$. Greek plural of dogma.
dogmatic (dog-mat'ik), a. and n. [= F. dog${ }^{\text {matique }}=\mathrm{Sp}$. dogmitico $=\mathrm{Pg}$. It. dogmatieo (cf. D. G. dogmatiseh = Dan. SW. dogmatisk), <
 dogma: see dogma.] I. a. 1. Pertaining to or of the naturo of a dogma or an authoritatively settled doctrine; pertaining to dogina or ansettled doctrine; pertaining to dogina or au-
horitative doctrine in general: as, dogmatic theology.
Lipsils therelore is wrecked on the antinomy between ogmatic knowledge and apiritual incapacity of knowing.

The deliverances of the Roman Catholic Church upon the aubject are dogmatic, and based upon the assumption or elief that it camot cir, and mast be obeyed, whether easons are given or not. N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 356. 2. Asserting, or disposed to make positive assertions of, opinion, doctrine, or fact withont presenting argument or evidence, or in an overbearing and arrogant manner.
We grow more and more impatient of generalisationa ndi idealisations, and more and more intolerant of dognatic assumptions, the longer we study them.
Stubbs, Medieval and Moderm Ii
lubbs, Medieval and Modern Mist., p. 37 I .
3. In the Kantian philosophy, relating to that kind of metaphysies which deduces its doctrines syllogistically, or from the analysis of conceptions, setting out with those which seem perfectly clear and distinct: opposed to critical. Dogmatic Christianity. See Christianity, $1(b) .=$ Syn. 2. Authoritative, Magisterial, Dognatic, etc. (Bee mayis ular, categorical
II. n. $[=\mathrm{F}$. dogmatique $=\mathrm{Sp}$. dogmático $=\mathrm{G}$. dogmatik = Dan. Sw. dogmatik.] 1. Same as dogmatics.

The possibility and the need of such a acdence as dogmatic rest upon the apecinc nature of Christianity as the perf

## 2. A dogmatist

dogmatical (dog-mat'j-kal), a. and n. I. a. Given to or characterized by dogmatism; dogmatic.
One of these authors is . . so grave, sententious, dog.
matical a rogne, that there is no enduring him. Suift.

## dogmatical

## II. + n. pl. Same as dogmatics.

It had not been possible for wits so sthtile as have manged theso thinge to have olfered it to the work, lit tha mperious and scornful toward jarticulars. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 214.
dogmatically (dog-mat'i-kal-i), atv. 1. In a dogmatic mauner; pesitively; in a magisterial er autheritative manner; arrogantly.-2. In the Kantian philoseply, by a dogmatic method. see doqmatie, c., 3.
dogmaticalness (dog-mat'i-knl-nes), $n$. The quality of being degmatical; positiveness.

In thls were to beconsidered the nstures of scepticisu logunaticaluens, enthusiasm, superstition, etc.
bp. Herd, Warburton.
dogmatician (dog-ma-tish'an), $n$. [く dogmat$i c+-i a n$.] Ono who practises dogmatism; a maker or propeunder of dogmas; a dogmatist. [Rare.]

The Iradilions of the dogmaticians, or the Imaginings of the "Christlan consciousness."

Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 254
dogmatics (dog-mat'jks), n. [Pl. of dogmatic: sce -ics.] The science which treats of the arrangement and statement of religious doctrines, especially of the doctrines received in and taught by the Christian church; dectrinal theology. Also dognuatic.
The Avesta, then, is not a system of dogmatics, but a
book of worship. J. F. Clarke, Ten Grest Rellgions, v. 86 .
Dogmatics is a scientifie unfolding of the doctrinal sys. tem of Christianity trom the Bible and Ciristian conscious. ness, and in hatmony with true reason as enlightened by
revelation. I once studied theology, and was in my day well up in
dogmatisation, dogmatise, etc. See dogmutization, ote.
dogmatism (dog'ma-tizm), n. $[=\mathbf{F}$. dogma-
 < do $\mu a r i \zeta \varepsilon c \nu$, dogmatizo: seo dogmatine.] 1. The character of being dogmatic; autheritative, pesitive, or arregant assertion of doctrines o1* opiuions.
The self-Importanee of his demeanour and the dogma ism of thls conversation.
Notiting ls more commendsble in a phllosopher than the courage, in the face of the opposing dogmatians of materialistic and melaphysical theories of the universe, to admit that there are somo things which we do not know.
2. Iu the Kantian philosophy, a dogmatio metl od in metaphysics; an uneritical faith in the prosumptions of reason.
Our critifue is not opposed to the doginstical procedure of reason, as a sctence of pure knowiedge (for this must always tho dogmathcal - that Is, derive its proof from sure principles, a priori), mition that do is possible to masmen any progress with pure phitosophieal knowledge, conslating of concepts, sind guided by principles, such as the reason has long been in the habit of employing, withont first enquiring in what Wny, and by what right, it has become possessed of them. Dogmatisni is therefore a dogmatical procedure of pure eason, without a previons criticism of its own powers.

Kant, Critique of Pure Jeason, tr. by Max Muller
Do we explain experience as the produet of the non. Ego, we have the system which may be called Dogmatism; do we explain the whole as springing from the Ego, we have
Ideslism.
Adamson, Fichte, p. 126.
3. The dectrine of the sect of physicians knewn as Dogmatists.
dogmatist (dog'ma-tist), n. $[=5$. dogmatiste =Sp.Pg. dngmatistia,<LL.dogmatistes,<Gr. סoypattorús, one who maintains dogmas, < $\delta 6 y \mu a(\tau-)$, logma: see dogma.] 1. One whe is dogmatic or maintains a dogma or degmas; \& magisterial teacher; one who asserts pesitively doctrines or opiuions unsupported by argument or evidence.
He who Is certain, or presumes to say he knows, is in that inurteular, whether he is mistsken or in the right,
Shaftesbury, Misc. Reflectlons.
dotix.
The most unfinching sceptic of course believes in the bjectlons to knocking his head against a post as impll lty as the most andacions dogmatist.
. [cap.] One founded by Hippa sect of ancieut physicians Hppocrates, and named in contraussed their to Empirics and Methodists. They -crtaln theoretical interences which they consldered from be logically defended or proved
dogmatization (dog ma-ti-zā'slinn), n. [ [<dogmatize + ation.] The act of dogmatizing; the act of drawing up or stating in a dogmatic form. Also spelled dogmatisation.
The syllabus is part of that series of acts to which the
over the interval between them.
dogmatize ( ${ }^{\prime} \log ^{\prime}$ maa-tiz), $v . ;$ pret. and pp . dogmatized, ppr. dogmeit tizing. $[=\mathrm{F}$. dogmatiser $=$ $\mathrm{Sp} \cdot \mathrm{Pg} \cdot$ dogmatizar $=\mathrm{It} \cdot$ dogmatizzare $=\mathrm{G} \cdot$ dogmatisiren $=$ Dan. dogmatisere $=$ Sw. dogmatisera, < LL. dogmatizare, < Gr. боү dewn as an opinien, $\langle$ dóyua( $(-)$, an epinion, dogma: see dogma.] I. intrans. To make dogmatic assertions; utter or write pesitive statements, but without adducing arguments or evidence in support of what is asserted.
I question whether ever any man has produc'd more ex. periments to establish hls opinlons withnut dogmatising.

Evelyn, To Mr. Wotton.
Whose plous hope asplres to see the day
hen moral evidence shall quite decay,
l'rompt to Impose, and fond to dommati*
Pope, The Dunciad, Iv. 464.
If a man dogmatize in a mixed company on Provddence and the divine laws, he is answered by a silence which conveys well enough to an observer the dissatisfaction of the
II. trans. 1. Toassert ordeliver as a dogma; make a dogma of. [Rare.]
Then they would not endure persons thst did dogmatize gnything which might intrench upon their reputatlon or their interest.

Jer. Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying, xiv. \& 4. 2. To treat dogmatically; make a subject of dogmatism: as, to dogmatize a political question. [Rare.]
Without adducing one fnct, without taking the troublo matises away the fntereat of one half of the finman race Macaulay, $\mathbf{3}$ ill on Government.

## Alse spelled dogmatise.

dogmatizer ( $\operatorname{dog}^{\prime}$ mą-tīz-zerr), $n$. One who dognatizes; a bold asserter; a magistcrial or autheritative teacher. Also spelled dogmatiser.

An earnest dispnter, or $n$ peremptory dogmatizer.
Jer. Taylor, Works (eli. 1833), i. 307.
dogmatoryt (deg'ma-tō-ri),a. [< dogma(t-) + -ory.] Dogmatical. E. D.
dog-nail (dog'nāl), $n$. A nail of large sizo having a projection on ene side, used by carpenters and locksmiths.
dog-on, interj. See dog-gone.
dog-pan (dog'pan), n. A long, narrow wooden water-trough liued with lead or iron, used in grinding cutlery.
dog-parsley (dog'pärs ${ }^{\prime} l i$ ), n. Same as fool's parsley (which sce, under parsley).
dog-pig (dog'pig), n. A sucking pig.
dog-poison ( $\operatorname{dog}^{\prime}$ poizzn), $n$. Same as fool'sparsley (which soe, under parsley).
dog-power (dog'poulér), n. An apparatus in which the weight of a dog traveling in a drum or on an endless track is utilized as a motive power.
dog-ray (dog'ră), n. The dogish. Harrison. dogrose (dog'rōz), n. The Rose canina, or wild brier, natural order Rosacea. It is a common lritish plant, growing in thickets and liedges. The fruit is knewn as the hip.
dog-salmon ( dog's $^{\prime} \operatorname{sam}^{\prime}$ on), $n$. A salmon of the genus Oncorhynchus, as: O. gorbuscha, the humpbacked salmou (so called in Alaska), or O. keta. See salmon.
dog's-bane, dogbane ( $\left.\operatorname{dog}_{z}^{\prime}=\operatorname{dog}^{\prime} b a ̄ n\right), n .1$. The pepular name of the plant Apecyиum androscmifolium. The root is intensely litter, and has
been used in Aneriea as a substitute for ipecacuanh. been used in Al
2. The Aconitum Cynoctontm.
dog's-body (dogz'bod"i), n. A name given by seamen to a pease-pudding boiled in a cloth. $\operatorname{dog}^{2} s$-chop (dogz'chop), $\%$. A species of figmarigold, Mesembrianthemum caninum.
dog's-ear (dogz' er ), n. 1. The corner of a leaf in a book bent over like the car of a dog by careless use.-2. Naut., the bight formed in the leech-rope of a topsail or course in reefing.
 bend over in dog's-ears, as the leaves in a book.
Lady Slattern Lounger, who had just gent it [s novel] home, hni so soiled and doy'sear'd it, it wa'n't fit for a
Chrisilan to read.
Sheridan, The Rivgls, 1.2

A "register," meagerly inscribed, led a terribly publie life on the little bare desk, and got its pages dog's-ared before they were covered.
dog's-fennel, dog-fennel (dogz'-, $\operatorname{dog}^{\prime} f e n$ 'el), $n$. Nayweed: so called frem its bad smell and from some resemblance of jts leaf to that of fennel. dog's-grass (dogz' gras), $\mu$. Same as dog-grass. dog's-guts (dogz'guts), n. A fish of the family Synodontide, Harpodon nehereus: same as bummalo.
dog-shark (dog'shärk), ". A scyllioid shark,
dog-tooth
dogshore (dog'shör〉, n. [<dog, $9(i),+$ shore ${ }^{2}$.] In ship-buildiny, one of the shores or pieces of timber used to prevent a vessel frem starting during the removal of the keel-blocks preparatory to launching.
dog-show (dog'shê), $n$. An exhibition of dogs; ench-show.
dog-sick ( ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ 'sik), $a$. Very sick; nanseated. dogskin (dog'skin), $n$. and $a$. I. n. The skin of a deg, or the leather made from it: also applied to a kind of leather (sheepskin) not actually made of a dog's skin. It is somewhat thicker that the lenther of which widi ploves are made, and is used for loves for men's wear, drivjng-gloves, etco.
II. a. Made of the skin of a dog, or of the leather so called.
dog-sleep ( $\operatorname{dog}^{\prime}$ 'slēp), n. A light sleep like that of a deg, disturbed by the slightest sound.
Juvenal indced mentions a drowsy husband, who rafsed an estato by snoring; hut then he in represcnted to have slept what the conmon peopte call doysleep. Addinon.
My sleep was never more than what is called dog-ulerpy so that I could hear myself monning, snd was ofteu, as it seemed to me, wakened suddenly by my own voice.

De Quincey, Oplum-cater, p. 35.
$\operatorname{dog}^{\prime}$ s-meat (dogz'mêt), n. Seraps and refuse of meat used as food for dogs; especially, inferior meat set apart by a butcher to be sold for such uso.
dog's-mercury (dogz'mér/kū-ri), n. The common name of Mereurialis perennis, natural order Huphorbiacec. See mercury.
dog's-nose (dogz'nōz), n. A kind of mixed drink. Seo the extracts. [Fing.]

Doy's nose, which your committec find . . . to be compomided of warm porter, moist sugar, ghi snd nutneg (s groan, and "sou it is," trom sn cllerty femsle).
pers, xxxil.
The scrgeant rose as Philip fell back, snd brongitt up his own mug of beer, into which a nuggin of gin hall been put (calied lu Vorkshire dorie nase).
dog's-tail grass. Sce grass.
dog-star (dog'stär), n. Sirius or Canicula, a star of the first magnitude in the coustellation Canis Majer, the heliacal rising of which (seo heliaedl) occurring in the hettest part of the year gave name te the deg-days (which see). Seo also Canicula, and cut undor Canis.

The Dog-star rages! nay, 'lis past a doubt,
All bedlan, or l'armassng, is let cont.
Poje, Prol. to Satires, 1. 3.
dog-stone (dog'stōn), $n$. A rough or shaped stone used for a millstone.
dogstones (dog'stöuz), $n$. An orchidaceous plant. Also called footstones.
dog's-tongue (dogz'tung), $\%$. A plant, Cynoglossum oficinale. Also called hound's-tongue. IIIs remedies were womsnish and weak. Sage ant wormwook, all in small duantities, excepit the last.
C. Rode, Cloister anil Iearth, xdv.
dog's-tooth grass. Sce grass.
dog-tent (dog'tent), u. A kind of tent, so called because its size and form resemble those of a common kind of deg-keuncl.
It tents are nsed, the small doy tent is the best.
Sportunan's Guzette, 11. 651.
dog-tick (dog'tik), n. A tick which infests dogs. The commonest dog-tick of Great Britain, to which the name speciflcally spplies, Is Ixodex ricinua. Another species of Europe, $\boldsymbol{I}$. reduriuk, is also found on dogs, but more freyuently on cstlle and sheep. There is no distinc. live dog-tick In the Unlted States, but I. bovis and I. uni. penctata are often found on dogs
dog-tired (dog'tird), a. Tired as a dog after a long chase.
Tom Is carrled sway by old Benly, dog-tired and sur-
feited with pleasure.
T. Iughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i.
dog-tooth (dog'töth), $n$.
The canine teeth of man; a canine. Alse called eyc-tooth. -2. A popular English name of the shells of Den-talium.-3. A steel punch used in workiug marblo.
log-tooth (dog'toth), a. and n. I. a. In areh., an epithet applied to an ornamented molding cut in projecting teeth, of frequent occurrenco in carly modicval architecture.
II. n. Dog-tooth molding The western door [of the church] aulds Norman dog-footh and chev on to the saracence biliet.


Dog-tooth Molding-

## dog－tooth spar

dog－tooth spar，violet．See the nouns．
dog－town（dog＇toun），n．A colony or settle－ meut of prairie－dogs，Cynomys ludovicianus or C．columbiamus．［Western U．S．］
The black－footed ferret ．．．will ．．．work extraordi－ nary havoc ía a dog town，as it can follow the wretched little beasts down int the burrowa． T，hooevelt，The Century，XXXV． 668 dog－tree $\left(d^{\prime} g^{\prime}\right.$ trēe），n．1．The cornel or dog－ wood．
The knot faatned vnto it was of the barke of the Cor－ nell or dogge－tree，wouen with auch art that a man could
neither finde beginning nor end thereof． neither tinde beginning nor end thereof．

## 2．The alder．［North．Eng．］

dog－trick（dog＇trik），n．A currish or mean trick；an ill－natured practical joke．
I will heere，in the way of mirthe，declare a prettie dog－ tricke or gibe as concerninge this mayden．
（ ${ }^{\prime}$＇trot）， of a dog．
At half－past twelve we were off again on a dog－trot， keeping a atraight course for the outermost point of a large eape，boping to reach it by noon of the following
Kane，Sec．Grinn．Exp．，II． 346. dog－vane（dog＇vān），u．［＜dog＋rene．］Naut．， a small vaue，composed of thread，cork，and fea－ thers or bunting，set on the weather gunwale of a vessel to show the direction of the wind．
dog－watch（ $\mathrm{dog}^{\prime}$ woch），$n$ ．Naut．，a watch of two hours，arranged so as to alter the watches two hours，arranged so as to alter the watches
kept from day to day by each division of the crew．The first dog－watch is from 4 to 6 P．N．， the second from 6 to 8 P．M．See watch．
As the dog－watches come during twilight，after the day＇s
work ia done，and hefore the night－wateh is aet，they are Work ia done，and hefore the night－wateh is aet，they are
the watches in which everybody is on deck R．H．Dana，Jr．，Before the Maat，p． 14.
dog－weary（dog＇wēr ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ i），$a_{\text {．}}$ ．［Early mod．E．also dogge－wearic．］Very tired；much fatigued；dog－ tired．

O master，master，I have watch＇d ao long
dog－whelk（dog＇hwelk），n．A popular Eug－ lish name of univalve shells of the genus Nussa，as $N$ ．reticulata or N．arculteria．
dog－whipper（dog＇hwip＂èr＇），$n$ ． A church beadle．［North．Eng．］ It were verie good the dog－whipper in
Paules would have a care of this in his Paules would have a care of this in
unsaverie visitation everie Saterday． Nashe，Pierce J＇enilease（1592）．
Dog－whelk In the neighbourhool of Sheffield a sex－
Nassa reticu－
tun is still called a door－2thipuer． ton is still called a doy－whipper．
$N$ ．and 0 ．， 7 th ser．，
III． 316. dogwood（ $\operatorname{dog}^{\prime}$ wüd），$n$ ．［Appar．$\langle\operatorname{dog}+$ woodr ． Some suppose dogwood，as applied to the wood of trees of the genus Cornus，to be a corruption of＊dagwood（ $\left\langle\right.$ dag $^{1}+$ wood $^{1}$ ），a name equiv． to its other names，prich－wood，shewer－wood，so called because，being firm，liard，and smooth， it is used to make butcher＇s＇skewers；but the form＂dagwood is not found，and in this，as well as in its other applications（see def．3），and in similar popular names of plants，it is not ne－ cessary to assume a definite intention in the use of the animal name．］1．A tree of the genus Cornus；the cornel ；especially，in Europe，the wild or male cornel，C．sanguinea．Also called dogwood－trce．In the United States some of the speeiea ornamental tree，of moderate size，covered in May or early June with a profusion of large white or pale－pink flowers； the Califormian dogwood，$C$ ．Wuttallii ；the awamp－tog－ wood，C．sericea；and the dwarf dogwood，C．Canadensis． Nee The wo
2．The wood of trees of the genus Cornus．Dog．
wood is ao exceptionally free from ailex that watclimakers wood is so exceptionally free from ailex that watclimakers
nse amall splinters of it for cleaning out the pivet－hole use amall splinters of it for cleaning out the pivet－holes
of watches，and opticians for removing duat from amall
deeppseated lenses 3．Any cornel－
land the Euonymus Europous called，as in Eng－ land the Euomymus Europueus．The blaek dogwood of enrope is Rhamnus，rranquila and Prunus，Padus， white dogwood，Piscidia Erythrina ；poison Jamaica or Rhus venenata；pond－dogwood，Cephalanthus occiden， talis；and the white dogwood of England，Viburnum opitus．The New Zealand degwood，Bedfordia salicina， of the natural order Compositoe has a beautifully marked wood，used in cabluet－work．The dogwood of Australia， Jacksonia scoparia，a leguminous ahrub，has a disagree－ dogwood－bark（dog
of the Cornus forida wud－bärk），$n$ ．The bark of the Cornus florida，used in the United States as a substitute for Peruvian bark in cases of fever．Ure，Dict．，II． 69.
dogwood－tree（dog＇wud－trē），$n$ ．Same as dog－ zoood， 1.
doil（doil），$n$ ．［A dial．var．of dwavl $q$ ． Nonsense．［1rov．Eng．］

1722
doilt（doilt），a．［Se．，also written doylt，doilld， confused，stupid，crazed，appar．a var．of dulled or dolt：
crazed．
doily（doi＇li），n．；pl．doilies（－liz）．［Said to ke named from the first maker，Mr．Doily or Doy－ ley，＂a very respectable warehouseman，whose family had resided in the great old house next to Hodsoll＇s the banker＇s from the time of Queen Aume＂（N．and Q．）．The slight resem－ blance to E．dial．（Norfolk）dwile，a small towel， a coarse napkin，$\langle$ D．decal $=\mathbf{E}$ ．towel，appears to be accidental，but it may have affected the present use of the word．］1．An old kind of woolen stuff．Also used attributively．
The atorea are very low，air ；aome doiley petticoats and manteaus we have，and half a dozen pairs of laced ahoes．
Dryden，Linberham，iv． 1.
We ahould be as weary of one set of aequaintance， theugh never ao good，as we are of one auft，though never ao fine；a fool，and a doily atuff，would now and then find days of grace，and be worn for variety．

Conyreve，Way of the World，3il． 10.
2．A small ornamental napkin，often in colors， fringed and embroidered，and brought on the dinner－table on a dessert－plate，with the finger－ bowl，etc．，arranged upon it：also used for many similar purposes．
Also spelled doyley．
doing（dö́＇ing），u．［く ME．doinge，pl．doinges ； verbal $n$ ．of $\left.d o^{1}, v.\right]$ 1．A thing done；a trans－ action，feat，or action，good or bad．［Rare in the singular．］
Thon takest witnesse of God that he approve thi doynge．
Wydif，Select Works（ed．Arnold），III
Wyclif，Select Works（ed．Arnold），1II． 174 ．
＂You are brave fellows！＂gaid the bishop，，
Hotin IIood and the Bishop of IIereford（Child＇a Ballads，
2．pl．Course of action；the steps or measures taken in regard to something；proceedings； movemeuts．
four
doinges to mi iudgement，I thanke Ascham，The Scholemaster，p． 5.
The long fantaatic night
Tennyson，Princess，iv．
doit²（doit），n．［ $=$ LG．and G．deut $=$ Dan．dü̈t， くD．duit（pron．nearly doit），formerly duyt， also called duycken，a small coin（see def．）；ori－ gin unknown．Cf．doithin $=$ dothin $=$ dodkin．］ 1．A small copper coin（the eighth part of a

stiver）formerly current in the Netherlauds and the Dutch colonies，and worth about a farthing． －2．Any trifling coin or sum of money．
Morel．You will give me my gold again？
1st Guard．Not a doit，an I min vinous
1st Guard．Not a doit，aa I ain virtuous and sinful． Shirtey，Bird in a Cage．
And foree the beggarly last doit，by meana
That his own hunour dictates， from the elutch
Cowper，Task，v．
Hence－3．A trifle ：as，I care not a doit． doit ${ }^{2}+$（doit），v．i．An obsolete（Seotch）variant doited（d．
as doted，1．［Scoited［Var．of doted，q．v．］Same as doter，1．［Scotch．］

Thon clears the head o＇doited Lear，
Thou cheera the heart o＇drooping Care
Burns，Seoteh Drink．
doiter（doi＇tér），v．$i_{0}$［Cf．dodder ${ }^{2}$ and totter； also doit ${ }^{2}=d o t c{ }^{1}$ ．］To walk in a feeble manner，as an aged or infirm person；totter． ［Scotch．］
duitkin（doit＇kin），n．［Also dodkin，dotkin；＜D． duitken，dim．of duit，a doit．］The name given by the English to a small Dutch coin which was illegally imported into England，especially in the fifteenth century：also applied generally to any small coin or sum of money．

Thence he brought him to an oil cellar，and where they sold olives；here you ahall have（quoth he）a measure
ealled Choenix，for two brazen dodkng（a leeve me）．
IIolland，tre of Plutarch，p．126．
For，zir，you nust understand that ahe＇s not worth a
Sokaret a queen．Shelton，tr．of Don Quixate．
dokaret，$n$ ．An obsolete spelling of dueker．
doke ${ }^{1}+$ ．An obsolete spelling of duck 1 ，duek ${ }^{2}$ ．

## doldrums

doke ${ }^{2}$（dōk），$n$ ．［A dial．var．of dalk ${ }^{2}$ ．］1．A deep dint or furrow．－2．A contusion．Dun－ glison．－3．A small brook．Hallivell．－4．A flaw in a boys＇marble．Grosc．［Prov．Eng．in all senses．］
dokeret，$n$ ．An obsolete spelling of ducker．
dokhma，dokmeh（dok＇mä，－me），n．［＜Pers． daklma．］A receptacle for the dead used by the Parsees，consisting of a low round tower built of large stones，on the grated top of which the bodies are exposed till，being stripped of their flesh by carnivorous birds，their bones drop through the grating into the pit of the tower．
After all，there is zomething sublime in that sepulture of the Parseea，who erect near every village a dokhma，or Tower of Silence，upon whose aummit they may bury their
dead in air．
T．W．Higginsom，Oldport Daya，p．157．
dokimastic，dokimasy，a．Same as docimastic， docimasy．
dokmeh，n．See dokma．
doko（ $\left.\mathrm{do}^{\prime} k \bar{k}\right), n$ ．［African．］A name of a dip－ neumonous lung－fish or mudfish of Africa，Pro－ topterus（Lepilosiren）anncctens．See mudfish， and cut under Protopterus．Also called kom tok． dol．An abbreviation of dollar or dollars．
Dolabella（dō－lạ－bel＇ä），n．［NL．，く L．dolabella， dim．of dolabra，a hatchet：see dolabra．］A genus of tectibran－ chiate gastropods，of the family Aplysiide，or sea－hares：so called from the shape of the shell．The species are found in the Mediter－ ranean aud easteru seas．

dolabra（dọ－－1ā＇br＇ả），n．pl．dola－ hatchet or ax（see def．），く dolare，hew，chip with an ax．］ In Rom．antiq．，a cutting or digging implement
 of various shapes， used，according to shapo and purpose， as a hatchet，an ax，a knife，a chisel，a mat－ tock，or a pickax．Do－ labre were tised by the Ronan soldiera in making intrenchments and de－ atroying fortificatioua． Others of a more ornate
form were employed hy form were employed hy the pontifices in slangh－ tering their sacrifieial victins，and others again of varions
shapea were ned in pardening． dolabrate（dō－lā＇brāt），$a$ ．
［＜dolabra＋－ate．］ Same as dolabriform． dolabriform（dō－lab＇ri－fôrm），a．［＜L．dolabra，
q．v．，＋forma，shape．］Having the form of an q．v．，+ forma，shape．］Having the form of an
ax or a cleaver．（a）In bot．，applied to certain flesly ax or a cleaver．（a）In leaves which are atraight
and thiek on one aide，thin． and thiek on one aide，thin－
ning to an acute edge on the ning to an acute edge on the the base．（b）In conch．，ap－ plied to the foot of certain plied to parts which．，ape cylindrical，or nearly ao，at the base，but spread out on one side above，so as to form
 dolcan（dol than）or keel．
dolce（dōl＇chè），a．and $n$ ．［It．，〈L．dulcis，swect： see dulcet．］I，a．In music，sweet：an instruc－ tion to the performer that the music is to be executed softly and sweetly．
II．$n$ ．A soft－toned organ－stop．
dolce far niente（dōl＇che fär nien＇te）．［It．， lit．sweet do nothing：dolce，＜L．dulcis，sweet； far，fare，＜L．faeere，do；miente，nothing：see dulce，douce，and fact．Cf．fainéant．］Sweet idleness；pleasing inactivity．
dolcemente（dōl－che－men＇te），$a d v$ ．［It．，くdolce， sweet．］In music，softly and sweetly：noting a passage to be so performed：a direction equiv－ passage to be
dolciano，dolcina（dōl－chē－ä＇nọ，－chē＇nä），$n$ ． ［It．，＜dolce，sweet．＜L．dulcis，sweet．］A mu－ sical instrument of the bassoon kind，used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries．
dold（dōld），a．［See dolt．］Stupid；confused． ［Prov．Eng．］
doldrums（dol＇drumz），n．pl．［Also in sing． doldrum；perhaps connected with dold，stupid： see dolt．］1．Low spirits；the dumps：as，he is in the doldrums．［Colloq．］－2．Naut．，certain parts of the ocean near tho equator that abound in calms，squalls，and light baffling winds；also， the calms or variations of weather characteris－ tic of those parts．The region of the doldrums varies in breadth from sixty to several huadred miles，and shifts ita extreme limits at different geazons between latitude $5^{\circ}$ manent belt of cloud，gathered by opposing currenta of the trade－winds．

## doldrums

Nuw，these are the very months when the equatorls alms，or doldruan，are farthest north of the egustor． dole ${ }^{1}$（dül），$\varkappa$ ．［ $<\mathrm{ME}$. dole，dlol，earlier dale， dul，＜AS．dēl，a division，a part，ge－läl，divi sion；the sane as the more conmon umlauted orm，AS．deel，ME．del，Es．deall，a part ete aeo ieall．］1．A part apportioned or divided ut；portion；share；lot；fortune：same as deall 1．［Now only pooticul．］

For vrthely herte inysi not suffyse
To the tenthe dole of tho gladnes glade
，Itheraion 130．
And crimes were set to sale，and hari his dole
Who could not irlbe a passage to the skles．
yort，The Ages
Fhatter me not，for hath not our great Queen
My dole al heanty trebled ？
Tennyam，Last Tourmment
2．In mining，one of the ehares or parts into which a parcel of ore is divided for distribution among the various persons to whom it belougs． ［Cornwall，Eng．］－3．A portion of money，food or other things distributcd in cliarity；what is given in charity；alms；gratuity．
To greden after Godlis men［ery for lhe friars］when ge
delen doles．
Piers Plownan（B），1il． 71.
Alms are doles and largesses to the necessitons and ealamitous people．Jer．Taylor，lloly Living，Iv． 8 ． Doles were usod at Funorala，as we learn Irom St．Clury hat he night find his Judge propitlous

Bourne＇s I＇op．Artiq．（1777），p． 36.
Walk your dim cloister，and distrinute doie
To poor siek people．Teжиужнн，Gninevere
$4 \nmid$ ．The act of dealing out or distributing：as， the power of dole and donative

It was your presurmise
That in the dole of blows your sun might drop．
Shak．， 2 Ilen．IV．，1．1．
Others whom mere ambilion flres，and dote
Ot provincea alroad，which they have felgned
To their crude hopes，and I as amply promised．
Happy man be his dolet，his dole or lot in life be that of a happy man：a proverhfal expression．
If it be my luek，so；if not，haphy，man be his dole ！
Let every man beg hls own way，and happy man be his
due ！ dolel（dōl），v．t．；pret，and pp．doled，ppr．dol－ ing．［＜dolel，n．；ult．the same as deall，v．］To give in portions or amall quantities，as alms to the poor；apportion；diatribute；deal ：common－ ly with out：often implying that what is distrib－ uted is limited in quantity or is given grudg－ ingly．
The superelious condegeenshou with whel even his re puted Iriends doled out their praises to him．De Quincey．

Whore business is to slt keeper of a sehool And dole oul children＇s leave to go and play Browniny，In a Balcony
dole ${ }^{2}$（dōl）， 1 ．［Also dial．（Sc．）dool，dule，dill， ＜ME．dol，doel，doute，duel，deol，〈 OF．dol，doel duel，F．deuil（ $=\mathrm{Pr}$. dol＝Sp．duelo $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．（obs．） doilo $=$ It．duolo），inourning，grief，verbal n．of OF．doloir， $\mathrm{F}^{3}$ ．douloir $=$ Pr．Sp．doler $=\mathrm{Pg}$ doer $=\mathrm{It}$ ．dolere，$<\mathrm{L}$ ．dolere，feol pain，grieve Hence also（from L．dolere）ult．E．dolent，do－ lor，condole．］1．Grief；8orrow；lamentation； mourning．［Now only poetical．］
She yede anoon to the holy man that hadele tanght blr the rlght creaunce，full hevy and pensif，makynge gret
doell and sorow．

For vs is wrought，so welaway！
Doole endurand nyght and day．York／lays，y． 30. Tlli en a daye it so beffell

Sir Cauline（Chlld＇s Hallada，III．174）．
And Urest in dole，hewallde hir death．
Gascoigne，Philomene（ed．Arber），p． 101. She died，
so that day there was dole In Astolat．
ennyson，Lancelot and Elalne
Specifically－2．The moaning of doves．－3．In faleorry，a flock of turtle－doves．
dole ${ }^{3}(\mathrm{don})_{2}$ n．$\quad\left[=\mathrm{F} \cdot \mathrm{dol}=\mathrm{Pr} . d o l=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pq}_{\mathrm{p}}\right.$ It．tiolo，＜L．clolus，artifice，wile，guile，deceit fraud，＜Gr．$\delta \delta \lambda^{\prime} o s$, a bait，a cunning artifico， wile，guile，deceit，akin to $\delta \varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon a \rho$ ，also dé $\lambda o \varsigma_{\text {，}}$ a bait．］In Scots luw，malevolent intention； ualice．
There can be no proper erlme wilhout the ingredient of dole ${ }^{4}$（dō1），n．［Also E．dial．dool，doul，Sc．also dool，clule，the goal in a game，dule，a boundary， landmark，$=$ D．doel，neut．，the mark，butt， mound of earth used as a butt，in archery；cf． ctoel，in．，the place where the ammed burgesses used to assemble．The sense＇mound of earth＇

1723
is correlative to that of $\mathbf{M H G}$ ．G．dole，a canal， ＜OlIG．dola，an underground drain，entrance to a mine，etc．Cf．Icel．decla，a groove or trough， $=$ Norw．dela，a trough，channel，a little atream， etc．Cf．dole ${ }^{6}$ ．］1t． 4 boundary；a landmark． Acenrsed tw ho ．．．who removeth his selghbour＇s doken marks Itomilien il lixtho 2．The goal in a game．－3．A strip of land left unplowed between two plowed portions；a broad balk．［Prov．Eng．］－4．A part or por－ tion of a meadow in which several persons have shares．See elole－meadow．［Prov，Eng．］
dole ${ }^{5}$（dōl），$n_{0}$［E．dial．，also doncel；ef．Norw． döl，a little dale，a meadow－lot near the house， $=$ Icel．döl，doel，a little dale，く Norw．dal $=$ Icel．dalr＝E．dale：qee daleI．Cf．dole ${ }^{4}$ ．］A low flat place．Halliwell．［West．Fng．］
dole－bagt（dōl＇bag），$n$ ．A bag formerly worn by an official charged with the distribution of alms，especially one worn on stated occasione as a badge of office．［Eng．］
dole－beer $\dagger$（dōl＇bēr），$n$ ．Becr given as a dole or in alms．

The butiry－hatch atill lock＇d，and save the ehipplngs， sell the dole－beere to aqua－vite－men．

B．Jonton，Alchemist，1． 1
dole－bread $\dagger$（dōl＇bred），$n$ ．Bread given as adole， or iu alms；especially，bread begged on All Saints＇Day．

Pain d＇aumome［F＇］．Dole－bread．
Nomenclator．
dole－fish（dōl＇fish），n．1．In Great Britain，the portion of fish that falls to each of several tish－ ermen who work in company．－2．The common cod：formerly so called by the fishermen in the North Sen，becanse they took their pay or dole in this kind of fish．
doleful（dōl＇fül），a．［く ME．tholeful，dolful，dul－ jull，duelful，etc．；〈dole ${ }^{2}+-$ fiul．］1．Full of dole or grief ；sorrowful．

How oft my doleful sire ery＇d to me，tarry，son，
2．Expressing or causing grief；of a mournful or dismal character；gloomy：as，a dolefied whine；a doleful cry．

All erystell men that walke me by，
Political Poems，elc．（ed．Furnivall），p． 93.
Whe，poor hird，as all forlorn，
And there sung the dole full＇st dity
Shak．，Pass．Pilgrim，xxi．
Reglons of sorrow，doleful shades，Whero peace
．Crafty；cumning；wily．Minsheu．
lle ．．hade wele garnysshed alle the forteresses ot his londe that noon ne myght not gretly forfete，and thel were so douf ul that the sarazins su distroned the lomie ns ye
hane herde．
＝Syn．I and 2．Mournful，woeful，ruefnl，Iugubrlous，dol

fulli，deolfulliehe，delfulliehe，etc．；＜elolefiul＋
$\left.-l y^{2}.\right]$ In a doleful manner；sorrowfully；dis－ mally；sadly．

God sente to Saul hy Samuel the prophete，
That Agag of Amalek and a hus hye pupl
Piers Plownan（C）iv．
dolefulness（dōl＇fül－nes），$n$ ．The character of being doleful；melancholy；gloominess；dis－ malness．Bailey， 1727.
dole－meadow（dōl＇med ${ }^{\circ} \bar{o}$ ），$n$ ．A meadow in which several porsons have shares，the portion of each being marked by doles or balks．［Prov． Eng．］
dolent（dō＇lent），a．〔くME．dolent $=\mathrm{OF}$ ．dolent， doleant， $\mathbf{F}$ ．dolent $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．doliente $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．doente $=$ It．dolente，＜L．dolen（ $t-$ ）s，ppr．of dolere，grieve， gorrow：soe dole ${ }^{2}$ ．］Grieving；full of grief； sorrowful．［Obsolete or poetical．］
Whan Adragain aaugh his felew fallen，It was no nede to ke yef he were dolent．

Dal．The king is augry．
Crazo． $\begin{aligned} & \text { Effemlnately dolent．And the passionate duke }\end{aligned}$
ffeminately dotenl．Ford，Perkln Warbeek，ili． 4.
Through me the way is to the elty dolent．
Longfellow，tr．of Dante＇s Inferno，Hi． 1.
dolert，$n$ ．An obsolete spelling of dollar．
dolerite（dol＇e－rit），$n$ ．［ $=\mathrm{F}$ ．dolérite，＜ Gr ．do $\lambda$－ name given by Haïy to a rock of the basalt fam－ ily，called by some a basaltic greenstone，tho deception implied in the name referring to the varieties also designated as greenstone．A6 lim － Ited at the present thme，dolerite lueludea the coarser grained varieties of basalt，in which the component miner－ sls ean he deteeted by the naked eye．See basalt and green
stone．

## Dolichonyx

doleritic（dol－erit＇ik），a．［＜dolerite + ic．］ Consistipg of or like dolerite：as，cloleritic lava．
 pós，deceptive，＋－фavŋs，appearing，＜фaiveo日at， appear．］A aulplato of copper occurring in small brown monoclinic crystals at Veauvius． dolesome（dōl＇sum），a．［［ tolele + －8ome．］Dole－ ful；gloomy；dismal；sorrowful．

The dolexome pussage to H ＇Infernal sky
Pope，olyssey．
dolesomely（dol＇gum－li），afv．In a dolesome manner．E．$D$ ．
dolesomeness（dōl＇anu－nes），n．Gloom；dis－ malness．
If the exceedlng glery of heaven cannot countervaile the dolesomnense of the grave，what doe I beleeving＂ Bp．Ilall，seditatlon of Deall． dolesst（dóles），a．［＜do ${ }^{2}, v_{0},+$－less；vur．of dowless．］Shiftless；good－for－nothing．Jamie－ son．［Scotch．］
dolestone（dōl＇stōn），n．A landınark：saue as dole ${ }^{4}$ ，1．［Prov．Eng．］
dolfint，$n$ ．An obsolete apelling of dolphin．
dolia，$n$ ．Plural of dolium．
dolỉ capax（dō＇lī kā́paks）．［1．：doli，gen．of dolus，guile（see doles ${ }^{3}$ ）；capax，capable（see ca－ pacions）．］In law，literally，capable of criminal intention；hence，of sufficient age to distinguish between right and wrong．At common haw a chiled
 be provell to be doli capax．The hanit is unchlfted by mou－ ern statutes in some juri
suhbitution of 12 for 14 ．
Dolichidæ†（dọ－lik＇j－dē），n．pl．［NL．（Brulle， 1838），＜Dolichus＋－idle．］A family of ground－ beetles，typified by the genms Doliehus．
dolichocephalí（dol＂i－kệ－sef＇ $\mathrm{a}-\mathrm{li}$ ），$u . p$ ．［NL．， pl．of dolichoeephalus：see doliehocephutous．］In ethnol．，those people whose cephalic index is below 75 ，and who aro consequently dolieho－ cephalic．
dolichocephalic（dol＂i－kō－sef＇á－lik or－se－fal＇ik），
a．［As elolichocephul－ous $+-i c$ ．］Long－headed； pertaining to a long head：as，a elolichocephatic person or raco；a tolichocephulie skull．This word s spplied in ethology to the persons or races having
kuuls the dismeter of which from sille to side or the skunss the dismeter of wheth from shie to slde，ur the gitudinal diameter，or that from front to baek．The West African negre presents an example of the dollchocephalic skull．Broea applies the term dolichocephatic to skulls having a cephalie index of 75 sud under，and this lhait is generally adopted．Compare brachycephalic．Also dofi－
 doliehoeephat－ous + －ism．］In ethenol．，the qual－ ity，state，or condition of being dolichecephalic．
The Esqulmaux are lony－headed，and are allied by lan－ Gorth Ameries，who are of Guod bodily development：of that the fmagined resenthance to then wonld not neeres． sarily militate agalnst the stature or dolichocephafiom of the European aborigines．
olichocephalous（dolsi－ko－sef NL．doliehorephalus，＜Gr．Sohezor，löng＋wo head．］Long－headed：same as tolichocephulic． The prevalling form of the negre head Is dotichoceliha．
Queted in Pop．Sci．Mu．，XIII． 500. dolichocephaly（dol／i－kō－sef＇ą－li），n．［As doli－ chocephat－ous $+-y^{3}$ ．］Same asdoliehocephalism．
The existing eranlal types most nesrly approachlug this are those of the Australians and Bushmans，but their dot－ У．A．Reng，CXXXIX． 251 ．
Dolichocera（dol－i－kos＇e－rặ），n．pl．［NL．，＜ Gr．dohexбc，long，$+\kappa \varepsilon \rho a c$ ，horn．］In Latreille＇s system of classification，a subtribe of Muscides， including species of the genus Tetanocera and its immedinte allies．
Dolichoderus（dol－i－kod＇e－rus），n．［NL．（Lund， 1831），〈Gr．$\delta 0 \lambda \times \delta \varsigma$ ，long，＋$\delta \varepsilon \rho \eta$ ，Attic for $\delta \varepsilon \iota \rho \bar{\eta}$ ， the neck．］1．A genus of ante，of the family Formicida，confined to the new world．Feur speeles are found $\ln$ North America and several in South America，characterized by the cubleal metathorax，the horizontal，nearly fat face and wings，and the femalea with two complete submsrxinal cells．D．pustulatus in－ habits the eastern unlten states．
2．A genus of beetles，of the family Tenebri－ onide，founded by Castelnan in 1840．It con－ tains 3 species ouly，all from Madagascar．
dolichodirons（dol i－kō－di＇rus），a．［く Gr．Jons－
 the neck．］Long－necked．
DolichonJx（dō－lik＇ō－niks），n．［NL．，＜Gr．do－ lexbs，loug，＋orvg，nail．］A genus of Ameri－ can oscine passerine birds，of the family Icteri－ $d x$, having a conieal bill and general fringilline aspect，acute tail－feathers，and comparatively long curved claws，whence the name．The type

## Dolichonyx

of the genus is the bobolink or reed－bird，$D$ ．oryzivorus； Dolichonodidæ（dol＂i－kō－pod＇i－dē），n，pl．［NT $<D_{o l i c h o p u s ~(-p o d-) ~+~-i d c e .] ~ A ~ f a m i l y ~ o f ~ t e t r a-~}^{\text {－}}$ chætous brachycerous dipterous insects，con－ taiping a number of flies with long legs，brill－ liant metallic colors，and active predaceous hab－ its，as the well－washers．About 1,200 species are known．They feed upon other insects，and inhabit damp places covered with rich vegetation．The lave are long， slender，and cylindrical，and live in the ground or in de composing vegetation．The adult flea have the first basal ell of the wing anon， cell，and a terminal or dorsal briand Dolichopodes．
Dolichopus（dō－lik＇ō－pus），n．［NL．（Latreille，
 long，$+\pi 00 \mathrm{~s}(\pi 0 \delta-)$ ＝E．foot．］The typical genus of the family Dole chopodide，char－ acterized by the presenceofspines on the hind meta tarsi．D．funditor which is common in the eastern United States，is an example． Dolichos（dol＇i kos），n．［NL．， named from the length of the
 of herbaceous or sometimes shrub－ by leguminous plants，nearly re－ lated to the com－ mon bean，Phascolus，natives of tropical and temperate regions of Asia，Africa，and Austria－ lid，with a few species in South America．Sew eral species are extensively cultivated for food in warm regions，especially $D_{\text {，}}$ Lablab，often called the Egyptian or black bean；$D$ ．Sinensib，or China bean；and $D$ ．bi－
forms，the horse－gran of the East Indies．D．sesquipe－ forms，the horse－gran of the East hinnies，D．sesquipe－ dais is the
Dolichosauria（dol i－kō－sâ＇ri－ä），n．pl．［NI．， ＜Dolichosaurus．］A group of fossil Lacertilia from the Cretaceous formation．They are charge－ terized by the great number of the cervical vertebrae（ser enteen in the typical！genus，bothosaurus）and the ex tremely slender elongated body．They posseas limbs，and

## Dolichosaurus（dol＂i－kō－sâ＇rus）

doneós，long＋aaz̄os，a lizard．］The typiea genus of Dolichosauria．
A very singular Lacertilian fou in the chalk，and re－ sembling an eel in size and form，has been described by l＇rofessor Owen，under the name of Dolichosaurus．

IIuxley，Anat．Vert．，p． 197.
Dolichotis（dol－i－kō＇tis），$n$ ．［NL．（cf．Gr．do $\lambda-$



South American rodents，of which the Patago－ ian cavy，D．patachonica，is the type：so named from the long ears，which are like those of a rabbit．
dolichuric（dol－i－kū＇rik），a．［＜dolichurus＋ －ic．］In anc．pros．，having one syllable too many at the end：an epithet of dactylic hexameters the last foot of which is apparently trisyllabic． Such verses are not really unrhythnical，the apparent fanlt being obviated by synizesis，or due to the loss of metric dialect）inadequately represented in the extant text． see miurus and macrocephalic．
dolichurus（dol－i－ku＇rus），
roupos，long－tailed，＜סoncros，long， 1．In pros．，a dactylic hexameter with a redun dan syllable，or one apparently redundant，in the last foot．See dolichuric．－2．［cap．］In zool．，a genus of fossorial hymenopterous iu－

## 1724

sects，of the family Pompilida，or digger－wasps． There are two species，both European
Dolichus（dol＇i－kus），n．［NL．（Bonelli，1809） （Gr．ঠoえıхós，long．］A genus of ground－beetles， of the family Carabida，containing，as at pres－ ont restricted，the single south European spe－ cis D．flavicormis．Five South African species were included by Dejean，but were separated by Chandoir and Lacordaire and placed in Cymindis．
doliid（do＇li－id），$n$ ．A member of the Doliida． Doliidæ（dō－1ī＇i－dē），u．pl．［NL．，く Dolium＋ －ida．］A family of tæuioglossate siphonosto－ mons gastropods．The animal is very large，and las a wide head，elongate distant tentacles，greatly developed cylindrical proboacia，and a very large foot，lobed and dit las a very large body－whorl，relieved by revolving ridges and corresponding grooves．The species are inhabitant of tropical alas．some of them are known as tuns．See cut minder Dour
doliman（dol＇i－man），n．Same as dolman， 1.
doliolid（dō－li＇ō－lüd），n．A tunicate of the fam ily Doliolide．
Doliolidæ（dol－i－ol＇i－dè），n．pl．［NL．，く Do－ liolum＋－ida．］A family of oceanic eyclomy－ arian ascidians，related to the salps，represent－ ed by the geuus Doliolum，and representing with some authors an order Cyclomyaria（which see）of corupound tunicaries．They are transparent，


 $r$ ，heart；$t$ ，$t$ ，muscles．
flee－swimming，eask－shaped organisms，moving by con－ tracting the body and so squirting water out of one or the other end，developing by an alternation of generations， ing the respiratory cavity into two portions．The brasil chill lamella are pierced with numerous alts．In sexual generation the ovaries and testes mature simultaneously Doliolum（dō－li ̄＇ō－lum），n．［NL．，dim．of L． dolium，a very large jar：sec dolium．］The typical genus of the family Noliolide．D．den－ ticulatum and $D$ ．mïlleri are examples．
Iolite（dō＇līt），$n$ ．［＜Dolites（Kruger，1823），＜ Dolium + －ites．］A fossil shell of the genus Dolium．
dolium（dō＇li－um），n．［NL．，＜ $\mathrm{L}_{1 .}$ dolium，a very large jar．］1．Pl．delia（－att）．In Rom．antiq．， a very large jar or vase of rough pottery，usual－ by of approximately spherical form，used，like a cask at the a cask at the
resent day，to contain wine， oil，and other liquids，as well as grain and other dry com－ modifies．It was more anciently called ealpar，
and is equiv－ alent to the Greek pithos． 2．［cap．］The typical genus of gastropods of the family Doll－ ides．Dolium galea
 is a leading species． They are all characterized by a ventricose spirally fur－ rowed shell，with a very small spire and an enormous aperture with crenate lip，and no operculum．They are doll $1+$（dol），$n$
，A general use of Doll，Dolly，a woman＇s name，an abbr．of Dorothy，＜F．Doro－ théc，＜1．Dorothea，＜Gr．$\Delta \omega \rho o \theta k a$, fem．of $\Delta \omega \rho o ́-$ cos，lit．gift of God，く סãpov，a gift（く סiסóval， giro：see date），＋$\theta$ coss，God．Theodore，fem， Theodora，is composed of the same elements re－ versed．Cf．doll 2 ${ }^{2}$ ．］A sweetheart；a mistress； a paramour；a doxy．Also dolly．［Old slang．］ doll ${ }^{2}$（dol），$n$ ．［In childish speech common also in the dim．form dolly；prob．a particular use of Doll，Dolly，a familiar dim．of the proper name Dorothy．See doll ，and cf．dolly ${ }^{1}$ ，dolly ${ }^{2}$ ． Cf．also jack，as the name of a toy．The common explanation of doll as an abbr．of idoll，idol，is certainly wrong．There is nothing to connect

## dollar

the word with East Fries．dolske，a wooden doll， dokke，dok，a doll：see duck ${ }^{3}$ ．］A puppet repro－ seating a child，usually a little girl（but also sometimes a boy or a man，as a soldier，etc．）， used as a toy by children，especially by girls．
Those who ni k higher than a painted a dol．

> painted doll. 1. Knox, Essays, I. xxxvi.
doll ${ }^{3}$（dol），$n$ ．［Sc．；origin obscure．］1．Dung， especially of pigeons．－2．A large cake of saw－ dust mixed with dung，used for fuck．Jamie－ son．［Augus．］－3．A large lump．
dollar（dol＇är），n．［Early mod．E．also doller， doter，caller＂，dater；＜MD．dater，D．daulder $=$ LG．dater $=$ Sw．Dan．dater $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．dollar（＜E．） $=\mathrm{It}$ ．taller（NL．dalerus，thaterus），（G．taler， thaler，haler，now usually spelled thaler，a dol－ lar，short for Jochimstaler，Jochimsthaler，Jon－ chimsthaler，orig．Jochimstaler gulden－grosch－ pfennig，i．e．，the＇gulden－groschen（florin） penny（coin）of Jochimsthal，＇so called because first coined（toward the end of the 15th cen－ tury）from silver obtained from mines in Jon－ chimsthal，i．c．，Joachim＇s dale（G．that＝E． dale ${ }^{1}$ ），in Boheinia．They were also sometimes called Schlichenthaler，because coined by the counts of Schick．The＂Spanish dollar＂is called in Sp．a peso．］1．The English name of the large silver German coin called thaler：also applied to similar coins of the Low Countries and of Scandinavia；to the large silver coin of Spain，the celebrated＂Spanish dollar，＂or peso，also called pillar dollar（from its figure of the Pillars of Hercules）and pice of eight（as containing 8 reals）；and later to a large silver coin succeeding the Spanish dollar in Spanish America．
The Duke of Wirtemberg is agreed wt Magister Teutonic ordinis，oo that the duke shall have for his charges 66,000 daters．

Quoted in E．Lodge＇s Illus．，etc．，Reign of EdT．V1．
1 Ie disbursed at St．Comes＇inch
Ten thousand dollars to our general use．
Now touching Danske money，．．they have their Grasshe，whereof 30 make 1 gilderne，which is woorthe 4 shillings sterling，and they lave also Dollars ode and new ：
their common dollar is 35 grasshe，but of their new dollar sums are woorthe 24 grasshe，some 26，and some 30 ．

Recorde，Ground of Artes，fol．159\％
2．The monetary unit or standard of value of the United States and Canada，containing 100 cents，and equal to about 4s． $1 \frac{1}{8} d$ ．English． In the United States it is represented in the currency by gold and silver eoina and by notes；in Canada by notes only．A two－dollar gold coin is current in Newfound－ land．This mit was eatallished in the United States under the confederation of the States，by resolution of

Congress，July
eth，1787．It was fth， 1787 ．It was represented by a silver piece，the
coinage of which was antllorized by the act of Con dress，August 8 th， 1786，by which was also stab． jislied the decl－ mail syatem of
coinage．The coinage．The coinage was not years after the law of April Id， 1792，establish ing the mint． That law pro－ voided for the lars or units， each to be of the value of a span－ ssh milled dol－ lar，＂as that coin was then cur－ rent，and to con－ of pure silver，or ${ }_{416}$ of grains or standard sliver The Spanish dol lar above men． tioned was that struck in Span－ ssh America． Spanish－Ameri－ can dollars，and ing halves，knar tars，eighths，and sixteenths


Dollar of the United States， 1795
（Size of the original．） them（the last shillings and sixpences in New York and some other States， and by other names elsewhere），were abundant in the and the first hall of the nineteenth century．The Spanish dollar coined in Spain was rare，but the intrinsic value of the two cons was the same，By an act of January 18th，



## dollar

183\%, the follar was maie to conmist of 4123 grains foline, Thls dullur being worth in market the same, s7izgrains cents, went ont of cIrculation. An act of March Sd, 1849 directed the coinage of gold dollars of 25.8 gralns io fine, 23.22 beind pure gold; and by act of February $12 t h, 1873$, An act of Februnry 284 l , 1878 , directed tho Secrot ary of the Treasury to purchnse allver bullon, nol leas than $8: 000,000$ hur noro than $\$ 4,000,000$ ner month, and canse it to be ofned into standarit silver dolinrs. The colns representing Iractiom parts of the dollar aro: In siliver, the hniflollar nid quarter-dullar, or 50 -cent and 25 -cent pieces, and the dime or 10-cent plece; in nickel, the half-dime or b-cent piece(ortginaliy finsilver, and inconveniently amali); and in bronze, the cent (orlginally in copper, enil mueh originally colned in aliver aod afterward in nickel whici has been little used owing to lts foconvenient maliness in both forms, By the term dollar in the United States notes a intented the colned dollar of the United Statea, a certaln quantity in weight and floeness of gold or ailver, aithentienter as such by the stamp of the government. sometimes abbrevinted cho, lat commonly represented by the symbol \& (the dollar-mark) before the number.
Tho Almighty Dotlar, that great object of nolversal devotlon throushout our land, seems to have no genulno devotees in thesu pecullar viliages.

Ircing, The Creole Village.
The Congress of 1792 fixed the monetary unit of the United Statea in coln, gave it the name Doller, made it the unit of the money of aceonnt in their offleea and eourts, [and] named also its nultiples and fractions.

IReport of Sec. of T'reasury, 1886, 1. xly.
Almighty dollar. See almiphty.-Buzzard dollar. See buzzand.- Dollar of the fathers, In Amerlcan political parlance, the silver dollar: a phrase used by thuse who advocated tho resinnptlon of its coinage, effected in 1878, when for a quarter of a eentury it had formed no part of the colnage of the colntry, and when, owing to depreciaund setual value of silver, it no longer poesessed its origi. coln, so ealled hecause it bore the figure of a llon: D. leeux, a lion, niso a coln so called a Duteh (Brabant) coli in circulation in the province of New York ln eoloolal times.
There is mu Aet to rulse the value of the Lyom Dollars which were apprehended to be all carried out of the lrulorelgn colu.

Gov. Burnet to the Lords of Trade, Dec. 14, 1720 (Docs.
[relatiug to Colon. Hist. of N. Y., V. 5 $\$ 3$ ).
After the first day of Novemher next there will be none of the Whlt formerly issued current, the Lyon Dollarg (A
specles of money brought here by tho first Dutch aettlers) specles of money brought here by tho first Dutch aetters) are rarely now geen.
Goo. Moore to the Liarl

Trade dollar, a lormer sllver coln of the linited States, velghing tovo gralns, authorized by an act of 1873 , and lutended chietly for the uses of the trade with China and Japan. An act of March 1st, 1887, authorized the Trea. aurer of the United States to redeem In standaril silver delmomeths. trado dollurs presented withtn tho followne
dollar-bird (dol'ïr-berd), $n$. One of the rollors (Cornciide) of the genus Eurystomus, as I: pacificus or australis, of the Australian and Papuan regions: so called from the large round white spot on the wing. See ent under Eitrystomus.
dollardee (dol'ạr-dē), $n$. [く dollar + dee (a mere finishing syllable i) ; cf. (lollar-fish.] The blue copper-nosed sunfish, Lepomis pallidus, a fish of the family Centrarchide, of common occurrenco in most parts of the United Staten. dollar-fish (dol'lir-fish), n. 1. A carangoid fish, Vomer setipimuis: so named from the roundness and silvery color of the young. Also called moonfish (which sce).-2. A stromatoid fish, Siromateus triacanthus: so named from its round form and silvery color. Also called butter-fish and harvest-fish. Sco cut under butter-fish.
dollar-mark (dol'ir-inärk), $n$. The character ©, signifying 'dollar' or 'dollars.' Thus, \$5 means five dollars; $\$ 3.75$ means three dollars and seventy-fivo cents.
dollee-wood (dol'ē-wud), n. The wood of Myristica Surinamensis, a tall tree of tropical America, with aromatic foliage.
dollin (dol'in), n. [E. dial.] A small earthenWare jug with a spout. [Wales and west. Eng.] dollop (dol'op), n. [E. dial., also dallop, q. v.] 1. A lump; a mass. [Colloq.]

The great blunderhuss, moreover, was chokot with a
dollop of sluugh-cake. R. D. Blachmore, Lorna Doone, II. 2. See dallop.
dollop (dol'opl), v. t. [14. dial. ; cf. dollop, n.] 1. To beat.-2. 1'o handle awkwardly. [Prov. Eng.]
dolly ${ }^{\text {I }}+\left(\right.$ dol'i), $n$. ; pl. dollics ( $-\mathrm{i} \%$ ). [Soe cloll ${ }^{\text {.] }]}$
Same as dollı. Drink, and dance, nud plpe, and play,
Kisso our donlies night and day Kisso our dodlies night and day. Herrick.
dolly (doli), $n$. ; pl. lollies (-iz). [A dim, of dol?2.
dolly ${ }^{3}$ (dol'i), $n_{1}$; pl. dollies ( -12 ). (Prob. from the familiar namo Dolly. Cf. doll, jech, jenny, billy, ote., as similarly applied to various mechanical contrivances.] 1 . In mining, the flat disk of wood which moves up and down in the keove or dolly-tub in the process of coneentrat ing ore by tossing and paeking. See toss. [Cornwall, Eng.]-2. In pile-driring, an exten-sion-pieco placed on tho upper end of a pile, whon tho head of the pilo is beyond the reach of the monkey. Fi. II. Knight. - 3. A tool with an indented liend for shaping tho head of a rivet; a snap-head. E. $I$. Kinight.-4. A primitive form of apparatus for clothes-washing, consisting of a woorlen disk furnishod with from three to five legs with rounded ends, and a landlo with a cross-piceo rising from tho eenter. The dolly is Jerked rapldiy around in ditferent directlons In a tub or box in whifh the clothea to be washed are lm dolly ${ }^{3}$ (dol'i)
dollying. [<dollys, ${ }^{3}$.] trate or dress (ore) by the use of the dolly. dolly ${ }^{4}\left(\mathrm{dol}^{\prime} \mathrm{i}\right)$, n. ; pl. clollies (-iz). [ITind. dàlé, a tray.] In India, a complimentary offering of fruit and flowers, sweetmeats, and the like, usually presented on trays or brasa dishes. Fule and Burnell.

The Fugliah cell these offeringa dollies; tho natlves, dall. They represent in the profuse Fast the visilling
cards of the neagre West. G. A. Mackay, All Baba, p, 84.
In the evening the Rama'a dolly, or offering, was bronght in, consistlog of frult, of alta, rice, grain, and . . . lalf -dozen of champagne.
U. Russell, Diary In Iudla, II. 202
dolly-bar (dol'i-bär), n. [< dolly ${ }^{3}+$ bar $\left.^{-1}\right]$ A bar or block placed in the trough of a grindstone to raise the lovel of the water and bring it into contact with the stone
dolly-shop (dol'i-shop), n. [Now understood as < dolly ${ }^{2}$ (in refercnce to the black doll sus pended over tho door as a sign) + shop; but prob. a corruption of orig. tally-shop, q. v.] In Great Britain, a shop where rags and refuse aro bought and sold; an illegal pawn-shop. dolly-tub (dol'i-tub), $n_{\text {. The keeve forming a }}$ part of the so-called dollying- or dolling-machine, nsed in Cornwall in the process of tossing and packing tin-stuff. See toss and dolly ${ }^{3}$ Dolly Varden (dol'i vär'dn). [From Dolly Varden, a eharacter in Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge."] 1. A woman's gown of gay-flowered material, usually a muslin print, mado with a pointed bodice and a skirt tucked up or draped over a pet ticoat of solid color: worn about 1865 70. -2. [In allusion to the coloring: sce def. 1.] A species of trout or char of California, dolma
Lma (dol'mei), n. ['rurk. dolma, lit. stuffing, dolmaq, fill, gtuff, become full.] A Turkish dish made of vine-leaves err-plant etc., stuffed with rice and chopped meat.
dolman (dol'man), n. [Also Written, in first scnso, doliman, formerly dollymant, $\langle\mathrm{F}$. doliman (def. 1), dolman (def. 3) = G. dollman, doliman $=$ Dan. Sw. dolman (def. 3) $=$ Bohem. doloman $=$ Russ. dolomanŭ, dolmanu $=$ Bulg. Serv. dola$m a=$ Hung. dolmany, < Tunk. dolama (def. 1).] 1. A long robe, open in front, and having narrow slecves bnttoned at the wrist, worn by the Turks over their other garments. -2. The uniform jacket of a hussar, richly ornamentod. with braid, and peculiar in that it is worn like a eloak with one or both sleeves hanging loose. - 3. An outer garment worn by women, with a cape or hanging pieco over the arm instead of a sleeve; a kind of mantle.
dolmen (dol'men), u. [Also sometimes tolmen; $=$ F. Sp. dolmen, < Bret. dolmen, s dol, a table, $+m e n=$ W. maen, a stono. Cf. W. tolfaen, an A structure consisting of consisting of
one large unhewn stone restingontwo or more unplaced stonet in the earth: a term also frequently used as syuony

mous with
cromlech. The name is sometimes given also to structures where several blocks are raised upon pillars so as to of thls kind is prolailiy that known as the PierreCouverte, near saumur, in France. It is 64 feet loog, 14 leet wide,
and nhout 6 feet bigh, and conaists of four upright Alonea on each alde, one at each end, and four on the top. The great atone of the doimen representert in the accompany: ing ent is 83 leet long, $14 \frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, and $18 \frac{1}{2}$ leet acrom; polnts of two natural roeks. It la now generally helleved that dolmena were aepulchers, although aflerward they may have been haed as altars. They are often preaent within atone clreles. The dolmen was probahly a copy of a primitive rude dweling, and may somethmes lave been the actual atructure in wheh the savage aheltered himsell, converted afterward into his tomb. In several casea one of the stones is nlerced with in hole. This la supposed in havo been for the purpose of introducing food to the dead. Conclusions in regard to the original ldentlty of varlons in yarlous been hased on the aimiarity on shen atructures Algerla, and Europe. lut too much lupartance may be Altached to thia, as the incloaed dolmen is almoly the athached to this, as the incloaed domen is almply the atructure which anvagea of a very low type, of whatever
race menhir.
dolmenic (dol-men'ik), a. [<dolmen + ic.] 1. Of or pertaining to clolmens.-2. Building dolmens.
The ethnologieal character and the mgrations of the
 Dolomedes (dol-ō-médēz), n. [NL., < Gr. do-
 in pl. $\mu \eta \delta \varepsilon a$, counsels, plans, arts, eunning, $\mu \eta ́ \delta \varepsilon \sigma \theta a t$, plan, plot, contrive.] A genus of citigrade spiders, of the family Lycosida, or wolfspiders. $D$. mirabiiz is an example, and la one of the dolomite (dol' $\bar{o}-\mathrm{mit}$ ), $n$. [Named from the French gcologist Dolomieu $(1750-1801)$.] 1. A native carbonate of calcium and magnesium, occurring as a crystallized mineral, and also on a large scalo in whito granular crystalline rockmasses, and then often ealled dolomite marble. The proportions of the carbonates vary from $1: 1$ to $1: 3$ or $1: 5 .-2$. A rock consisting essentially of this mineral. It occurs In large masses in various regions, and especlally in that of the upper Allasissippi, where there are several members of the geological series which are at least two or three handred feet thick, dolomitic (dol-0.mitik) a
Containing dolomite: said of a limesto $-i c$. Containing dolomite: said of a limestone when it contains a considerable percentage of car-
bonato of magnesia, or of dolomite, intormixed with the more or less pure calcareous material of which limestono ordinarily consists.
dolomitization (dol-ō-mit-i-za'shon), n. [</lolomite + -ize + -ation.] Conversion into dolomite, cither partial or entiro: a term nsed by geologists in discussing the origin of dolomite or its probable mode of formation from limestone. Also dolomilisation, dolomization.
dolomization (dol"ō-mi-zā'shon), $n$. Same as dolomitizetion.
dolomize (dol'ō-miz), v. t.; pret. and pp. dolomized, ppr. dolomizing. $\quad[<$ dolom(ite $)+-i z e$.
$T o$ form into dolomite. To form into dolomite.
dolor, dolour (dṓlor), n. [< ME. dolour, dolur, SOF. dolor, dolur, dolour, F. douleur = Pr. Sp. Pg. dolor $=$ It. clolore, $\langle$ L. dolor, pain, smart. ache, grief, sorrow, < dolere, feel pain, grieve, sorrow: see dole2.] 1t. Pain; pang; suffering; distress.

Shortly ahe his dolour hath redreat.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 41.
A mind fixed and bent ujom sonewhat that is gomel doth
vert the dolours of death. Vert the doluurs of death. Den, Death.
Besldes, It the water of the Nilel . . . cureth the dolour Besldes, It [the water of the Nile! . . . cureth the dolour
of the reins. 2. Grief; sorrow ; lamentation. [Now only pootical.]
Where, for ouer noche sorowe and dolour of herte, ahe sodenly fell lnto a sowne and lorgetfulnes of her mynde.

Pylgrymage, 1. 29.
IIer wretched dayea in dolour she mote waste.
Spenser, F. Q., III. 11. 17.
The tongue'a office should be prodigal
To breathe the abundant dolour of the heart.
Shak., Rich. 11., I. 3.
Dolors of the Virgin Mary, in the Rom. Cath. Ch., certain events ln the life of the Virgin Mary which are made the anbjecta of special meditation and prayer. They Esypt, the three days loss of Jesus, the meetling of Jesus on the way to Calvary, the cruclixion, the deacent from entitled Our Lady of Dolors.- Feast of Dolors, in the Rom. Cath. Ch.: (a) The Friday after Passion Sunday. (b) A lesser feast established by Pope Pius V11. In 1814 for the third Sunday of September.
doloriferons (dol-o-rif'e-rus), a. [< L. dolor, pain, + ferre, produce, bear, + -aus.] Prodncing pain or gricf.
Whether or not wine may be granted in auch dolorifer. oux sffecta in the Jotnts. Whitaker, Blood of the Grape, p. it.
dolorific, dolorifical (dol-o-rif'ik, -i-kal), a. $[=$ Sp. dolorifico $=\mathcal{P} g$. It. dolorifico, $\langle\mathrm{ML}$. dolo-

## dolorific

rifieus，＜L．dolor，pain，grief，＋facere，make．］ Cansing or expressing pain or grief．
Dissipating that vapour，or whatever else it were，which obstructed the nerves，and giving the delorifick metion doloroso（dō－lō－rō＇sō），a．「It．，〈LLL．dolorosus： see dolorous．］In musie，noting a soft and pa－ thetic manner．
dolorous（dol＇o－rus），a．［＜ME．dolerous，〈 OF． doloreux，F．doulourcux $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．It．doloroso， ＜LLL．dolorosus，painful，sorrowful，く L．dolor， pain，sorrow：see dolor．］1．Exciting or ex－ pressing sorrow，grief，or distress；dismal； mournful：as，a dolorous olject；a dolorous re－ gion；dolorous sighs．

Ther was Carades of the dolerouse toure．
Merlin（E．E．T．S．），ii． 250. But when the dolorous day
Orew drearier toward twilight falling，came A bitter wind，clear frem the Nertb．
ennyzon，Passing of Arthur． 2†．Painful；giving pain．
Ther was dolerouse fight，and the mertalite 80 grete， that ther ran stremes of blode as a rennynge river thourgh
the felde． Their despatch is quick，and less dolorous than the paw
of the bear． $=$ Syn．1．See list under doleful．
dolorously（dol＇o－rus－li），adr．［く ME．dole－ rousely；$\left\langle\right.$ dolorouis $+-l y^{2}$ ．］Sorrowfully；in a manner to express grief or distress；painfully． $v$ of the pantoners hym toke and Jedde hym ferth bet－
inge hym dolerousely，and I praye yow and reguere that inge hym dolerousely，and I praye yow and requere that ye wilf telle me what ye be，and for what cause ye be
come？

Made the wood dolorously vecal with a theusand shrieks and wails．Mawthorne，Bithedale Remance，xii． ness．
dolour，$n$ ．See dolor．
dolphin（dol＇fin），$n$ ．［＜ME．dolphyn，dolfin （also delphin，delfin，＜L．），＜OF．dalphin，daul－ phin， F ．dauplein $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．dalfin $=$ Sp．delfin $=$ Pg．delfim $=\mathrm{It}$ ．delfino，＜L．delphimus，poet． delphin，$\langle\mathrm{Gr} . \delta \varepsilon \lambda \phi i$, later $\delta \in \lambda \phi i v(\delta \varepsilon \lambda \phi \nu \nu-)$ ，a dol－ phin（Delphimus delphis）：see Delphinus．Cf． dauphin．］1．The popular name of the ceta－ ceous mammals of the family Delphinider and genus Delphinus，most of which are also known as and more frequently called porpoises，this word being interchangeable with dolphin．The dolphin proper is Delphinus delphis，having a longer and sharper snout than the porpose proper，divded by a con－
strition with convexity ferward from tive convex fore－

head．It abounds in the Mediterranean and the temper－
ate parts of the Atlantic，is an scile animal，and often ate parts of the Atlantic，is an agile animal，and otten
follows ships in large herds，executing amusing gambols， describing semicircular curves which bring the blow－hole out of water to enable itself to breathe．A usual length is about 6 fect．

That even yet the Delphin，which him［Arion］bere Throngh the Agean seas from Pirates vew，
Stood still by him astonisht at his lere stood still by him astonisht at his lere．

Spenser，F．Q．，IV．xi． 23.
2．A general and popular name of fish of the family Corypluenide：：so called from some con－ fnsion with the mammals of the same name． Specics are Coryphcena hizpuruz，$C$ ．equisetis，etc．，of an
elongated antrorsiform shape with a high pretuberant fere－ head and very long dorsal fin，inlabiting the high seas of head and very long dorsal fin，inhabiting the high seas of
warm and temperate laftides．They range up to 5 or 8 warm and temperate latitudes．They rance up to 5 cr 8 they undergo when taken eut of the water．Also called dorado．See cut under Coryphema．

Dies like the dolphin，whem each parting imbue
With a ncw colour，as it taspspaway，
The Jasi still leveliest，till－＇tis gene－snd all is gray．
3．In Gr．antiq．，a ponderous mass of lead or iron suspended from a special yard on a naval vessel，and，if opportunity presented，let fall into the hold of a hostile ship to sink her by hreaking through her bottom．－4．Naut．：（a） A spar or bnoy made fast to an anchor，and usually supplied with a ring to enable vessels to ride by it．（b）A mooring－post placed at the entrance of a dock．It is generally composed of

## 1726

a serics of piles driven near to one another in a circle，and brought together and capped over at the top．The name is quase or wharf．
5．In early artillery，a handle cast solid on a cannon．Usually twe of these were placed st the hal－ ancing－peint so thst the gun weuld hang herizontal if suspended hy them．They were cemmenly made in the conventienal ferm of a delphin；hence the name．
6．［eap．］In astron．，an ancient northern con－ stellation，Delphinus（which see）．－7．In arch．， a technical term applied to the pipe and cover at a source for the supply of water．－8．In Christian archoool．，an image or representation of a dolphin，constituting an emblem of love， diligence，and swiftness．It was frequently intro－ duced in architectural sculpture，etc．，or worn as an erna－ ment by the early Christians． entwined about an ancher．
9†．Same as dauphin．－Dolphin of the mast（naut．）， a kind of wreath formed of plaited cordage，formerly fastened reund the masts of a vessel as a support to the pulphing．（dol＇fin．st）， ［ Aolphinet（ $\mathrm{dol}^{\prime}$ fin

The Lyon clese his mate，the Turtle Dove
IIcr deare，the Lelphin his owne Dolphinet．，
dolphin－flower（dol＇fin－flou＂ér），n．A name of cultivated species of Delphinium；the lark－ spur．
dolphin－fly（dol＇fin－fli），$n$ ．An insect of the aphis tribe，Aphis fabor，which destroys the leaves of bean－crops，thus rendering the plants incapable of bringing the ordinary quantity of seeds to perfection．Also called，from its black color，the collier－aphis．
dolphin－striker（dol＇fin－stri＂kêr），n．A ship＇s spar oxtending perpendicularly downward from the cap of the
bowsprit，and serving to sup－ port the jib－ boom by means of the martin－ gale－stays．Al－ so called mar－ tingale．
dolt（dōlt），n． ［First in carly mod．E．；ap－ par．a var．of L．dial．dold，
stupid，confus
 ed，＜ME．dold，
 another spell
ing of dulled，dult，dulled，pp．of dulten，dollen， make dull or stupid：see dull，v．］A dull，stu－ pil fellow；a blockhead；a numskull．

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { As iguorant as dirtl! ! } 0 \text { dole! } \\
\text { Shak., othello, v. } 2 .
\end{gathered}
$$

dolt（dolt），r．i．［＜dolt，n．］To waste time foolishly；behave foolishly．［Rare．］ doltish（d̉ō1＇tish），a．［＜doit $+-i s h 1$.$] Like a$ dolt；dull in intellect；stupid；blockish．
The most arrant，doltigh clown that I think ever was withent the privilege of a bartle． Sir P．Sidney，Arcadia， 1.
doltishly（dōl＇tish－li），adr．In a doltish man－ ner；stupidly．
doltishness（dōl＇tish－nes），n．The charactor of a dolt ；stupidity．
In that comicall part of our Tracedy，we have nothing hut sculriilty，vilwoorthy of any chast eares：or some ex langhter，and nothing els，indeed fit to hift vp a leude
dolvent．A Middle English past participle of dolve．
dom¹t，n．A Middle English form of doom．
$\operatorname{dom}^{2}(\mathrm{dom}), n . \quad[\mathrm{Pg} .,=\mathrm{Sp}$. don，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．doninus， lord，master：see don ${ }^{2}$ ．］1．The Portuguese form of don ${ }^{2}$ ，used in Portugal and Brazil．In Portugal this title is confined to the king and the members of the royal family．－2．The joker or blank card used in playing dom pedro．－3． ［Abbr．of L．dominus．］A title formerly given to the pope，and afterward to Roman Catholic dignitaries and members of some monastic orders．

- dom．$\quad[<\mathrm{ME}-$. dom，$\langle\mathrm{AS} .-d \bar{m}=\mathrm{OS} .-九 \overline{0} m=\mathrm{D}$ ． - －dom $=$ OHG．－tuon，MHG．－tum，G．－tum，－thum $=$ Dan．－dom，－дömme $=$ Sw．－dom，－д̈̈me，prop． an independent word，AS．dōm，judgment，law， jurisdiction，E．doom：see doom．］A suffix，ori－ ginally an independent word，meaning＇juris－ diction，＇hence province，state，coudition，quali－ ty，as in kingdom，carldom，popedom，etc．，Chris－ tendom，freedom，halidom，wislom，etc．：much


## Dombeya

used also in colloquial or humorous formations， as in uppertendom．
domablet（dom＇a－bl），a．［＜OF．donable，＜I」． domabilis，tamable，$\langle$ domare $=\mathbf{E}$ ．tame $:$ see tame．Cf．daunt，domitable．］That may be tamed．Bailey， 1731.
domableness $\dagger$（dom＇a－bl－nes），$n$ ．Capability of being tamed．Baileÿ， 1727.
domage ${ }^{1} t, n$ ．An obsolete form of damage．
domage ${ }^{2} t, n$ ．［Ult．＜L．domare，tame，subju－ gate：see domable．］Subjugation．Hobbes．
domain（dō－mān＇），n．［＝D．domein＝G．do－
 maine（also demaine，$>$ E．demain and demesne）， F．domaine $=$ Sp．dominio（obs．domanio，after OF．$)=$ Pg．dominio＝It．dominio，domino，do－ main，$\langle$ L．dominium，right of ownership，prop－ erty，dominion：see dominion，dominate．Cf． demain．］1．Dominion；province of action； lange or extent of authority：as，to trench on one＇s domain by interference．

Me thought hl hym，as my witt couthe suffice，
Ilis hert was nee thyng in his owen demayne．）
$P$ olitical Poems，etc．（ed．Furnivali），p． 56.
2．The territory over which dominion is exer－ cised；the territory ruled over by a sovereign， or under the government of a commonwealth： as，the domains of Great Britain．－3．An estate in land；landed property．

The large domain his greedy sons divide．
Pope，Odyssey，xiv．
The village，in becoming mere populeus from some
canse or other，has got separated front its cultivated or cause or other，has got separated frome its cultivated or
common domain；or the domain has been swallowed up common domain；or Maine，Village Communities，p． 118.
4．The land about the mansion－house of a lord， and in his immediate occupancy．－5．In lavo， ownership of land；immediate or absolute ownership；permanent or ultimate ownership． In the last two senses the word coincides with demain，demesne．－6．The range or limits of any department of knowledge or sphere of action， or the scope of any particular subject：as，the domain of religion，science，art，letters，agricul－ ture，commerce，etc．；the judicial domain．

Theu unrelenting past：
Streng are the barriers round thy dark donain． Bryant，The Past．
7．In logic，the breadth，extension，circuit，or sphere of a notion．－Crown domains，royal do－ mains．Same as crown lands（which see，under crown）． －Direct domain（F．domaine directe），in French－Cana－ dian lawe，a right of superiority which the teudal selgnlor or granter reserved to himself on a grant of real properity matn of use（ F ．domaine utile），the use sind enfoyment of main of use（F．domaine uale），the use sid enjoyment of from the fendal seignior or by enpphyteutic lease，subject to certain dues and services to the feudal seignior or grantor，whe retains his right of superierity．Eminent domain，right of eminent domain，the superiority er deninion of the sovereign pewer ever all the preperty within the state，by which it is entitled to apprepriate， hy censticnional agency，any part necessary to the public
The tor virgit 1
The Act of Virginia legislators which stretched the doc－ trine of eminent domain to the horders of modern social－
ism．
Jehns Hopkins Itist．Studies， 3 d ser．，p． 35 ．
sublic Jehns Hophins Irst．Studies，3d ser．，p． 35.
Public domain，national domain，state domain，（a） In Europe，the property belonging directly to and conirol－ led thy the state，such as lands set apart fer state or pub－
lic uses，reads，canals，navlgable rivers，fortiflcations， public buildings etc．（b）In the United States，the lands public buildings，etc．（b）In the United States，the lands lic led by the federsi gevernment or by a state；the pub－ domal（dō＇mal），a．［＜ML．＂domalis，く L．do－ mus，a house：see dome．］In astrol．，pertaining to a honse．
News that ought to make the heart of a cewsrd tremble． Mars is now entering into the first heuse，and will shertly appear in sll his domal dignities．

Addison，The Drummer，ili． 1.
domanial（dọ－mā＇ni－al），a．［＜F．domanial，＜ ML．domanialis，＜domanium，an altered form （after F．）of L．dominium，domain：see domain．］ Relating to domains or landed estates．
In anl domanial and fiscal causes，snd wherever the private interests of the Crewn stood in competition with perior a suject，the fermer enjoyed enorn and su－
domba（dom＇bä̆），n．［E．Ind．］A large East Indian tree，Calophyllum inophyllum．The seeds furnish a fragrant oil，and the wood is hard and durable．
dombet，a．A Niddle English form of dremb．
Dombeya（dom＇bē－ä），n．［NL．，named in honor of J．Dombey，a French botanist（1742－93）．］A sterculiaceous genus of handsome shrubs and trees，natives of Africa and the adjacent is－ lands，including about 25 species．The hark of $D$ ． platanifolia，of Madagascar，yields a fiber that is used knewn as the zulu cherry．

## Domboc

Domboc（AS．pron．dōm＇bōk），n．［AS．，lit． deom－book，i，baok of laws：see donm and book．］The book of laws，now lost，compiled under the direction of King Alfred of England and containing the local customs of the several provinces of the kinglom．Alse Domebook．
These would probably include the atandard work of hartera which servel the purpose of a primitive enroll ment．Athencum，No．30s3，p． 704 dome ${ }^{1}$（dōm），$n$ ．［＜O1．dome，also spelled，er－ roneously，dosme，a town－house，state－house，a dome，cupola，F．dome，a cupola，dome，$=$ It． duomo，a dome，cupola，cathedral，＝OS．dōm $=$ OFries．đöm $=$ OHG．đōm，đhom，a house， MHG．duom，tuon，a templo，a church，$=\mathrm{G}$ ． thrm（obs．），dom，a cathedral（in comp．dom－ kirche，whence the accom．Icel．domkirkja $=$ Sw．clomkyrka＝Dan．domkirkc，a cathedral） （L．dömus（ML．also prob．dōmus），a house ML，domus Doi or simply domus，or with a saint＇s name attached，o．g．，domus Sancti Petri， a church，eathedral，often roofod with a cupola， ＜Gr．дбцоৎ，a house，a temple，＜$\delta \varepsilon \mu \varepsilon v$ ，build akin to E．limber，q．v．The abovo forms were partly mixed with ML．döma，a houso，roof， enpola，〈 LL．dōma，a house，roof，〈 Gr，д $\bar{\mu} \mu\left(\tau_{-}\right)$， a house，a temple，（ $\delta \dot{\varepsilon} \mu \varepsilon \varepsilon$ ，build．］1．A build－ ing；a house；especially，a stately building；a great hall ；$\pi$ church or tomple．［Poetical．］
Approach the deme，the social hanquet share．Pope
The aspirlng yeuth that fircll the Ephestan dom
Outlives in fnine the pious fool that raised it．
Outlives in fane the pious fool that raised it．
In Xanadu did Kubla Khan
A stately pleasure dome decre
oleridge，Kubla Khan
2．In arch．，a cupola；a vault upon a plan cir－ cular or nearly so；a hemispherical or approx imately hemispherical coving of a building．


Dome of Brunnelieschi（ 1420 ），Santa Maria del Fiore，Florence．
This restricted apjlication of the term arose trom the fact that the churches of Italy were almost universally built with a cupola at the lutersection of the nave and the transept，or over the sanctnary．In aome instancea dom－ may refer equally weli to the church or cathedral，or the cupola which is lts most conspichous feature．
At the anuth shife of the court there is a floe motgue coverell with a large dome． Stains a dome of many－coloured glass，
thina the white radiance of eternity．
helley，Auonaís，lii．
The hand that ronnded Peter＇s dome
And groined the nislea of Chriatian Rome，
Wrought in a sad sincerlty
Emerans，The Problem．
A true Gothic dons－grand arches leading up to a rander deme within，concentric story above story with ont，rising with torests of plminacles clustered around the

C．E．Forton，Travel and Study In Italy，p． 311 ： 3．Anything shaped like a cupola，（n）A hemi－ spherical arch．（b）The steam－chanber of a locomotive． （c）In welal．，the upper part of $n$ furnace，reambling a
henlow hemlsphere or small done．（d）The raised roof or hellow hemlsphere or zmall done．（d）The rafsed roof or ing for lighting and ventllation or a similar feature over the chip colin or salo of sour ore 4．Tho dome－shaped part of the roe
nomical abservatory placed over of an astro－ nomical observatory，placed over a telescope． it is nsually hemispherical，and ts so arranged that any desired part of the heavens may he disclosed to the $\mathrm{h}-$
strument．In some forms this is nccomplished by means of a continuous aeries of shutters ；fin others，a complete longituitinn section of the dome，from apex to base，can
he removed or threwn open an far an desired，and a mecha－ niam in provided to revolve the dome on that the aperture can be male to command any part of the heavens． 5．In erystal．，a form whose planes interscet the vertical axis，but are parallel to one of the lateral axes：so called becauso it lias abovo or below a horizontal edge like the roof of $a$ house；also，one of the faces of such a form． In the orthorhombic syatem，a dome，if parallei to tho longer lateral axh，h maraine themathel to tho shorter lateral axla，a brnchydone．In the monoclinic sys－ is parallel to that laterai axis which is respectlvely per jendleutar or ohliutue to the vertical axis．－Floating dome，a fortu of rotating astroonmical donie floating it an annular tank flled with is thel，in which the base of the dome ls plunged．
domel（dēm），r．$t$ ．；pret．and pp．domed，ppr． doming．［＜dome ${ }^{1}, n$. ．］To furnish or cover with a dome；give the shape of a dome to．

Once mere the II envenly Power
Makes ali thlogs new，
with laviug red－plough＇d hills
With loving biue．Tennysan，Early Pijprog．
So far as I know，all the domed buildings crectell hy the Romans up to the time of Constantme，Ausl ludeed long afterwards，were clrenlar in the interior．

J．F＇ergusson，Hist．Arelı．，I． $345^{-}$
The celllug la divided into sfusre domed paricla，earh contaming medalionsand enrichment imished in citrine， cream，light blue，and a profusion of gold．
eck＂s Jour bee．Art，II． 346
dome $e^{2} t, n$ ，and $t$ ．An obsolete form of doom．
Domebook，$n$ ．Same as Domboc．
dome－cover（dōm＇kuv＇èr），$n$ ．In a locomotive， the cover of copper or brass which incloses the dome to prevent radiation of heat．See dome ${ }^{1}$ ， n．， 3 （b）．
dome－head（dom＇hed），$n$ ．The tol of the dome of a tank－car．
domel（dō＇mel），a．A dialectal form of dumble ${ }^{1}$
doment（dö＇ment），$n .\left[<\mathrm{In}^{1}+\right.$－ment．$]$ Per formance；doings．［Colloq．］

A public lall，or nay sueh great formaid do－ment．
Chods Broughton，Joan
domesdayt，domesmant，ote．Obsolete forms of doomsduy，etc．
domestic（dē－mes＇tik），a．and $n$ ．［Early mod．F． also domestich，domestike ；＜OF．domestique，ver－ nacnlarly domesche，doncelic，domeiche，domes－ gue，etc．，F．domestique $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．domesque，domeh gue，domestic，domestegue $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．doméstico $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ． It．domestico，＜L．domesticus，belonging to the household，＜domus，house，household：see dome．］I．$a, 1$ ，Relating or belonging to the home or houschold，or to household affairs； pertaining te one＇s place of residence，or to the affairs which concern it，or used in the conduct of such affairs：as，domestic concerns；domes－ fic life ；domestic duties；domostic servants；do－ mestic animals．
Who addeth that they lined not without men，but timat they pat the men to domextike drudgeries，nud exerciaedi
the women in the fielil．${ }^{\prime}$＇urchak，lilgrimage，p．3？s．

Doneatic happiness，thon only bliss
Conper，Task，11． 41

## The natural feeling of equality

 Is ly douextic service unimpairetWordsteorth，Excursion，wi
2．Attached to the occupations of the home or the family；pertaining to home life，or to house－ hold affairs or interests：as，a domestic man or woman．
Well，yousce，master Premium，what a domeatie char acter I all ；liere I ait of an evening aurrounded by 1 my
Sheridan，School for Scandal，is． family．Sheridan，School for Scandal，iv． 1.
lifa fortitude is the more extraordiaary，because hts domestic feclings were unusually strong．

## Macrulay，Bunyan．

The domeatic man，whe loves no music so well as hls kitchen clock，and the alrs which the logs aing to him as they burn on the hearth，has solaces which others never Iream of．Fimerson，Essays，Ist ser．，p． 206.
3．Portaining to a nation considered as a fam－ ily，or to olle＇s own country；internal；not for－ cign：as，domestic dissensions；domestic goods ； domestic trade．

Io hero mayo ye see this heast to be no stranger，borne frrp off，for Prul saith，he sitteth in the temple of God； he is therefore a domestye enlmye．

Joye，Expos．of Daniel，vil．
If there he any proposition miversally trne in politics， it is this，that foreign attachments are the frult of domes－ tic misrule．Macaulay，Disabilities of Jews．

Donestic peace ls maintalued withont the ald of a mill
stablishment
Bnucroft Iltst U．S．Int
4．Home－made：an epithet applied to certain eotton cloths of American manufacture．See II．， 5.

A stack of unhleacheal domestic cloth lor a holster E．K＇gglenfon，The Century，XXXV．4A． Domestic architecture．（o）The art of designing and exernting buildings for lomeatle or private use，as cot－ tagea，farm－houses，villas，ninusions，ctc．（b）Collectively，
 as，the domestic architecture of Enaland ns compared with thint of France．－Domestic commerce，domestic cor－ poration．See the nouns．－Domestic economy，the manner in which natters relathig to the family aro cone． bold affairs；the srt of mansuing domestic affinirs in the best and thriftlest manuer．－Domestic medicine，nuedi． cine as practised by umprofesslonal persons in their own familles．－Domestic motor．see motor．
II．n．1．A household servant；a servant ro－ siding with a family．
The master labours，sud leads an anxlous Ilife，to secure plenty ant ease to the domestic．

Knox，Duty of Servants，Sermona，xvf．
Hany a gallant gay domestic
Tenmysen，Lord of Burleigh．
2†．A native of a ceuntry．
It ho were a forrelner for birth，yet ho was a donnewtick In heart．
$B p_{0}$ Hatt，fooil C＇enturlon．
3 t．An inmate of a house．
The great Baail mentlong a certain art，uf drawing many doves，hy anointing the wings of in lew with a fra－ grant ointment，anel so sending them ahroad，thint by the iragrancy of the olntment they may allure nthers inta the house whereof they are themselves the donpesticks，int．
4t．A domicile；a home．
I found myself so unfit for courts，that I was resolved to juss the rest of my life in my nin domestick：

Sir in：Temple，Memoirs，p．3tā．
5．pl．Homo－made cotton cloths，citherbleacher or unbleached，of the grades in common use， and neither printed nor dyed．［U．S．］
domestical（dọ－mes＇ti－kạl），n．and n．［＜MF． domesticall；＜domestic＋＂－ll．］I．I．1t．sume as domestic．
Ahnuloned and forsaken，yea even of his own domexti－ ol servants．

Qnoted in Raleigh＇s II iat．Worlt，Pref．，p， 34.
The oriminal，proceedings and successe of the Nortiren
 2．Of a lome－like character；of local origin． ［ỉare．］
The Catholic Churell ．．．has male in fortecn cen－ turies［in Fandand］a massive system，．．．at once domer．
II．t n．1．A family ；a household．
Amongest whom，ther were many his parentes of fo－

2．A domestic；a servant．Souflicell．
domestically（dọ－mes＇ti－kal－i），cth＂．1．In re－ lation to domestic affirirs．
As the conception of llfe lis the II hrew henven dals－ orated，．．the nacribed nrrangements sifi not，ifke those of tho frecks，paralici terrestrial arrangementa domenti－
colly． 11. Spencer，l＇rln．of Sociol．， 105.
Her hrother＇a life struck her as bare，magaruished，heip－ less，sorcinally and domext icotly apeaking．

I．Janes，Jr．，Hupper＇s Ming．，ixXVII．n．
2．Privately；as ono of a family．
domesticant $\dagger$（dọ－mes＇ti－kg̣nt），$九$ ．［＜MIs．do－ mestican（ $t-$ ）$x$ ，ppir．of domesticare：see domesti－ cate．］Forming part of the same family．
The puwer ．was virtually reaidhig and domestion $n$ t
Sir $k$ ：．Dering，spechea，p，il．
domesticate（dộ－mes＇ti－kảt），v．；pret．and pll． domesticated，ppr，domestieating．［＜LLL．domes－ ticatus，p．a．，prop．pp．of（ML．）domesticarc（＞ It．domesticare $=\mathrm{Pg}$. Sp．domesticar $=\operatorname{Pr}$. do－ mesgar，domesjar $=\mathrm{F}$ ．domestiquer， OF ．domes－ cher），live in a family，trans．tame，＜L．domos－ tiens，domestic：sco domestic．］I．trans．1．To make domestic ：accustom to remain much at home：as，to domesticate one＇s self．－2．To make an inmate of a bousehold；associate in family life；hence，to make intimate or cause to be－ come familiar，as if at home．
ITaving the entry intn your house，sull heing hail do－ merticoted by their sitnation．

> Burke, To a Jember of the National Assembiy.

I wond not be domesticated hil my days with a person of very superior capacity to my own．

Labob，Old and New Schoolmaster．
Ton marry is to domesticate the Recording Angel．
R．L．Stevenson，Virginilun I＇uertisque，It．
Thif proposltion I bey the resuler to domeaticate In the most intlmate nnel familiar part of his knowledge． 11 ＂estmineter Rec．，CXXVII．ise．
If we dilate in beholding the fireek enercy，the Ronam rifle，It is that we are Already domesficating the same
Enerson，Fssays，lst ser．，p． 934.

## domesticate

3．To convert to domestic uses，as wild ani－ mals or plants ；tame or bring under control or cultivation；reclaim from a state of na－ ture．
The domesticated reindeer still retains his wild instincts， and never fails to protest against the necessity of labor． B．Taylor，Northern Travel，p． 144.
II．intrans．To live much at home；lead a quiet home life；become a member of a family eircle．
I would rather ．．．see her married to some honest and tender－hesrted man，whose love night induce him to do－ mesticate with her，and to live peacesily and plessingly Wriuce of the llood．$H$ ．Brooke，Fool of Quality，I．305．
domestication（dọ－mes－ti－kā＇shọn），n．$\quad[=F$. domestication $=$ Sp．domesticacion $=$ Pg．domes－ ticação $=\mathrm{It}$ ．domesticazione，〈 ML．as if＊domes－ ticatio（ $n$－），domesticare，domesticate：see do－ mesticate．］1．The act of becoming domestic， or the state of being domesticated；home life； home－like association or familiarity．－2．The act of converting to domestic uses，as wild ani－ mals or plants，by taming or cultivation；the state of being made domestic：as，the domesti－ cution of the zebra has been attempted；the domestication of the potato．
domesticative（dō－mes＇ti－kā－－tiv），$a$ ．［＜domes－ ticate + －ive．］Tending to or of the nature of domestication：as，domesticative breeding．
domesticity（dō－mes－tis＇i－ti），n．；pl．domestiei－ ties（－tiz）．$[=\mathrm{F}$ ．domesticité $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．domestici－ dad $=$ Pg．domesticidade，〈 ML．domestieita（t－）s， ＜L．domesticus，domestic：see domestic．］ 1. The state of being domestic．
These great sitists［who succeeded＂the masters＂］ lrought with them mystery，despondency，domesticity，
sensuslity ：of all these gool camc as well as evil． sensuslity：of all these goon camc，as well as evil．

Ruskin，Lectures on Art， 8184.
Some of the aspects of a soldier＇s career，its nomadic character，its want of domesticity．

The Century， XXXII .935.
2．A domestic affair，act，or habit．
The domesticities of life．
J．Martincau．
domesticize（dō－mes＇ti－sīz），v．t．；pret．and pp．domesticized，ppr．domesticizing．［＜domes－ tic＋－ize．］To render domestic；domesticate． Southey．
domett（dom＇et），n．［Prob．from a proper name．］A plain cloth，of which the warp is cotton and the weft woolen．
domeykite（dọ－mā＇kīt），n．［After I．Domeyko， a Chilian mineralogist．］A native copper ar－ senid，occurring massive in Chili，of a tin－white to steel－gray color and metallic laster．
domical（dō＇mi－kal），a．［＜ML．＊domicalis，do－ micialis，くL．domuis，a house，ML．a church，etc．： see dome．］Related to or shaped like a dome； characterized by the presence of a dome or domes；influenced in construction by the prin－ ciples of the dome．
The kings of Mykénê hal reared those tombs or trea－ suries which show such a wouderful striving after the do－ derstood．E．A．Freeman，Norman Conquest，V． 405. Domical church，a church of which a dome is the char－ acteristic feature；or，specifically，a church of which the entire roof－plan is practically a series of domes，whether chureh of St．Front at Perigueux，France，copied from it

in the eleventh century，or not apparent from the exte－ rior，as is common in the medleval churches of Anjou and
bordering provinces．This system of construction is of Byzantine origin，and presents a lighly interesting and important phase of architectural development．
domical churches．
domically（dómi－kal－i），adv．In a domical manner；as or with a dome：as，domically roofed chapels．
domicella（dom－i－sel＇ạ̈̆），n．［NL．，dim．of L ．
domus，a honse： see dome．］The specific name of a lory of the Moluceas， Lorius domicel la（Linnæиs）， adopted some anthors as the genis name instead of the barbarous word Lorius．In some usages it is neariy contermi family Lorinos in cluding Eos，Cori
domicile，domicil（dom＇i－sil），n．$[=\mathrm{D}$ ．don cilie $=\mathrm{G}$. Dan．Sw．domicil，$\langle\mathrm{OF}$. domicile， $\mathbf{F}$ ． domicile $=$ Pr． domicili $=$ Sp．Pg．It．domicilio， ＜L．domicilium，a habitation，abode，くdomus， a honse（see dome），+ －cilium，perhaps con－ nected with colla，a cot，hnt，cell，and celare， cover，hide ：see cell，conceal．］1．In general， a place of residence of a person or a family；in a narrower sense，the place where one lives；a place of habitual abode，in contradistinction to a place of temporary sojourn．
Let him have no culinary fire，no domicil；let him，when ery linugry，go to the town for food．

W．Ordinsnces of Menu，xii．
2．In law，thie place where a person has his home，or his principal home，or where he has his family residence and persozal place of busi－ ness；that residence from which there is no present intention to remove，or to which there is a general intention to return．The domicile de－ pends not on citizenshij，nor on presence，but on the con－ eurrence of two elements： 1 st，residence in a place；and 2d，the intention of the person to make that place his home． Thus，a man may be a citizen of one country，have his domicile in another，and temporarily reside in a third Domicile is of three kinds：1st，dommete of origha or na－ birth； 2 d ，domicile of choice，which is voluntarily acquired ly the party ；and 3il，domicile by operation of law，as that of a wife arising from marriage．The term donicile is sometimes used to signify the leugth of residence re quired by the law of some countries for the purpose of es ablishing jurisdiction in civil actions：in scotland，resi． dence for at least forty days within the country consti
tutes a domicile as to jurisdiction．All questions relating totes a domicile as to jurisdiction．All questions relating to personal liroperty，in matters of dent，intestacy，or tes lace of domicile，while those relating to real property are subject to the law of the place where it is situated． The property of a foreigner domiciled in a country with which his own is at war is held to be subject to seizure as hat of an alien enemy
It would be more correct to say that that place is prop－ riy the domicil of a person in which his hahitation is fixed without any present intention of renooving therefron．
Story，Conflict of Laws，iii．$\$ 43$.

Ist［Story］，＂to constitute domicile - flrst，residence，snd rist［Story），＂to constitute domicile－－first，residence，snd and when once domicile is acquired it is not shsken off by occasional absences for the sake of business or of pleasure， or even by visits to a former domicile or to one＇s native
country．
Woolsey，Introd to domicile（dom＇i－sil），e．$t . ;$ pret．and pp．domi－ ciled，ppr．domiciling．$\quad[=\mathrm{D}$. domicilieren $=\mathrm{G}$ ． domicturen $=$ Dan．domilicre $=$ Sw．domicili－ era，＜F．domicilier＝Sp．Pg．domiciliar，＜NL． ＊domiciliare（see domiciliate），domicile；from the noun．］To establish in a fixed residence， or a residence that constitutes continuance in abode；domiciliate．
He has now been a fortnight domiciled at Oriel．
Mem．of R．11．Barham，in Ingoldsby Legends，I． 86 ．
domiciliart（dom－i－sil＇i－ậr），n．［＜ML．domi－ ciliarius，a domestic：see domiciliary．］A do－ mestic；a member of a household．
The dean of Strasburg，the prebendsries，the capitulars
domiciliary（dom－ F．domiciliaire $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．Po．Tt domiciliarius，$=$ Sp．Pg．It．domiciliario，〈 ML． lium，abode，domicile：see domicile．］1．Per－ taining to an abode，or the residence of a per－ son or a family．
The personal and domiciliary rights of the citizen． Motley．
Domiciliary visitation of the poor is the great need of
G． S ．Merriant，S．Bowles，II． 325 ． 2．In zoöl．，constituting or pertaining to a pro－ tective or investing envelop or case in which

## dominate

an animal lives：as，the domiciliary structure of an infusorian；a domiciliary secretion．－ Domiciliary visit，a visit to a private dwelling，particu－ larly for the purpose of searching or inspecting it under suthority， 88 in police super
visitation by sanitary officers．
Whether or not official oversight［in ancient Egypt in－ hided domiciliary visit，it al any rate went to the extent of taking note of each family．
domiciliate（dom－i－sil＇i－āt），$v . t . ;$ pret．and pp domiciliated，ppr．domiciliating．［＜NL．＊domi－ ciliatus，pp．of＊domiciliarc，＜L．domicilium，a domicile：see domicile，v．］1．To provide with or establish in a domicile；fix in a place of residence．
The domiciliated classes of one of the most intcresting nations of the world．

```
                                    E. W., Lane, Modern Egyptians, Pref., p. iv.
```

$2 \dagger$ ．To render domestic；tame．
The domicitiated animals．
omiciliation iliate + ion（dom－i－sil－i－à＇shon），$n$ ．［＜domi－ ted；inhabitancy．－2 2 ．The act of taming or rendering domestic；the stato of being tamed or domesticated：as，the domiciliation of wild fowls．E．D．
domiculture（dō＇mi－kul－tūr），n．［＜L．domus， a honse，household，+ eultura，cultivation．］ Honsekeeping and cookery；domestic econ－ Honsekeeping and co．［Rare．］
domify $\dagger$（dō＇mi－fī），v．$t$ ．［As ML．domificare， build，$\langle$ L．domus，a honse，+ facere，make：see domed and－fy．］In astrol．，to divide（the heav－ ens）into twelve honses，in order to erect a theme or horoscope by means of six great cir－ cles，called circles of position．
domina（dom＇i－nä），n．；pl．domina（－nē）．［L．， mistress，lady，fem．of dominus，master，lord； used as titles in ML．：see dominus．］In law，a title formerly given to an honorable woman who held a barony in her own right．
dominance，dominancy（dom＇i－nans，－nan－si）， \％．［＜OF dominance，dominence，$\hat{\mathbf{F}}^{\prime}$ dominance，〈dominant，dominant：see doninant．Cf．pre－ dominance．］Rule；control；anthority；aseen－ dancy．
dominant（dom＇i－n＠nt），a．and n．［＜OF．domi－ nant，F．dominant $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg．It．dominante，〈L． dominan $(t-) s$ ，ppr．of dominari，rule：see domi－ nate．Cf．predominant．］I．a．1．Exercising rule or chief anthority；governing；predomi－ nant：as，the dominant party or faction．
From the hegiming the militant class，heing by force of arms the dommant class，beosmes the class which owns the source of food－the land

II．Spencer，Priu．of Sociol．， 8463.
Hence－2．Having a controlling effect or in－ fluence；most conspichous or effective；over－ shadowing．
In the view from the railway Saint Nicholas tower is E．A．Freeman，Venice，p． 16. Moral existence is often thoughtlessly confounded with spiritusl，because it is so dominunt a form of natural ex－ istence as to seem so

H．James，Subs．and Shad．，p． 116.
But once originated，the conception of the constancy of the order of Nature has hecome the dominant idea of nod－ ern thought．Huxley，Amer．Addresses，p． 2
Dominant branch of a tree，in math，one containing at or triad，in music，the triad based upon the dominant or fifth tone of the scale．This triad precedes that of the tomic in the complete or suthentic catence．－Dominant section，in music，an intermediate section of a piece， with the first end last sections，in the key of the tonic－ Dominant tenement，the tenement or parcel of land in favor of which a servitude exists over another tenement， called the servient tenement．The owner of the dominsut tenement so sometimes called the dominan wer．
II．$n .[=$ D．G．dominante $=$ Dan．Sw．domi－ nant，〈 It．dominante：see I．］In music：（a） The reciting tone in Gregorian scales or modes． （b）The fifth tone in the modern scales or modes： so called becanse of its importance in relation to the key－note or tonic．
Ancient Greek music seems ．．．to have devisted from ours by ending on the dominant instead of the tonic．

Helmholtz，Sensations of Tone（trans．），p． 371.
dominantly（dom＇i－nant－li），adr．In a domi－ nant manner；so as to control or sway．

It is owing to its dominantly msterialistic side，and to its power in increasing the capaeity for pain，as well as actual pain，that clvilizstion has developed modern pes－
simism． dominate（dom＇i－nāt），v．；pret．and pp．domi－ nated，ppr．dominating．［＜L．dominatus，pp． Pg．dominar：see also domineer），rule，be lord，

## dominate

＜dominus，lord，master：see dominus．Hence in comp，predominate．］I．trans．1．To bear rule over；control by mastery；govern；sway． We everywhere meet with Slavoniau nations elther
Tooke，Jlat．Russla． deminant or dominated．
Hence－2．To affect controllingly or most prominently；havo chief influence over or ef－ fect unon；overshadow：as，a dominating fea－ ture in a landseape
The spectral Lorm of an awful fate dominating all thlugs human and divine．

J．Cairl．
Tha credullty of the Christlans was dominated by cour－ sclenee，and they detected a polluted Inipostor w are an instinct as the most cultlvated Eptcurean．
II．intrans．To hold control；predominate； prevail．
The aystem of Aristotle，however，atll dominated In the unlversitles．Mallam，Introd．Lit．of Europe，ill． 2 The Mount of Olfves is a ateep and rugged hill，domi－ rating over the city and the anrronnding heights

3．Tayler，Lands of the Saracen，p． 76.
How exptaln the charm wlth which he［Shakspere］domi－ nates In atl tongues，even under the diaenchantment of domination（dom－i－nā＇shọ），n．［＜ME．domy－ nacion，〈 OF．dominaciun，dominacion，domina－ tion，F．domination $=$ Pr．domination $=\mathrm{Sp} . d o-$ minacion $=$ Pg．dominacĩo $=\mathrm{It}$ ．dominazione，$\langle$ L．dominatio（ $n$－），rule，dominion（also used in a concrete sense，in sing．or pl．，rulers，lords， ML．a title of kings，etc．，also in pl．ore of the supposed orders of angels），（dominari，pp．do－ minatus，rulo：seo dominate．］1．The exercise of power in ruling；dominion；sovereignty； lordship；government．
Thia lyon erowned hadde in hls companye xvilj lyon－ sewes crowned，whereof cche of hem hadde lordshippe to the lyon crowned．Merlin（E．E．T．S．）， 111.413. Thou，and thise，usurp
The dominations，royalties，snd rights
Of thia oppressed boy．Shak．，K．John，II． 1. 2．Control by means of superior ability，influ－ ence，position，or resourecs；prevailing force： as，the domination of strong minds over weak； the domination of reason over the passions．
That anatere and lusolent domination［ot the aristoc－ 3．pl．An order of angels，supposed to be men－ tioned in two passages of the New Testament （Eph．i．21，Col．i．16），whero the authorized version uses the word dominions．In the scheme of the ecleatlal hlerarchy（see hicrarchy）of Dlonyslua of paeudo－Areopagito（first eltcd In the ainth century）， and afterward generally accepted，the dominations con－ stitute the fourth among the nine orders of angels，rank－
ing as the first order of the second or lntermediate triad． ing as the first order of the zecond or intermediate trisd． The lorm domination rather than dominion is due to the Latindominatio of the vilgate，the rendering of this Greek kvootrs，dominion，lordship，po
the word alse used by Dionyslus．

Thronea，dominations，princedons，virtuea，powers； Ifear my decree．
ilton，P．L．，v． 607. $=$ Syn．1．Rute，command．－2．Infiuence，Ascentancy，etc．
dominative（dom＇i－nā－tiv），a．［＝F．domina－ tif $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．dominativo，＜ML．dominativus，＜ L．dominari，rulo：see dominatc．］Presiding； governing；dominating．［Obsolete or rare．］
Nothlog ahould be desplsable in the eyes of other，the prince in majesty and soverelgnty of power，the nolitity in wladom and dominative virtue．

Sir E．Sandys，State of Religlon．
dominator（dom＇i－nā－tọ），$n$ ．［Early mod．E． dominatour $;=$ F．dominateur $=$ Sp．Pg．domina－ dor $=$ It．dominatore，＜L．dominator，a ruler，＜do－ minari，rule：sco dominate．］A ruler；a ruling power；a presiding or predominant influence．
The great prite of the Greckes and LatInea，when they were dominatours of the world，reckonlng no language so sweete and clulll as their owne．

Juplter with Mars（are］do part of the worlt． Camulen，Remalus，Jrilaln． Great demity，the welkln＇a vicegerent，and aole domi－
domineer（dom－i－nōr＇），$v$ ．［In the 17 th century also domincerc，domminere；＜MD．domineren， feast luxuriously（lit．play tho master；cf． quot．from Shakspere under def．2），D．domi－ neren $=$ G．dominiren $=$ Dan．dominere $=S w$ ． dominera，domineer，＜OF．domincr，F．domi－ ner，〈 L．dominari，rule，be master：see domi－ natc．］I．intrans．1．To rule in an overbear－ ing or arrogant manner；have or get the upper hand．

> The bishop of Ely，chancelor，
> Was left a vice－roy here，
> Who like a potent emperor
Did proudty domminere
> Tr
109

A luatlee of peace hee is to domineere in his Pariah，an de hls neighbour wrong with more right．
Bp．Earle，Micro－cosmographie，Ati Vp－atart Coantrey Knight．
As when the feudal lorda were strongeat，the town anght protection under their castles，ao in italy，when were faln to seek their asicty in becoming citizens

To pive ． blustering manner；make an overbearing as－ scrtion of authority；play the master：often with over．

Oo to the feast，revel and domineer． $\begin{gathered}\text { Shak．，T．of the S．，III．} 2 .\end{gathered}$ Mis Wishes tend abroad to rosm；
And her＇s，to domineer at home．
Prior，Alma， 11.
Vlrages，who disclpline thelr huabands and domineer ver the whole neighbourhood．

Goldsmith，Female Warrlors
Syn．1．To tyranaize－2．To swagger，lord lit． trans．To govern；sway；influence．
The barbara domineereth all the other ayllogisms．
Sir T．Erowne．
Thluk＇st thou，hecause my friend，with humble fervour， Kneels to Omilpotenee，each gossip＇s dream，
Each vllage－tahle，domineers ill turn
Ilis braln＇s distemper＇d nerves？
II．Walpole，Myaterions Mother，II． 2
domineering（dom－i－nēr＇ing），p．a．Overbear－ ing．$=$ Syn．Authoritative，Dogmatic，etc．See magisterial． domini，n．Plural of dominus．
dominical（dō－min＇i－kạl），a．and $n$ ．$\quad[=$ OF．do－ minical，F．dominical $=$ Pr．Sp．Pg．dominical $=$ It．domenicale，〈ML．dominicalis，pertaining to Sunday（dominica，or，in full，dominica dies or dominicus dies，the Lord＇s day，Sunday，＞It．do－ memica $=\mathrm{Sp}$. domingo $=\mathbf{P g}$ ．domingo，dominga $=\mathrm{F}$ ．dimanche，Sunday）（neut．dominicale，a book containing the lessons or services for Sun－ day，also a costume or veil for Sunday），or to he Lord，＜L．dominicus（＞Sp．dominico），per－ taining to a lord，LLL．and ML．pertaining to the Lord，〈 L．dominus，lord：seo dominus．］I． a．1．Of
And who knows not the superstltous rigor of hils Sum－ lisys Chappel，and the liceutlous remissness of his Sunday minical Jlgs and Maypoles，puhisisht in his own Name，and dertv＇d froan the example of his Father James．

Mittor，Eíkonokiastes， 1
2．Relating to Christ as Lord ：as，the domini－ cal prayer．
Soms words altered in the dominical goapels．Fuller Dominical or Sunday letter，one of tha seven letters A，B，C，D，E，F，G，need In calebdars to mark the Sunday threughout the year．The first seven days of the year be ng marked by tha above letters in thelrorder，the follow Ing seven and sil consecutlve sets of aeven days to the end the 24th and 25 th of February recelve the same leap－year he 24 th and $25 t 1$ of February recelve the same Jetter；so letter which marks it will mark sll the other Sundays of the year，except in leap－ycar，when alter February 24thit the dominleal fetter for the remalnder of the year changes to the one preceding．（Many modern writers make the change of letter to occur aiter the end of February，the $29 t h$ taking no tetter．After twenty－eight years the aame ctters retirn 1 ther order．The ase of the dominical r．hut lt may be used，by calculation for fioding the day of the week on which a given date lalls in any year，past or tuture．To find the dominlesi letter of any year，let $p$ ， $q, r, s$ ，respectively，be the digits in the thousands $s^{\prime}$ ，hun－ dreda，tens＇，and unlts＇places of the number of the year． Then，If the year is new style，find the sum $6 p+2 q+5 r$ $+48+1$ ，and diminish it by the quotlent of the year di－
vided by 400 （negleetling the remainder）．If it is old style， vided by 400 （negleeting the remainder）．If it is old style， crease the result by donble the remalnder after dividing the yearby 4 （thls remalnder belng taken as 4 for January and February of a leap－year）．Divide the result by 7，and the remalnder la the ordinai number ot the doninilcal let－ er in the alphabet（the ordinai number of $G$ belng called 0 ）． II．t n．1．The Lord＇s day；Sunday．－2．The Lord＇s house；a building used for religions ser． vice．
Then began Christlan Churches，Oratories，or dominicals to outshine the Temples of the Mesthen Gods．

3p．Gauden，Tears of the Church，p． 351

## 3．A dominical letter．

Kath，Falr aa a text B In a copy－book．
Ros．Ware penells ！JIow？let me not die your debtor，
4．A garment or veil for Sundays．See domini－ cale．
Wee decree that enery woman，when ahe dooth commu alcate，haue her dominical：If she have it not，let her not communicate vitil the next Sonnedsy．
dominicale（dō－min－i－kā＇lē），n．［ML．：see do－ minical．］A gencral term for a costumo or a sin gle garment appropriated to Sunday and atten－ dance on divine service，especially a reil，of which the usc is retained in Italy to the present
day，and was common among Roman Catholics elsewhere until a recent date．
Dominican（dọ̄－min＇1－kan），$a$ ．and $n$ ．［＝F＇do－ minicain $=\mathbf{S p} . \operatorname{Ig}$. dominicano，dominico $=\mathrm{I} \mathrm{t}$ ， domenicano（chicfly as a noun）＝D．Dontinikaan ＝G．Dominicaner $=$ Dan．Sw．Dominikaner（as a noun），＜ML．Doninicamus，pertaining to Do－ minicus，a Dominican，＜Dominicus，a man＇s name，reforring to Dominic de Guzman，called St．Dominic．The name Dominicus，E．Domi－ nic，F．Dominique，Sp．Domingo，It．Domevico， means＇belonging to the Lord＇：see dominical．］ 1．a．1．Of or pertaining to St．Dominic or the Dominicans．－2．Noting certain Sonth Ameri－ can tanagers of the genus Paroaria，as $P$ ．cu－ cullata，of dark－gray color with a pointed scar－ let crest．
II．$n$ ．One of an order of mendicant friars instituted by the Spaniard Domingo de Guzman in Languedoe in France，and confirmed by the pope in 1216．The offielal name of the order is Fratres Predicatorea（rendered In Eaglish Frlars Preachers， Preachlng Brethren or Friars，Predicants，or Order of Preachers），preaching and instruction belng the chief ob－ himsell also in Italy and Spaln，and spread rapidily in other conutries．In England tis nembers were called Black Friars，from thelr hlack cloaka，and la France Jaco－ bins，from the church and hoapital of St．Jacques（Jaco bus），in which they were first established in Paris．Thel rulcs，based upon those of St．Augustine，enjoln poverty， chastity，fastlng，and aillence；but the last two may he dis－ pensed with whien they would Intericre wlth actlve dutles． The etticers of the order are sil electlve．The highest holdng his place six years， 15 termed general ；provincla
and conventual priors have charge respectively of nrov and conventual priors have charge respectively of prov
Inces and convents．The Dominicans and Franclscans， originating abont the same tlme and long vehement rivala， were the leading orders of the Roman Chirch until the rise of the Jesults in the alxteenth century．They stili exlst in many countriea，but with reduced lifluence．The dress of the order is a black mantle and a white habit and scap－ ular．An order of Iominilcan nuns was also founded by
dominicide ${ }^{1}$（dō－min＇i－sild），$n$ ．［＜L．dominus lord，master，+ －cida，killer，（cardere，kill．］ One who kills his master．E．D．
dominicide ${ }^{2}$（dọ̄－min＇i－sĩd），n．［ $\langle$ L．dominus， lord，master，＋－cidium，a killing，＜ccedere，kill．］ The killing of a master．E．D．
dominie（dom＇i－ni or dō＇mi－ni），n．$\quad[=\mathrm{Sp}$. đо́ mine，a schoolmaster，＜L．domine，voc．of domi－ nus，a lord or master；tho word being formerly uscd in the vocative as a regular term of ad－ dress to clergymen，schoolmasters，and others in authority．］1．A sehoolmaster；a peda－ gogne．［Scotch and Old Eng．］
The dainty dominie，the schoolmaster．Beau．and Fl ． Ahel Sampson，commenly called，from hals occupation as a pedagogue，Domime Sampson．
． 2．In some parts of the United States，a clergy－ man；a parson；especially，a settled minis－ ter or pastor：a title used specifically in the （Dutch）Reformed Chureh，and eolloquially in other churches，particularly in New York and New Jersey．
dominio（dō－méni－ō），n．［Sp．：see dominion．］ In Mexican and Spanish lanc，equivalent to domi－ пит．
dominion（dō－min＇yon），n．［＜ME．dominion， domynyon，〈OF．dominion（F．dominion，as ap－ plice to the Dominion of Canada），〈ML．do minin（ $n-$ ），equiv．to L．dominium（ $>$ Sp．Pg．It． dominio），lordship，right of ownership，＜domi－ nus，lord：see domain，demain，demesne，all from the same source．］1．Lordship；sovereign or supreme authority；the power of governing and controlling；empiro：as，a territory under the dominion of a foreign power．
Hit is also vnder the domynyon of the Venyslana．
Sir R．Guylforde，Pylgrymage，p． 10.
For till hls dayes，the chlete dominion
Syenser，F．Q．，II．x． 89.
1 praised and honoured him that ilveth for ever，whose
2．The right of uncontrolled posscssion，use， and disposal ；power of control．
Study thon the dominion of thyself，and quiet thlne own
cemmetlons． lle could not have private dominion over that which was under the private dominion of another．Locke． What am I
That I dare to look her way；
Lord of the pulse that is lord of her breast？ Tennyson，Mand，xvi． 1.
3．A territory and people subject to a specific government or control ；a domain：as，the do－ minions of Prussia．

Jndah waa hls sanctuary，and Israel hils dominion．
Pr．cxiv． 2

All thay that dwell in that Dominion，whereor the city is head． Grea，Britata， Thans． Hovecll，Lettera，I．vi． 38. Youth，Manhood，Age，thst drawa us to the

Bryant，The Past．
4．pl．Same as dominations．See domination， 3 ． Whether they be thrones，or dominions，or principali－ thes，or powers．
Act of dominion，in law，an act tantamount to an exer－ ctse of ownership．－Arms of dominion，in her．See arm ${ }^{2}$ ， 7 （a）．－Dominion day，a national holiday observed in the Dominion or canaas on the hist day of of the celebra－ Hond of that procio on July 1st，1867，in accordance with the act of the British Parliament passed March 29th of that year，called the British North American Act．－Old Do－ minion，a name popularly given to the State of Virginia．
And what more prolific mother of nobllity was there in the elghteenth century than the OLd Dominion？
＝Syn．1．Soverclgnty，awsy，control，rule，mastery，ascen－ ancy．
dominium（dō－min＇i－um），n．［L．，lordship， dominion：see dominion．］In civillaw，the own－ ership of a thing，as opposed to a mere life interest，to an equitable right，to a merely pos－ sessory right，or to a right against a particular person．
Dominium gives to him $\ln$ whom it is vested the power of applying the subject to all purposes，except such as are inconsistent with his relative or absolute duties．Servi－ us gives the power of applying the subject only to exactly determined purposes．

Gordon Campbell，Roman Law，p． 251.
we cannot give a reaton，other than mere chance，why power over a wife athould have retsined the name of manus， why power over a child should hsve obtamed another property should in later times be called dominium．

Haine，Early Hist．of Institntions
Dominium directum．（a）The legal titlc to land，as se feudsl lord in tand as distinguished（rom the right of vassai．（c）The right of the landiord in land，as distin． guished from that of his tenant．－Dominium ntile，the right of the benefolary，vassal，or tenant in tand，as dis－ tinguished respectively from the three mesnings of do－ minium directum．Dominium dircctum and dominium utile，whether vested in the same person or not，together make up the ownership of the land in its widest sense domino（dom＇i－nō），n．；pl．dominoes or dominos （－nōz）．$\quad[=\mathrm{D} . \mathrm{G}$ ．Dan．Sw．domino $=\mathrm{F}$ ．do－ nino $=$ Sp．domino $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．It．domino，mas－ querade dress，く ML．domino（in sense 1），く L． dominus，lord，master，in ML．a title common to ecclesiastics（see dominie）；cf．ML domini cale，a kind of veil．The game is said to be so called from the black under surface or part of the pieces with which it is played．］1．（a） An ecclesiastical garment worn over other vestments in cold weather，made loose，and fur－ nished with a hood． （b）By restriction，the hood alone．－2．A garment made in par－ tial imitation of that described in def．1， and used at masked balls．It is usually made of thin silk， loose，and with large sleeves and a hood．
Hia Majesty of Denmark， Gold Donuino，trimmed Fhith silver and Italian Court Milliner＇s List of King of Denmark＇：Mas． querade，N．and Q．，7th ser．，JII． 64.
3．A person wearing a domino．

The old Carnival comea back and throngs the place with motley com－
 illustrissime，and perhaps even the Doni，illuatrissimi and lonvells，Venetian
4．A half－mask formerly worn over the face ladies when traveling，at masquerades，etc．，as a partial disguise for the features．－5．One of the pieces with which the game of dominoes is played．See def．6．－6．pl．A game regularly played with twenty－eight flat oblong pieces of ivory，bone，or wood，usually black on one side， the back，and white on the other，the face，the latter being divided into two parts by a cross－ line．The face of one domino，the double blank，is un－ marked，and that of the others ls marked on one or both highest piece being the double six．Dominoes，now，the are made in different styles，sud for some games a larger number of picces and higher markings are used．Alf plisy with dominoes consists in matching the pieces in a line by the corresponding ends so long as this can be done，

1730
and scoring the number of spots remaining in the beaten hand to the account of the winner．
The two players at dominoes glanced up from their game，
Dickens，Littie Dorrit， 1.11 ．
dominotier（do－mē－nō－tiä’），n．［F．dominotier， a maker of dominoes（iu def． 1 ，above）；hence by extension，as in def．；＜domino，domino．］A maker of colored or marbled paper；an en－ graver or a colorer of woodeuts．
The makers of such paper，as well as the cngravers and courers of wood－cuts，were called dominotiers．

Chatto，wood Engraving，p． 45
 a master，lord，owner，proprietor，ruler，in LL．
and ML．applied especially to the Lord，in ML． and ML．applied especially to the Lord，in ML． men（in this use being often abbreviated in writ－ ing and speech to＂Dom．＂）；fem．domina，lady mistress．Hence the Rom．forms dan I，don ${ }^{2}$ （om²，dame，dam²，doп̃a，donna，dueña，duenna dansel，donzel，madam，madame，madonna，ete L．dominus $=$ Skt．damana，in comp．，conquer ing ，also as a proper name，＜Skt．$\sqrt{ }$ dam，tame， $=$ L．domare $=$ E．tame．］1．Master；sir： title formerly given to a clergyman（in the Uni－ versity of Cambridge to a bachelor of arts）， entleman，or lord of a manor．See dominie， don ${ }^{2}$ ，dan ${ }^{1}$ ．－2．In civil law，one who possesse something by right．－3．In foudal lav，one who grants part of his estate in fee，to be enjoyed by another．－Dominus vobiscum，the versicle＂The Lord be with you＂，employed in Western liturgies and of fices，like the sinilar Pax pobiscunc（Peace be with youl），
3 hriep prayer of tho 3 hrief prayer of the priest for the people，the people in
turn praylny for the prieat in the response $E t$ cum spirity turn praying for the prie
domitablet（dom＇i－tal－bl），a．［＜L．as if＊domi tabilis，〈 domitare，tame（〉 E．daunt），freq．of domare $=\mathrm{E}$ ．tame $:$ see tame，daunt．Cf．doma ble．］Capable of being tamed．
Those animals of the nore voracious and flerce nature re less aubject to be disciplined，tamed，and brought into itable，doniestick，snd are by theirect to bery natur

Sir M．Hale，Orig．of Mankind，p． 369.
domite（dō＇mît），n．［＜Dóme（Puy－de－Dôme， a department of France）$+-i t e^{2}$ ．］A variety of trachyte occurring in the voleanic region of central France．
domitic（dọ－mit＇ik），$a$ ．［＜domite + －ic．］Com－ posed of or similar to domite．
dom pedro（dom pédrō）．［Pg．Dom Pedro $=$ Sp．Don I＇edro，lit．Sir Peter；Pedro being a very common Sp．and Pg．Christian name，＜L． Petrus，＜Gr．Пعтpos，Peter．］A name given to the game of sancho pedro when the joker or dom is used as one of the trumps．
dompynget，n．［ME．，mod．as if＊dumping， dump，plunge：see dump ${ }^{2}$ ．］The dabchick． In mareis and in mores，in myres and in wateres
Dompynges dyueden［dived］；＂deere god，＂ich sayde， Piers Plowman（C）xiv 169 don ${ }^{I}$（don），v．t．；pret．and pp．donned，ppr．don ning．［A contr．of do on，at first prob．（like doff，$\langle d o+o f f)$ in the impv．；ME．don on，AS． dōn on，pret．dyde on：see do ${ }^{1}$ ．Cf．doff．］To put on；invest with．

Then up he rose，and donn＇d his clothes．
Shak．，Hsmlet，iv． 5 （song）．
Come，don thy cap，and mount thy horse．
Scoll，Marmion，v． 31
His dazzling corslet and his helm of rold
don ${ }^{2}$（don），$n$ ， equiv．to E．Mr．，$\langle\mathbf{N L}$ ．dominus：see dominus The word is ult．the same as ME．dan：see dan．］ 1．［cap．］A titlein Spain and Italy prefixed to a man＇s Christian name，like Sir in Great Britain． Formerly，in Spain，it was confined to men of high rank， but is now applied to all persons of the better classes，and is a mere title of courtesy．
The title of Don，which had not then been degenerated in an appellation of mere courteay

Prescott，Ferd，and Isa．，zvi．
2．A gentleman；a man bearing the title of or addressed as＂Don．＂
One will bee sicke forsooth，and bid her mald deny her to this don，that earle，the other marquesse，nay to a duke．

3．Any person of high importance or leading position：applied ironically to one giving him self airs of importance

The great dons of wit．
Dryden．
4．In Great Britain，a fellow of a college，or any college authority．［University slang．］ I flnd that the reverend dons in oxford are already Amhurst，Terræ Filins，Jan．28， 1721.
donation
The college anthorities（in University alang－phrase the Dons）are designated in the most general terma as the Master and Fellows．

C．A．Bristed，English University，p． 31.
doña（dō＇nyä），$n$ ．［Sp．：see donna，and dueña， duenna．］A lady：the Spanish equivalent of donna，especially as a conventional title of re－ spect．

There was the Countess of Medina Celi；
And Doñ Serafna，and her cousins．
Lonyfellow，Spanisil Student，1．1．
donable（dō＇nạ－bl），a．［＜L．donabilis，that de－ serves to be presented or presented with，く do－ nare，present：see donate．］Capable of being donated or given．Bailey，1727．［Rare or ob－ solete．］
Donacia（dọ̄－nā＇si－ä），n．［NL．（Fabricius，1775） （Gr．$\delta$ bva ${ }^{\prime}$ ，a reed．］A genus of chrysomelid beetles，typifying the subfamily Donaciina，and somewhat resembling longicorns，the antenno being filiform and the prothorax narrow and not margined．They are small species，mostly of metal－ lic color，and covered with water－proof hairs．The larves feed on the roote and stems of water－plants and algw．It is a wide－spresd genus，of over 100 specles， 25 of which in－ hahit the United States．
Donacidæ ${ }^{\text {I }}$（dộ－nas＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，＜Do－ nax（Donac－）＋－idx．］A family of bivalve mollusks，taking name from the genns Donax． They are closely related to the Tellinider，and by many Te－ ferred to the same family．They differ in the form of tha shell，which ía wcdge－shaped，with the front produced and rounded，and the posterior short and very obllque．Over 100 species are known．
Donacidæ ${ }^{2}$（dọ－nas＇i－dē），n．pl．Same as Do－ naciidce．Lacordaire， 1845.
Donaciidæ（don－a－sì＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，＜Do－ nacia＋－ider．］A family of Coleoptera：same as Donaciince．Also written Donaciader and Do－ nacida．
Donaciinæ（don－a－si－i＇nē ），n．pl．［NL．，＜Do－ nacia + －ince．］A subfamily of Chrysomelida， typified by the genus Donacia．Usually written Donacince．Lacordaire， 1845.
Donacinæ ${ }^{1}$（don－a－si＇nḕ），n．pl．［NL．，くDonax （Donac－）+ －ince．］A subfamily of Tellinide： same as the family Donacido ${ }^{1}$ ．
Donacinæ ${ }^{2}$（don－a－sínē），n．pl．Same as Dona－ сїna．
donacite（dō＇ną－sīt），$n$ ．［NL．，＜Donax（Donac－） $+-i t e^{2}$ ．］A fossil shell of the genus Donax，or closely resembling a species of that genus．
Donacobius（don－a－kō bi－us），n．［NL．（Swain－ son，1831），（Gr．dóva （סovaк－），a reed，＋Bios， life．］A genus of South American dentirostral oscine passerine birds，of the group Mimince，or mocking－thrushes，connecting these with the wrens．They have a long，notched bill，with entirely exposed nostrils and nssai membrane，moderate rlctal bristles，and tail longer than the rounded wing．D．cya－ neus and D．albovittatus are the two apecies．
dona nobis（dō＇nä̈ nō＇bis）．［LL，give us（pacem， peace）：dona， 2 d pers．sing．impv．of donare， give；nobis，dat．pl．of ego，I（pl．nos）．］1．In the Roman Catholic mass，the last section，be－ ginning＂Dona nobis pacem．＂－2．A musical setting of those words，especially as a move－ ment in a mass．
donary（ ${ }^{-1}{ }^{-}$nạ－ri），$n . ;$ pl．donaries（－riz）．［ $\ll L$ ． donarium，the place in a temple where votive offerings were got，a votive offering，＜donum， a gift，votive offering．］A thing given to a sacred use．［Rare．］
I conceal their donaries，pendsnts，other offerings．
donatt，$n$ ．See donet．
donatary（don＇á－tā－ri），n．；pl．donataries（－riz）． $[=\mathrm{F}$. donataire $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg} . \mathrm{It}$ ．donatario，$\langle\mathrm{ML}$ ． donatarius，also donatorius，the recipient of a gift，＜donalus，a gift，＜L．donare，give：see donate．］Same as donatory．
donate（dō＇nāt），v．t．；pret．and pp．donated， ppr．donating．［＜L．donatus，pp．of donare， give，present（something－acc．）to（a person －dat．），present（a person－aco．）with（some－ thing－abl．），grant，give up，remit，condone （see condone），＜domum，a gift，$=$ Skt．dāna，a gift，akin to Gr．$\delta \tilde{\omega} p o \nu$ ，a gift，＜L．dare，Gr．$\delta$－ $\hat{\delta}_{\hat{-}-v a \iota}=$ Skt．$\sqrt{ }$ d $\vec{a}$ ，give：see date ${ }^{1}$ ．］To give； present as a gift；contribute．［U．S．］
More than a hundred thousand dollars have been do．
donation（dọ－nā＇shon），$n . \quad$［＝F．donation，OF．
donoison，donaison，＂donaeson，dounison＝Sp．do－ nacion $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．doação $=\mathrm{It}$ ．donazione，$\langle\overline{\mathrm{L}}$ ．dona－ tio（ $n$－），a giving，＜donare，give：see donate．］ 1．The act of giving or bestowing；a granting． Ile gave us ouly over beast，fish，fowl， By hia donation．Milton，P．L．，xii． 6,

## donation

1731
donnism
2. That which is gratuitously given; a grant; a gift.

## and ame denation freely to eatate

On the biess'd lovers. Shak., Tempest, Iv. 1.
3. In law, the act or coutract by which the ownership of a thiug is transferred by one person to another without consideration. To be vslid, a donatiou supposes capacity both in the donor to give and In the donce to recelve, and regutres consent delivery, and acceptance.-Donatio mortis causa (literally, a gift by reazon of death), a gift of personal property, made in the donor's expectation of speedy death, with the Impiled or expressed condition that the thingia to be returned if he recover.-Donation lands, in Pennaylvania, in the pertod succceding the revolution, lands set apart in citizens of the State who had served in the revolutionsry army. $=$ Syn. 2. Contribntion, benefactlon.-3. Gúfi, Lar. gess, etc. Sce present.
donation-party (dọ-nă'shon-pär/ti), n. A party of the parishioners of a clergyman, who usilally assemble at the clergyman's house, cach guest bringing him a present, as some artlcle of food or clothing or of household use; also, the custom of assembling for this purpose; sometimes, tho things so presented. This cus tom provails chiefly in rural regions. [U.S.] Donatism (don'g-tizm), n. [<Donatus + ism.] The doctrines of the Donatists
Donatist (don' $\AA$-tist), $n$. [< LL. Donatista, Douatist, < Doniatus, a man's name.] One of an early Christian sect in Africa which originated iu a dispute over the election of Cecilian to the see of Carthage, A. D. 311, occasioned by his opposition to the extreme reverence paid to relics of martyrs and to the sufferers for the Christian falth called confessors, and the rivalry of Secundus, primate of Numidia. Se. cundua sid the Numidan bishops declared Cseciltan's tunga, whom they charged with being a traditor. They excommunicated Cecilian and his party, and made one Majorinis bishop in oppositlon. The name Donatist came elther from Donatus of Case Nigro, who headed the party of Majorinus at the Lateran Councll in 313, where it was condemned, or (more probsbly) from Donatus "the Great," who succeeded Majorinns in 815 and nnder whom the achiam became fixed. Reprossed onder Constans, tate. Repressive measurea, provoked by their frequent acts of fanstical violence, were resorted to from time to time. These measures, internal schisms, the concilistory conduct of the orthodox clergy at a conference held at Carthage in 411, and the arguments of St. Augustine canaed many to sbandon Donstlam, and the sect became Insignifcant, though not entirely extinct till the aeventh century. The Donatist party held that It constitoted the whole and only true church, and that the baptisms and ordinationa communion with traditors. They therefore rebaptized and reordalned converts from Catholiciam. See Circum cellion, Maximianist, Primianist, Rogalist.
Donatistic, Donatistical (don-a-tis'tik,-ti-kal), a. [< Donctist + -ic, -ic-al.] Pertaining to Douatism or to the Donatists
donative (don'a-tiv), a. and n. [< OF, donatif, $\mathbf{F}$. donatif $=\mathbf{S p} . \mathbf{P g}$. It. donativo, $\langle\mathrm{ML}$. dona tivum, a gift, neut. of "donativus, \& L. donare, give: see donate.] I. a. Vested or vesting by donation: as, a donative advowson.
II. n. 1. A gift; a largess; a gratuity ; a present; a dole.
The Roman emperor'a custom was at certain solemn times to bestow on his soldiers a donative; which dona ive they recelved wearing garlands upon their heads.
Ilooker, Eccles. Polity, ii. 5.
They [the Romans] were entertained with publtck shews
Dryden. 2. In canon law, a benefice given and collated to a person by tho founder or patron without either presentation, institution, or induction by the ordinary.
Ife requested from the Duke the appointment to the church in the park, an extra-parochlal donative, with no isible aource of inconie.
. II. Shorthouse, Sir Percival, 11
donator (dō-nā'tor), $n . \quad[=F$. donateur $=\mathrm{Sp}$. donador $=\mathrm{Pg}$. doador $=\mathrm{It}$. donatore, $\langle\mathrm{L}$. dona tor, \& giver,? donare, give: see donate, and ef. donor.] In lav, a donor.
donatory (don'a-tọ-ri), n. ; pl. donatories (-riz). [< ML. donatorius, more correctly donatarius: see donatary.] In Scots law, a donee of the crown; one to whom escheated property is, on certain conditions, made over. Also donatary. donaught (dö'nât or dun'ot), n. $\left[<d^{1}{ }^{1}, v_{0},+\right.$ obj. naught; cf. donothing.] One who does nothing; an idle, good-for-nothing person. Also dialectally donnaught, donnat, donnot.

Crafty and proud donaughts.
donax (dō'naks), n. [L., $\leqslant$ Gr. s6́vaE, Granger. also a kind of sliell-fish; prob. "o reed shaken by the wind," < סoveiv, shake, drive about, as the wind.] 1. A species of grass of the genus
Arundo (A, Donax), occasionally cultivated in
gardens, and attaining a height of 8 or 10 fect. doni (dō'ni), n. [Also written dony, dhoney, In Spain and other parts of the south of Europe It grows etc. The leavca are beautifully strlped like ribhon-grass. 2. [cap.] A genus of siphonate lamellibranchiate bivalves, of the family Donacide, having equivalve shells of triangular form, the umbo at the obtuse angle of the triangle, the margin entire and perfectly coaptated, and the surface usually striped with col-


Rlyht Valve of Wedqe-shelt
Domax denf(cusfafus). or from beak to margin.
The species are numerons, and are known as wedge-shells. D. denticulatus is a typical example.
doncella (don-sel'K), n. [Sp., a damsel: sce damsell.] A name of certain labroid fishes. (a) Harpe or Bodianus rufus, also called Ladyfsh, which dondainet, $n$. [OF., also domdaine.] 1. A cross bow or arbalist; a military engine of tho ballista type.-2. A bolt or quarrel for such an engine. done (dun), $p p$. [The perfect participle of do, $v .:$ see do 1 . Only special uses of done aro noted here.] 1. As an suxiliary, used to express completed action: originally causal after have present ase the have or had is often omitted and the infinitive turned into a preterit, leaving done as a mere preterit sign. [Prov. Eng. sad U.S. ; a characteristic of negro idiom.]

When that Noe had done eapye
How that the eirth began to drye.
D. Lyndsay.

What use dis dried-up cotton stalk, when Life done picked Iny cotton? ten.

The Century.
2. Completed; finished; decided; accepted: ased in an oxclamatory way to signify acceptance of a proposition, as a wager.-3. Completely used up; thoroughly fatigued; tired out: sometimes with out or up (or with for: see to do for, under do ${ }^{1}, v_{0}$ ).

Not so the Holland fifect, who, tired and done,
Stretched on their decks like weary oxen lie.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, 1.70.
The horses were thoroughly done; ... my steed Tétel, able example of the effects of pace.
By thia tine I was pretty nearly done out, for running along the steep ground through the sage-brush was mosi
exhaustive work.
4. [The same as done, completed, executed; substituted for OF. doné, donné, given (equiv. to L. datum, given, i. e., published: see datel), pp. of OF. doner, F. donner, give, < L. donare, give: see donate.] Completed; executed; issued; made public: nsed chiefly in the concluding clause of a formal document, expressing the place at which and the date on which it received official sauction and became valid: as, done at Washington this 15 th day of May, etc. - Done brown, done for, done up, etc. see dol, donet. An obsolete form of the infinitive (and present indicative plural) of dol.
donee (dō-nē'), n. [< OF. doné, donné, pp. of doner, donner, < L. donare, give: see donate.] 1. A person to whom a gift or a donation is made.

Either men,
Donors or donees, to their practice shall
Find you to reckon nothing, me owe all.
B. Jonsom, Underwoods, xxx
2. Specifically, in law: (a) One to whom a voluntary conveyance is made.
If goods be given to one till such a thing happen, or ypon it is clogged with a limitation and condition.

State Trials, John Hsmpden, in. 1637.
(b) One to whom land is conveyed in fce tail.
(c) An appointee; one to whom a power is
given. See potver.
donet + , donatt, n. [< ME. donet, donat, $<\mathrm{OF}$.
donat, a grammar, elementary book, so called from the much-used grammar (Ars grammatica) of Alins Donatus, a grammarian, commentator and rhetorician, who tanght at Rome about the middle of the 4 th century A. D.] A grammar; the elements of any art.
Thenne I drons me a-mong this drapers, my donet to
leornc.
Piers Plowman (A), V. 128.
A Donat into Christisn Religion. [Title.] Ep. Pecock.
dong (dong), n. [Native name.] A name of the wild yak, Poëphaga grunnien
dhony; < Telugu done.] A clumsy kind of boat used on the coasts of Coromandel in India, and in Ceylon, sometimes deeked, and occasionally furnished with an outrigger. It is about 70 feet long, 20 feet hroad, and 12 tcet deep, wth one mant and a lugsaill, and is navigated in one west her only. doniferous (dọ-nif 'e-rus), $a_{0}$ [ L . donune, a gift, + ferre, $=\mathbf{E} .{ }^{.}$bear ${ }^{1},+$ ous.] Bearing gifts. E. D. [Rare.]
donjon (prop. dun'jon, also don'jon, to suit the spelling), n. [ME. dongeon, donjoun, etc., < OF. donjon: see dungeon.] The inner tower, keep, or stronghold of a castle. See cut under castle. It ta simply another apelling of dungeon, to Whitch it is preferred in the acnse of the definition by tome
writers, on account of the apecial idea of prison now assowriters, on account of
clated with dungeon.
The gharry rumbles over the bridge towards the grand donjons of a glant keep that frowns over the flood. .II. Ruseell, Diary in India, II. 62.
donjonné (don-jo-nā'), a. [OF., くdonjon, a donjon, tower: see dungcon.] In her., having a donjon or inner tower rising above the rest: said of a castle used as a bearing.
donk, a. An obsolete or dialectal form of dank.
The dolly dikjs war al donk and wate.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 301.
donk, v. $t$. A dialectal form of dank.
A myate \& a merkenes in mounts ina aboute,
All donkyt the dales with the dym showris. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Destruct ion of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. } 9639 .\end{aligned}$ donkey (dung'ki or dong'ki), n. [First recorded about the middle of the 18th century, also written donky, donkic; of dial. origin, formed with double dim. - $k-e y$, Sc. spelled - $k$-ie (usually with dim. $-i-,-i e,-y$, preceding, as in Banffshire horsikie, a little horse, beastikie, a little beast), ( dun, a familiar name for a horse, and presumably of an ass, with ref. to its color, < dun 1 , a.: see dun1. Cf. dunnock, a hedge-sparrow, similarly formed, $\left\langle d u n^{1}+-o e k\right.$.] 1. An ass: a familiar term.

Or in the London phrase, thou Devonahire monkey,
Thy l'egasus is nothing but a donkey.
Folcott (Peter Pindar) (cd. 1830), p. 116.
2. A stupid or obstinate and wrong-headed fellow.
donkey-engine (dung'ki-en"jin), n. In mach., a small steam-engine used where great power is not required, and often to perform some subsidiary operation. Donkey-engines on gteam-vessels, etc, are used for pumping water into the boflers or from the hold, handling the cargo, hoistiug the anchor or the donkey
onkey-pump (dung'ki-pump), n. 1. A feedpump for steam-boilers, also often used as ditional steam-pump which can be employed when the main engine is not working, or for special work, such as washing decks, removing bilge-water, or in case of fire.
donkey-rest (dung'ki-rest), n. In paper-manuf., a frame against which tho form is laid to drain.
donna (don'ä), n. $\left[\mathrm{It}_{\mathrm{f}},=\mathrm{Sp}\right.$. dona, duefa (as a title Doña) (see doña, duena, duenna), (L. domina, mistress, lady: see domina, dominus, don2.] 1. A lady: as, prima donna, the first female singer in an opera, oratorio, ete.-2. [eap.] A common title of respect for Italian and Portuguese ladies, and in foreign languages also for Spanish ladies (in place of Spanish Dofia), prefixed to the Christian name: as, Donna Margarita.
donnaught, donnat, $n$. Dialectal forms of donaught.
donne ${ }^{1}+$, $a$. A Middle English form of dun ${ }^{1}$.
donne 2 , o. $t$ A false spelling of don 1.
donnerd, donnert (don érd, êrt), $a_{\text {. [Sc., also }}$ written donnard and donnort, stupid (cf. donnar, stupefy, bedunder ${ }^{3}$, stunned with noise), appar. < Darr. dundre $=\mathrm{Sw}$. dundra, make a loud noise, thunder, $=$ E. thunder, v.] 1. Grossly stupid.-2. Stunned; dazed.

The donnort bodle croon'd right lowne,
Whyle tears dreeped a ${ }^{\text {in }}$ his black beard down.
Cromek's Remains of Nithedale Song, p. 8 s
donnish (don'ish), a. [<don ${ }^{2}, 4,+$-ish1.] Pertaining to or characteristic of an English university don.
Unless a man can get the prestige and income of a don, snd write donnish books, it's hardly worth while for him to make a Greek and Latin machlne of himself.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xvi.
donnism (don'izm), n. [Better spelled *donism, $\left\langle\right.$ don $^{2}, 4,+$-ism.] Self-importance, or distance and loftiness of carriage. [English nuiversity slang.]
donnot
donnot，n．A dialectal form of donaught． donor（dō＇nor），n．［＜OF．donor，donour，do－ eive see donate，donator ］One who gives or bestows；one who confers anything gratui－ tously；a benefactor．－2．Specifically，in law： （a）A giver．（b）One who creates an estate tail．（c）One who gives to another a power． See power．
donothing（dö＇nuth＂ing），$n$ ．and a．［ $\left\langle d o^{1}, v\right.$ ．， + ohj．nothing．Cf．donaught．］
n．One who oes nothing；an idler．
II．a．Doing no work；idle；indolent；inac－ tive．［In this use commonly with a hyphen．］ Why haven＇t you a right to aspire to a college educa－ tion as any do－nothing canon there at the abbey，lad ？ Kingsley，Alton Locke，iv In ahort，nelther the extreme do－nothing policy nor cy will aolve the great problem．
Fortnightly Rev．，N．S．，XLIII．
donothingness（dö＇nuth＂ing－nes），$n$ ．Idle ness；indolence ；inactivity．

A aituation of aimilar affluence and do－nothingness．
Jane Austen，Manafleld Park，xxxvili
Donovan＇s solution．See solution．
donship（don＇ship），$n . \quad\left[<\right.$ don $^{2}+$－ship．$]$ The state or rank of a don：used，after your，his， etc．，in an honorary form of address or refer－
ence to one entitled to be called don．［Rare．］ ence to one entitled to be called don．
I draw the lady

Unto my kinsman＇s here，only to
Your donshipg for a day or two．
Fletcher，The Chances，v． 1
donsie（don＇si），a．［Sc．，also written doncie； perhaps，in the first two senses，ult．\＆Gael． donas，bad luck，mischief，harm，the devil， do－priv．，not，＋sonas，lncky，fortunate，く son， good，profit，advantage．］1．Unlucky．

Their donsie tricka，their black mistakes，
Their failings an mischances，
Burns，Address to the Unco Guid．
2．Restive ；unmanageable
Tho＇ye was trickie，slee and fnmy，
Burns，The Auld Farmer＇a Salutation to his Anld Nare．
3．Affectedly neat and trim：implying the idea of self－importance．

## She was a donsie wife and clean．

Ramsay，Pocms，I． 228
4．Sickly；ailing：as，he＇s sair kep＇n doon wi＇ a donsic wife and donsie bairns．［Colloq．］ donsky（don＇ski），n．［Russ．Donskol，of the river Don，く Donü，Don．］A variety of Russian wool of coarse quality，first introduced into English woolen manufacture about 1830.
don＇t（dōnt）．A contraction of do not，common in colloquial language，and，more improperly， as a contraction of does not（doesn＇t）．
donzelt（don＇zel），$n$ ．［（In ME．only in the form dansel，etc．）＜OF．danzel，etc．，$=$ Pr．donzel， dansel $=\mathrm{Sp}$. doneel $=\mathrm{Pg}$. donzel $=\mathrm{It}$. donzello，$\langle$ ML．domieellus，domnicellus，dominicellus，dim． of L．dominus，master：see damsel ${ }^{2}$ ，dominus．］ A young attendant；a page；a youth of good quality not yet knighted．

Esquire to a knight－errant，donzel to the damaela．
S．Butler，Character
doo ${ }^{1} \mathrm{t}, v$ ．An obsolete spelling of $d 0^{1}$ ．
doo ${ }^{2}$（dö），$n$ ．A Scotch form of dovel．
dooab，$n$ ．See doab²．
doob（döb），$n_{\text {．}}$［Also written doub，and more accurately düb，repr．Hind．dūb，く＇Skt．dürvā， doob．］An East Indian name for the plant Cynodon Daetylon，used as a fodder－grass．
dood（död），n．［く Beng．dūdh，a camel．］A camel in military nse；a riding－dromedary．

Poor dood，down with you on your knees ！At the word of command，the gowar orcea hisell eart to kneel
．H．Ruselh Diary in India，I． 237.
Doodia（dödi－ă）n．［NL．］A small genus of ferns，natives of the sonthern hemisphere，and common in cultivation．The fronds are from 6 to 18 inches long，plunate or pinnatifi．The oblong or alightly midrib and margins of the plnnæ，and the velns form one or two rows of archea．
doodle ${ }^{1}$（dö＇dl），v．t．；pret．and pp．doodled，ppr． doodling．［＝Sc．doudle；perhaps a var．of daddle，davdle，q．v．］To dandle．

An＇he wap tane to Craignethan＇a hall，
$\mathrm{An}^{\prime}$ doudlit on his knee．
An doudr Edinburgh Rev．，July 1，1819，p． 526.
doodle ${ }^{1}$（ $\mathrm{d}_{\mathrm{\prime}} \mathrm{dl}$ ），$n$ ，A trifler；a simple fellow． ［Provincial．］
doodle ${ }^{2}$（dö＇dl），v．i．；pret．and pp．doodled，ppr． doodling．［Prob．supposed to be imitative，but
in fact due to the comp．doodlcsaek，q．₹．］To drone，as a bagpipe．Scott，Old Mortality．
doodlesack（dö＇dl－sak），n．［＜G．dudelsack， a bagpipe，く dudeln，play on a bagpipe（＜Pol． dudlio，play on a bagpipe，＜dudy $=$ Bohem $d u d a$ ，dudy $=$ Slov．dude，a bagpipe,$=$ Rnss． duda，a pipe，reed），＋sack＝E．sack¹．］A bagpipe．
dood－wallah（död＇wol－ï），n．［＜Beng．düdh－ $w \bar{a} \bar{l}$, ，$<$ dūdh，a camel，+ Hind．Beng．，ete． $-w a \bar{a} \bar{a}$, a keeper．］In India，an attendant who has charge of camels；a camel－driver．
The moment the dood－wallah pulla the string，which is of the antmal＇a nostril，the camel opens ita huce mouth．
of the antmal a nostril，the camee opens ita nuge mussell，Diary in India，I． 224.
dook ${ }^{1}$（dök），$n$ ．A dialectal form of duek ${ }^{1}$ ．
dook ${ }^{2}$（dök），$n$ ．A dialectal form of $d u c k^{2}$
dook ${ }^{3}$（dök），$n$ ．［Sc．；origin unknown．］A piece of wood inserted iuto a wall for attaching fin－ ishings to．
dool ${ }^{1}$（döl），$n$ ．An obsolete or dialcetal form of dole ${ }^{2}$ ．

## O＇a＇the num＇rons human dools， Thou bear＇at the gree．

dool ${ }^{2}$（do̊l），$n$ ．An obsolete or dialectal form of dole ${ }^{4}$ ．
doolful（dol＇fúl），a．An obsolete or dialectal form of doleful．Spenser．

The brethren o＇the Commerce－Chanmer
May mourn thicir loss wi＇doolfu＇clamour
Burns，Eplstle to William Creech．
dool－tree（dell＇trē），n．［Sc．，also written dule－ tree；$\left\langle\right.$ dool $=$ dole ${ }^{2}+$ tree．］In Scotland，a mourning－tree（see the extract）．It reaembled，as marking a place of mourning the dun deurshuil（the naually assembled to bewail any misfortune that befell the community．
The Earl of Cassilia fell at Flodden with many of his Tollowers；and there is atill to be acen，in front of the castle，a very large plane－tree，underneath whose melan－ choly，bougha his aorrowing people are aaid to have apent several weeka in lamentations of their own and their country＇s calamity；for which reason it bears the appel－
Lation of Burns．
lation of the dule－tree．
A whole chapter of sighta and customa striking to the mind，from the pyramids of Esypt to the gibbeta and dule trees of medirval Europe．R．L．Stevenson，Es＇Triplex． dooly（dö́li），n．；pl．doolies（－liz）．［＜Hind．dūli， Marāthi doli（cerebral d），a litter．］A kind of litter nsed in Iudia and the neighboring coun－ tries，inferior to the palkee or palanquin，but also lighter，and used on long jonrneys．Forbes．
Coolies，however，awaited me with a dooly，one of those
ow littera slmng on a bamboo，in which you nay travel low littera simng on a bamboo，in which you may travel
owittly and without effort． awittly and without effort．

F．3．Crauford，Mr．Ianacs，xil．
doom（döm），$n$ ．［＜ME．doome，dome，dom，く AS． döm，a judgment，sentence，doom，decree，law （＝OS．dom＝OFries． $10 m=0 \mathrm{OH}$ ． $\mathrm{tuom}=\mathrm{Ice}$ ． domr＝Sw．Dan．dom＝Goth．doms ，judgment， with formativo $-m,<d \bar{o}-n$ ，etc．，E．do ${ }^{1}$ ，in the orig．sense of＇put，place，set＇；cf．Gr．$\theta$ épls， established law，of the same ult．origin．Hence －dom and deem，q．v．］1．Judgment or deci－ sion；specifically，a decision determining fate or fortune；fateful decision or decree：origi－ nally in a nentral sense，but now generally im－ plying an adverse decision：as，the court pro－ nounced doom upon the culprits；to fall by doom of battle．

This argument is fala，so is thi doome；
Bi what right woldist thou me wynne？ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mymns to Virgin，etc．（E．E．T．S．），p．} 50 .\end{aligned}$
Then was that golden belt by doome of all
raunted to her，as to the fayrest Dane．
Spenser，F＇．Q．，IV．v． 16.
Therefore to Me their doom he hath assign ，
That they may have their wiah，to try with Me
In battel which the atronger proves． iforce subuission to the justice of hundred hire－mot ilke abstlnate variance with one another in the colk－mintly efore ealdorman and reeve，so that hardly any one of judged for doom by the ealdorman and reeves．＂

J．R．Green，Conq．of Eng．，p． 134. His own false doom，
That ahadow of mistruat ahould
Betwixt thenn，came upon him．
Fate decreed or determined；fixed fortume
irrevocable destiny．
Seek not to know to Morrow＇s Doom；
That fa not ours，which is to come．
Congreve，Imit．of Horace，I．ix． 3.
$0^{\prime}$＇er him whose doom thy virtucs grieve
Aêrial forma ahall ait at eve．
Collins，Death of Col．Ross．

## doom－palm

In an early atage of aociety slavery is the doom of the soften the legal doom of the criminal．
E．A．Freeman，Amer．Lecta．，p． 180 ．
3ł．Judgment or opinion；discernment．
Cassandra to councell then call thai belyue，
to have a dom of that dede．
Destruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），I． 11810.
In him no point of courtesy there lackt，
Mir．for Mags．，p． 175.

## That Ialands apace

The which did seeme，unto my simple doome
The onely pleasant and delightfull place
That ever troden was of footings trace．
Spenser，F． $\mathbf{Q} ., ~ I V . ~ x . ~$
21.
This one consent in all your dooms of
Argues a truth of nerit in you all．
Argues a truth of merit in you all．Jonson，Poetaster，v． 3.
$4 \downarrow$ ．The last judgment．See doomsday．
Thy Aue marta and thi crede，
That ahalle the aaue at done of drede． $\begin{gathered}\text { Babees Book（E．E．T．S．），p．} 303 .\end{gathered}$
The Doom achalle ben on Estre Day，auche tyme aa oure
Mandeville，Travels，p． 114.
Day of doom．See day1．－Doom bark．See bark2．－號 of all thinga；the last trump．
What！will the line atretch out to the erack of doon？？
Let him not quit his belief that a pop－gun la a pop－gum， though the ancient and honorable of the carth affirn it
to be the crack of doom．
Emerson，Miac．，p． 87 ． to be the crack of doom．Emerson，Mac．，p． 8 ．
To false a doomt，in Scots law，to jrotest agalnat a sen－ tence．$=$ Syn 2．Fate，Doom，etc．Sce destiny．
doom（ dom ），v．$t$ ．［ $\langle$ doom，$n$ ．The older form is deem，q．v．］1t．To judge；form a judgment upon．

## Father of mercy and grace，thou didat not

So atrictly；but much more to pity．Incline．
Miltom，P．L．，iii．401．
2．To condemn to punishment ；consign by a decree or sentence；pronounce sentence or judgment on；destine：as，a criminal doomed to death；we are doomed to suffer for our er－ rors．
Ine was aentenced to be bound in chaina，and doomed to perpetual tormenta．

Bacon，Physical Fables，ii．
Abaolvea the just，and dooms the guilty soula．

## Souls doomed of old

To a mild purgatory．
Lowell，Fountaln of Youth．
3．To ordain as a penalty；decree．
IIave I a tongue to doom my brother＇s death？
Shak．，Rich．III．，il． 1.
Lost！I am lost！my fates have doom＇d my death．
Ford，＇Tla Pity，i． 3.
4ヶ．To tax by estimate or at discretion，as on the failure of a taxpayer to make a statement of his taxable property．［Massachnsetts，U．S．］ doomaget（dö＇māj），$n .[<$ doom + －age．$]$ A
penalty or fine for neglect．
［New Hampshire， U．S．
doomdayt，n．［＜ME．domeday，＜AS．dōmdacg （＝Dan．dommedag $=$ Sw．domedag），く dōm， doom，＋deeg，day．］Same as doomsday．

He asoyled hym surely，\＆aette hym ao clene，
Sir Gawayme and the Green Knight（E．E．T．S．），I． 1883.
doomer（dö＇mér），n．［＜ME．＊domere，＜AS． dōmere，an occasional form of dēmere（ $=\mathrm{D}$ ． doemer $=$ Dan．dommer $=$ Sw．domare），a judge：see doom，$v$ ．，and－erl，and cf．deem．］ One who dooms，as a judge or a juryman． ［Rare．］
That fatal look of a common intelligence，of a common assent，was exchanged among the loomers of the prison er＇s life and death as the judge concluder．

Bulwer，Eugene Aram，vl． 5.
doomful（döm＇fùl），$a$ ．［＜doom＋－ful．］Full of doom or destruction ；franght with doom．

For Life and Death ia in thy doomefull writing！
Spenser，To G．Harvey．
And ly th＇infeetioua slime that doomful deluge left vature herself hath aince of purity been reft．

Polyolblon，ix．
doom－palm（döm＇päm），n．A varicty of palm， Hyphone Thebaica，remarkable，like other spe－ cies of the genus，for having a repeatedly branched stem，each branch terminating in a tuft of large fan－shaped leaves．The fruit is about the size of all apple；it has a fibrouna，mealy rind，which tree，zometlmes applied to this palm），and is eaten by the poorer Inlabitants of the placea wbere it grows．An infualon of the rind is also used as a bevcrage，being coollng，aliflitly aperient，and benencial in fevers．The geeda are hinrny，and are made into small ornaments．
Ropea are made of the fibers of the leat－atalks．The doonl－ Ropea are made of the fibers of the leaf－atalks．The dooml－ painn ls a native of Upper Loypt and the central parts of
AIrica and tin some districts forms whole forestg．Also Africa，and in qome
spelled dou $m$－palm．


Doom－palm（Hyphane Thebaisa）．
dooms（domz），adv．［Altered toward doom，by way of explaining an obscure word，from doons， doonsin，dunze，doon，done，doyn，also doonlins （－lins＝E．－ling），very，in a great degree，く Icel． dändis－，rather，pretty（adv．），a profix to adjec－ tives and adverbs，＜$d a \bar{a}$－，very，prob．orig．＇won－ derfully，${ }^{\prime}\langle d \bar{d}$ ，reflex．däst，admire，be charmed at，＝Norw，daa，daast，pity，compassionate．］ Very；absolutely：as，dooms bad（very bad）． ［North．Eng．and Scotch．］
＂A weel，＂he said，＂this auld be nae sle doons deaperate business aurely．＂Scott，Guy Mannering，xlv．
doomsday（dömz＇dā），n．［＜ME．domesdai， domesdeic，ote．，く AS．dōmes deg，day of doom， i．e．，of judgment：dōmes，gen．of icom，doom， judgment；dreg，day．Cf．doomday．］1．The day of the last judgment．

> What shuld I make lenger tale? of ali the pepil I ther gny, I coude not telle tyl domeslay. Chaucer, Iouse oi Fume, I. 1284 . An he wad harpit till domisday,

She＇ 11 never spenk again．
Glentindie（Child＇
Thoy may serve for any theme，and never be out of date antil doomsday．Sir T．Browne，Vulg．Err．
2．Any day of sentence or condemuation．
Buck．This is All－Souls＇day，tellow，is it not？ Sher．It is，my lord．
Buck．Why，then All．

## Is my body＇s doomstay． Shak．，Ikich．III．，v． 1 ．

3．［cap．］The Doousday Book（see below）， or a record similar to it，as the Exon Dooms－ day，contemporary with it，preserved in Exeter cathedral．
A Demesday of the conguerors was drawn up in the
ducal hall at Liflebonne，a forerunuer of the great Domes． day of the consuered．

E．A．Freennan，Normmn Conquest，111． 200.
Doomsday Book［written archalcaliy Domesday Book，＜ was regarded as flnal］，a book containing a digeat，in Norman French，of the results of a census or survey of England undertaken by orler of William the Conqueror， and completed in 1050 ．It consists of two volumes in containing 450 ．They form a valuable record of the own ership，extent，and value of the lands of England（1）at the time of the survey，（2）at the date of bestowal when they had been granted by the king，and（3）at the time of Edward the Confcssor，when a somewhat aimilar survey had been made；the numbers of tenants and dependents， amount of live atock，etc，were also returned．The book was long kept nnder three different locks in the Ex－ chequer，along with the king＇a seal，but is now kept in printed from types made for the purpose wna issued by the British government．The countjes of Northumber． land，Cumberland，Westmoreland，and Durham were not included in the survey．There existed also local dooms． day books．
doomsmant（do8mz＇man），n．［＜ME．domesman， domysman，domesmon，a judge，$\langle$ domes，gen． of dom，judgment，＋man．］A judge；an um－ pire．
For counteth ho no kyngea wrattie whan he in courte sit－ teth
To demen as a domes－man．Piers Plowman（B），xix． 302. Nowe air，ye muste presente this boy unto sir Pilnte， For he is domysman nere and nexte to the king．

> to the king.
doomstert（döm＇stér），n．［Early mod．E．also domester；$<$ doom + ster．Another form is deemster，dempster，q．v．］One who pronounces doom or judgment；in Scotland，formerly，the public executiouer．Iu the case of a capital conviction

## 1733

in ilio Court of Justiciary，the doom or sentence was re－ peated by the executioner in the fudge worde，with the addition，＂This I pronounce for doom．＂
Repeating alter the Cicrk of Court，he gabbled over the ce of execution and there hanged by the neck npon a gibbet．＂And this，＂eaid the Doomster，sggravating his harsh voice，＂I prononnce for doom．＂Scott，Ileart of Mid－Lothlan，xxiv．
doon ${ }^{1}$（don ），n．［Singhalese namo．］A large tree of Ceylon，Doona Zeylanica，of the natural order Dipteroearpacee．The timber is much used for building，and the tree also yields a resin which is mado into varnish．
doon ${ }^{2}$（dön），adv．and prep．A Scotch form of down ${ }^{2}$ ．
doonga（döng＇gằ），n．［＜Hind．rlünga（cerebral d），a canoe，a trough，lit．deep．］A eanoe mado out of a singlo picee of wood and carry－

ing a squaro sail，employed for navigating the marshes and the branches of the month of the Ganges．The doongas are used ehiefty in ob－ taining salt．
door（dōr），$n$ ．［Early mod．E．also doore，dore， in earlior speech the word appears in two forms moro or less mixed：（1）ME．dore，dor，$\langle$ AS． dor（gen．dores，pl．doru），OS．dor $=$ OFries． dore $=M L G$. dor $=L G, d o o r=O H G . M H G$.
tor，G．thor $=$ Goth．daur，all neut．；（2）ME． dure，dur，く AS．duru（gen．dura，pl．dura，duru） （also rarely nom．dure，gen．and pl．duran）$=$ OS．dura $=$ OFries．dure $=\mathrm{D}$ ．deur $=$ MLG． dore $=\mathrm{LG} . d \ddot{r} 0=\mathrm{OHG}$. turi，pl．，also sing．，MHG． tiur，G．thïr＝Icel．dyrr，pl．，$=$ Sw．dörr＝Dan． dör $=$ Goth．daurons，pl．，a door，all fem． （Dan．common）except the Icel．，which is also neut．；all orig．pl．The common Teut．form is＂dur－＝Gr．$\theta$ ipa $=$ L．foris，usually in pl．， fores（＞ult．foris－，forum，foraneous，foreign， etc．$),=$ Ir．Gael．dorus，later doras $=\mathrm{W}$ ．drus $=$ OBulg．detr＇$=$ Bohem．decrshe $=$ Pol．dawier－ $z e$ ，drzwi $=$ Little Russ．devi $=$ Russ．deer＇ $\stackrel{-}{=}$ Lett．durvis $=$ Lith．duris＝Zend dvara（ $>$ Pers．dar，＞Turk．der）$=$ Skt．drār，dur，fem． （＞Hind．duar，Gypsy duvar），all with the gen－ eral sense of＇door＇or＇gate．＇In another view， referred to Skt．$V$ dhu，move quickly，shake， fan（a fire），$=$ Gr．Given，rush，storm，as the wind，boing thus orig．（like vindow，$q$ ． v ．）a passage for the air or wind．］1．A movable barrier of wood，metal， stone，or other material， consisting sometimes of one picce，but generally of several pieces framed together，commonly placed on hinges，for closing a passage into a building，room，or other inclosure．In anifinity，as In China and other Eastern conntrics at the present day， doors often 8 wang on pivots projecting into aockets above and below．Modern carpen－－
ters doors are classified in general as batten－doors and panel－doors．Datten－doors are poards placed iongitudinally are formed of two or more ther by two or mors transverse by side，and held toge－ ther by two or mors transverse rails．Panel－doors are which the openings are filled with pleces of atuff called panels，which are nsually cut from thinner boards than the Iramework．If the panels are wider than they are
liggh，they are cnlled $l$ ying panels；it longer than wide， ligh，they are cnlled lying paneto
they are called standing panela．

At last he came unto an yron doore
That last was lockt．Sperser，F．Q．，1．viil． 37.
The threshold grates the door to have him heard． Shak．，Lucrece，Li 300.
2．An opening for passage into or out of a
building or any apartment of it，or any inclo－ sure；a doorway．
Whan he entred in to the Chapelle，that was but $n$ ly． tille and a low thing，nud had but a lityl Dore and a low，

Than the Entrce began to wexe so gret anil so large and so highe as thoughe it had ben of a gret Mynatre，or the
gate of a l＇aleyn．
Mondeville，Travels，p． 130.

## Tho litile boy atoode

The Boy and the Mantle（Child＇a Baliads，I．14）． ＂Tis not so deep an a well，nor so wide an a church door；
but tila cnough，twill serve．Shak．，I．and J．，jil． 1 ． Hence－3．An exterior or public entrance－ way，or tho house or apartment to which it leads． Martin＇s office is now the second door in the strect．

4．Avenue；passage；means of approach or access，or of exit：commonly in figurativo uses： as，the door of reconciliation；a door of escape． But I will tarry al Ephesus intil Pentecost．For a great Blank door，a mlled－up door－apace in a wall，with a cas． jug and dressings like those of a door，made for ornament or symmetry of appenrance．- Bulkhead door．See bulk． head．－Center of a door．See centerl．－Chalking of a door，in scotland，a warning to tenants of urban tene－ menta to move，given thatked，forty days belore whitsuntide，by a town offlcer，actlag at the desire of the proprietor，and without written authority Irom the magistrates．－Deaf as a door．Soc deaf．－Death＇s door．See death．－ Double door，an entrance－door made like a folding door with two leaves．－Folding door，a door between apart－ ments，generally with two leavea，but sometimes with four（two binged together on eacla side，so that oue of each pair will told hack againat its mate），one hall of the door having boits at top and bottom to hold it cloaed，the two fully opened folding hack against the adjacent parallei line of wall－or door－space．Sometimes confounded with sliding door（which gee，below）－－Ledged door，a deal door atrengthened by cross－pheces at the back．－Letters of open doors．See operi．－Next door to．（e）In the house next adjacent to．（b）Near to；bordering on；very nemrly．
A riot unpunished is but next door to a tumult．
Sir R．L＇Estrange．
Out of doors．（a）Ont of the house；in the open alr；
Look you；I＇ll turn you out $a^{\prime}$ doorr，and acorn you．
（b）Ilence，figurativcly，quite gone；no more to be found ： ost；irrelevant．
His imaginary title of Ratherhood is out of doors．Locke． These controversies about the four elements and their manuer of mistion are quite out of doors in thefr philoso－
phy． Overhung door，n door anpported from alove，as in some lorms ol alidiug barn－and car－doors．－Sliding door，a door consisting either of oue or of two leaves made so as to slide in a dircct iline in opening or closing it．A allding door between apartuents in a dwelling louse nsunlly has open apace worked in the partition．Sometimes in the latter case，conlounded with folding door（which see， above）．－The angelic door or gate，in sone Byzantinc churchea，a door which seems to havc connected the nave with the choir，when the latter was separated by a parti－ tion trom the reat of the hody of the church．J．M．Neale． －The holy doors，in Greek churches，the central door of the iconostasis，giving access to the hema or sanctuary building）or trom the body of the church．Sometimes also called the royal doers，a name properly belonging to the doors of the narthex．The holy doors are open only at the commencencent of great vespers，at the entrancea （great and lititic）in the liturgy and vespers，and from the invitation of the priest to the communicants to approach till the close of the liturgy．Sce cut under bema．－The royal doors or gates，in Greek churches，strictiy，the doors leading trom the narthex into the body ot the church： ild called the siver doors or gat，becauch the church gates is also frequently given to the outer doors of the church leading finto the narther from the porch or prosu－ lion，and properly dist incuished as the beautifulgates；and some writets even nse the term royal doore as a name of the boly doors of the bema－To darken one＇s door．See darken．－To lie or be at one＇s door，figuratively，to be imputable or chargeable to oue．
If I have failed，the fault lies wholly at my door．
Dryilen，tr．of Duliresnoy＇s Art of I＇ainting，Pret． Lady Clara Vere de Vcre， The gullt of blood is ot your door．

Tennyson，Lady Clara Vere de Vere．
To make the doorst．See make－To put or get one Higuratively，to rulu one．［Scoteh．］To throw open the door to，to afford an opportunity for．－With open doors，with publicity．
doora，n．See durra．
door－bandt（dōr＇band），n．［＜ME．dorbande；＜ door＋band 1．］The bolt of a door．

Hic gumpus（LLL gomphus，〈Gr．Yóphos）a dorbande．
AS．and O．E．Yocab．（ed．Wright）（（ad ed．Wiilcker）
col．783， 1.
door－bart（dôr＇bär），n．［＜ME．dorcbar；＜door door－bell（dōr＇bel），$n$ ．A bell at a door，or con－ nected with a handle or knob exposed ontsido a door，for the purpose of giving notice when oue desires admittance．
door－case（dōr＇kăs），n．The frame or casing which incloses a door，and in which it swings．

## door－case

The cornish，door case，and a sort of a basement above he steps，are proofs that the architecture is antient．

Pococke，Description of the East，II．i． 134
door－cheek（dōr＇chēk），n．A door－post．Jamie－ son．［Scotch．］

The next thing I sdmire in it［the Pantheon］ 1 s the doore－cheeks and conple，which la all of one peece of white marble doorea（dö＇rēë̈），n．A variety of Dacca mus－
lin of the finest quality，printed in colors，and lin of the finest quality，printed in colors，and striped．
door－frame（dō＇frfām），$n$ ．The structure form－ ing the skeleton of a paneled door．It conalsts of the stilea at the sldes，the montant or $B$ centerploor．
Doorga，n．See Durga．
door－guard（dör＇gärd），n．A light framework of scantling on the inside of a railroad－car for freight or other stowage，to keep the freight from impeding the movement of the sliding doors．
door－hanger（dōr＇hang＂èr），$n$ ．A metallic hook sustaining a sliding door from above，and slid－ ing on an iron track as the door moves．
door－hawk（dōr＇hâk），n．Same as dor－hawk． Montagu．
dooringł（dōr＇ing），$n$ ．［＜door + －ingI．］A door with all its appendages．

So terrible a noise as zhakea the dooring of housea
ten miles off．Nilton，Hiat．Moscovis，$v$
door－jamb（dōr＇jam），$n$ ．See jamb．
doorkeeper（dör＇kē＂pér），n．1．One who guards the door or entrance of a house or an apartment，and admits persons entitled to ad－ mittance；a janitor．
I had rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God，
than to dweli in the tents of wickedness．Ps，lxxiv． 10 ． 2．In the early church and in the Roman Cath－ olic Church，same as ostiary．
door－knob（dör＇nob），$n$ ．The bulb or handle on a door－lock spindle，by which the door is opened．
door－knocker（dōr＇nok＂èr），n．Same as knocker． The visitor will certainly be sent to see a door－knocke a house in one of the streets on the weatern alope

E．A．Freeman，venice，p． 215
door－latch（dör＇lach），n．An attachment to a door by which it is kept closed．It is either a latch in the typicai form，or a apring－bolt in a case of metal hsving a apindie with knobs by which the boit ia released from a keeper on the door－post．
door－mat（dör＇mat），n．A heavy mat made of hemp，flax，or jute，woven or tied，or of sedge straw，rushes，etc．，or sometimes of caoutchouc placed before a door for use in eleaning the shoes by those entering．
door－nail（dōr＇näl），n．［＜ME．dorenail，dor nayl；＜door＋nail．$]$ A large nail or stud fixed in a door to receive the blow of a knocker of simple form．－Dead as a door－nail．See dead．
door－piece（dör＇pēs），n．In a Cornish pump－ lift，the valve－chamber of the pump．It is a sec tion in which there is a door that can be taken away when it is necessary to examine the valve and seat，or to make repsira．
door－pin（dōr＂pin），n．A pin or catch used to fasten the door of a freight－car．
door－place（dör＇plās），n．Same as doorway．
I went up the hill to the west，opposite to the end of the vale of Hinnom，and aaw a great number of zepuichrai grots cut out of the rock，many of which have besutiful
door－places．Pococke，Deacription of the East，II． 25.
door－plate（dōr＇plāt），n．A plate of metal or other material on the door of a house or room， bearing the name and sometimes the business of the occupant．
door－post（dōr＇post），$n$ ．The post，jamb，or side－piece of a door．

And thou shalt write them［my words］upon the door posts of thine house，and upon thy gates．Deut．xi． 20.
door－pull（dōr＇půl），$n$ ．Ahandle used for open－ ing or shutting a door．
door－shaft（dör＇shäft），$n$ ．A revolving iron shaft extending from the front platform to the rear door of a street－car having no conductor by means of which the driver can open or close the door．
doorshek（dör＇shek），n．The prayer－carpet used by Mohammedans．See prayer－rug．
door－sill（dōr＇sil），$n$ ．The sill or threshold of a doorway．

Doorsill there was none，but a percnnial pasaage for
door－spring（dōr＇spring），n．An apparatus for automatically closing a door．Door－springs are made in a great variety of forms，sndact hy means of colied， twisted，or curved metalice apringa，atrong elastic bands， in opening the door and spply it to close and latch it．
corstead $\dagger$（dō＇sted），$n$ ．The entrance of or parts about a door；a doorway．
Did nobody clog ap the king＇a door－stead more than 1 ， there would be room for all honest men．
arburton，To Hurd，Letter exci
door－step（dōr＇step），n．The step of a door；

## the threshold．

She set her foot on her door step，
Lord William（Ciiid＇s Ballads，III．20）．
door－stone（dōr＇stōn），$n$ ．The stone at the threshold；the step－stone．

They duratna＇on ony errand whatsoever gang ower the ore－stane after gloaming
door－stop（dör＇stop），n．1．A flange against which a door shuts in its frame．－2．A device placed behind a door to prevent it from being opened too widely
door－strap（dōr＇strap），n．In some street－cars having no conductor，a cord or strap by which the driver can close the rear door．
door－strip（dōr＇strip），n．A border or weather guard affixed to the edge of a door，and arranged to fit tightly against the casing when the door is closed．
door－treet（dōr＇trē），n．［＜ME．doretre（ $=$ Dan． dörtroe $=$ Sw．dörrtroe $) ;<$ door + tree．$]$ The side－piece or jamb of a door；the door－post． Dead as a door－tree．Same as dead as a door－na （which see，nnder dead）．

For Iamea the gentil iugged in his bokes，
That faith with－oute the faite is riste no thinge worthi， And aa ded as a dore－tre but gif the dedes folwe

Piers Plowman（B）\＆ 185
doorway（dōr＇wā），n．In arch．，the passage of a door；the entranceway into a room or build－ ing．Doorwsys exhibit the characteristica of the differ－ classical architecture and during the middle ages much


Medieval Doorway．－North Portal，or Door of the Virgin，of the
western front of Notre Dame Cathedral，Paris．（From Violiet－le．
Duc＇s＂Dict．
attention was bestowed upon the design and ornamenta－ tion of entrances，particulariy those of churches and other way of a huilding is trested as a very important festure and la made of gire and dirnity corresponding with the facade of which it is a part and the interior to which it gives sccess．
The Pelasgic racea soon learnt to adopt for their door－ ways the more pleasing curvilinear form with which they were alreay familiar from their interiors．

J．Fergusson，Hist．Arch．，I． 236.
There are no flying bnttreases，no pinnaclea，no deep and fretted doomways，anch aa form the charm of Frenc and English architectura．

J．A．Symonds，Italy and Greece，p． 46.
doorway－plane（dōr＇wā－plān），$n$ ．In arch．，a space between the open passage or the door－ way proper and the larger arch within which it is placed．This space is frequently richly adorned with sculpture，especially in medieval architecture．
doorweed（dōr＇wēd），n．The Polygonum avi－ culare，a common low weed in yards，pathways， and waste places．
dooryard（dōr＇yärd），n．A yard about the door of a house．

On cither side［of the road］atsnd the houses，with little green iswns in front，called in ruatic pariance yards．＇
doosootee（dö－sö＇tē），［Hind dusūt̄̄，a coarse cloth made of double threads，く do，du（＜Skt． $d v i=\mathbf{E}$, two $),+$ süt，thread，$\langle$ Skt．$\sqrt{ }$ sīv $=\mathbf{E}$.
sew．］Cotton cloth used for tents and other things requiring strong material，from Agra in northern Tndia．Also dosootee．
dop ${ }^{I} \dagger$（dop），v．i．［く ME．＊doppen（only as in deriv．dop $1, n .1$ ，dopper，n．），く AS．doppettan，dip， dive，as a bird into water，＜＊dopen，pp．of ＊deapan，the formal source of dyppan，dip，+ －ettan，verb－formative：sce dip，and cf．dop ${ }^{1}, n .{ }^{1}$ ， dopper．Cf．also OFlem．doppen，var．of dopen $=\mathrm{MD}$ ．dopen，D．doopen $=\mathrm{MLG}$ ．dopen，etc．， dip，baptize ：see dope，n．］To dip or duck．

## So was he dight， That no man might <br> That no man might Hym for a frere deny， <br> He dopped and dooked， <br> spareligionaly

ir T．More，A Merry Iest．
Like tonny－flsh they be which awittly dive and dop．
dop ${ }^{1}+(\mathrm{dop}), n .1$［ L ME．doppe，a water－bird， dipper，diver，＜AS．doppa（in a gloss，＂funix ［fulix，coot］，gonot［gannet］vel doppa，enid ［duck］＂－Wright＇s AS．Vocab．，ed．Wüleker， col．23，1．30；and in comp．：dūfe－doppa，$>$ E． divedopper，divedapper，usually didapper，q．₹．； dop－ened（lit．＇dip－duck＇），a coot，L．fulica，fulix； dop－fugel（lit，‘dip－fowl＇），L．mergus，mergulus； cf．E．dobchick，dabchick，＇prop．＊dop－chick，dial． dop－chicken：see also dopper－bird and dopper）， ＜doppettan，dip，dive：see dop ${ }^{1}, v$ ．］A diving bird；a diver．

Hy plunten doune，as a doppe，in the water．
King Alisaunder，1． 5776 （Weber＇s Metr．Rom．，I．）．
dop ${ }^{1}+(\mathrm{dop}), n .{ }^{2} \quad\left[\left\langle d o p^{1}, v.\right]\right.$ A very low bow． The venetian dop，this．

## B．Joneon，

$\mathrm{dop}^{2}$（dop），$n$ ．［Also written dopp；〈D．dop，MD． dop，doppe $=$ MLG．dop，doppe，shell，husk， cover．］In diamond－cutting，the instrument into which the diamond to be polished is soldered by means of a fusible metal．It consists of a bowl to receive the diamond and molten metal，and a round a beld by the tongs
dop－chicken（dop＇chik＂en），$n$ ．［Same as＊dop－ chick，which is found only in the altered forms dobchick，dabchick，＜dop $1, v$. ，chick or chicken： see dop ${ }^{1}, n .1$ ，and dabchick．］Same as dabchick， 3．［Prov．Eng．（Lincolnshire）．］
dope（dōp），n．［＜D．doop，sauce，dip，baptism， ＜doopen，dip，baptize ：see dip，and cf．dopl， doper．］1．Any thick liquid，as a thick sauce， thick gruel，or other semi－fluid or pasty thing for eating．Specifically－2．A thick pasty lu－ bricant；specifically，axle－grease．
＂Dope，＂a preparation of pitch，tallow，and other ligre－ dients，which，being appled the the bot tom of the shoes， enabies the weaser to lightly glide over anow sortened dy
the raya of the zun．
Sci．Amer．Supp．，XXII．oo33．
3．Any absorbent material，as cotton－waste or sand，used to absorb and hold a lubricant or other liquid．Thus，cotton－waste is used as dope on railroadz around the axiea of the whela to hold the oil used for lubrication；and in the mannfacture of dynamite asand is used to hoid the nltroglycerin．
dopert，$n$ ．Same as dopper， 2 ．
doppert（dop＇er），$n$ ．［ME．dopper，spelled doppar， a water－fowl，didapper（see divedapper，diec－ dopper，didapper，ME．dy doppar，ete．，orig．dive + dopper），（ doppe，dip：see dop $\left.{ }^{1}, n, 1\right]$ 1．A diving bird；a didapper．
Doppar or dydoppar，watyr byrde mergulus．
rompt．Paru．，p． 127

## Doppar，byrde．

2．A dipper：in contempt for an Anabaptist．
［Cf．Dipper，2．］Also doper．
Fact．Have you doppera？
2 Her．A world of doppers ！but they are there as luns tic persons，waikera only：that hsve leave only to hnm and ha，not daring to prophesy，or start up upon stools to ralse
doctrine．
B．Jonson，News from the New World．
dopper－bird（dop＇ér－bérd），$n$ ．The dabchick or didapper．Halliwell．
doppia（dop＇piä），$n$ ．［It．，fem．of doppio $=F$ ． double，$>$ E．double：see double．Cf．dobla dobra．］A former Italian gold coin；a pistole． The doppla of Piedmont was equal to 8.72 in American gold，that of Rome 83.37 ，that of Lucca 83.37 ，that of Milan of the that of side 8505 that of
doppietta（dop－piet＇tï），n．［It．dial，dim．of doppia：see doppia．］A former gold coin of the island of Sardinia，worth $\$ 1.90$ in American gold．
doppingt（dop＇ing），$n$ ．［Verbal 11．of dop ${ }^{1}, v$ ．］ Literally，a dipping or ducking；specifically， in falconry，a number of sheldrakes together．

A dopping of sheldrakes．
Strutt，Sports and Pastimes，p． 97.

## dopplerite

dopplerite（dop＇ler－it），$n$ ．［Namod by IIaidin－ ger for the German physicist Christian Doppler （1803－54）．］A substance derived from the maceration of peat or other vegetable matter． It is solt and elastic when fresily obtaincd，but losea two thirds of ita welght of water when dried at the ordnary temperaluro 0 ， hias a vitreons luster and a decilied conchoidal Iracture It la found iu pany localites iv pat boga sud associsted with ligulte．It is ono of the varleties of fossil vectable mitter called by the Oermana f＇echkohle（pitch－coal）． doputta（dō－put＇Ku），n．［Also doputlah；＜Hind． dopatta，dupattä（corebral i），a kind of shawl or wrapper，lit．laving two breadths，く clo，du （ $\langle$ Skt．$d v i=$ E．two），＋pat，a breadth．］In India，a wide picce of stuff，worn as a shawl， without eutting or sowing．It is the prineipal garment of women of tho lower orders． dor ${ }^{1}$ ，dorr ${ }^{1}$（dor），n．［Early mod．E．also dorre doar，dore（and in comp．sometimes door） ME．＂dore（not found），＜AS．dora，a humble－ bee，bumbleboo（AS．also fold－bco，＇field－bee＇）； cf．mod．comp．clumblctore，a bumblebee，also a beetlo or eockchafor．Origin nnknown．］ 1. A lamellicorn boetlo of the family Scaraboidoe， a spocies of dung－beetle，Geotrypes siercorarius． It is one of the commonest British heeties，leas Chan an inch long，black with a metallic reffectlon，snd is often heard droning through the alr toward the close of the gum－ mer twinght．Also called dor－beetle，sometmes dor－fy， and provinciany in England ouzzara－toch

What should I care what every dor doth buz
la credulous ears？
B．Jonson，Cynthla＇a Revelis，Hil． 2
With broods of wasps，of hernets，doara，or bees． Join Dennys（Arber＇s Eng．Osirner，1．173）． 2 $\dagger$ ．A drone（bee）．
There is a great numbre of gentlemen which cannet he
content to live ldle themselfea，lyke dorrea，of yat whitch content to live ldle themselfea，yke dorrea，of yat which other haue laboured for：
Sir T．More，Utopia（tir．by Rebluson），ed．Arber，p． $3 s$.
3．The cockchafer，Melolontha vulgaris．［Prov． Eng．］Also dor－beetle．－4．One of several ground－beetles，species of the family Carabida and gonus Harpalus．Moro fully called black dor．Kirly．
dor ${ }^{2}+$ ，dorr ${ }^{2}+$（dôr），v．t．；pret．and pp．dorred， ppr．dorring．［Early mod．E．also dorre；ap－ par．＜dor²，dor ${ }^{1}$ ，a beetle，in the same way as hum，humbug，hoax，＜hum，buzz；but ef．Icel． dāri $=$ Dan．daare $=$ Sw．ddre，a fool，Dan．be－ daare $=$ Sw．dara，befool，infatuate，delude： seo dare ${ }^{2}$ ．The G．thor，MHG．tōre，tör，is a dif－ ferent word，connected with E．dizzy．］To hoax；humbug；make a fool of；perplex．

Aloroad with Thomas？Oh，that villa

## B．Jonson，Every JIan In hla Humour，Iv．

When we are ao easlly dord and amated with every aoph lsme，it is a certain argument of great defect of inwar To dor the dotterel，to humbug a almpleton．
Ifere he cones，whistle；be this sporl called dorring the dot＇rel？

B．Jomson，Bartholomew Fair，iv．1．
$\operatorname{dor}^{2} \mathrm{f}, \mathrm{dorr}^{2} \mathrm{f}$（dôr），n．［＜dor${ }^{2}, \mathrm{dorr}^{2}$, v．］1．A trick；a practical joke．

My love was fool＇d，time number＇d to no end
My expectatlon flouted；and guess yon，sir，
What dor unto a doating maid this was，
What a base breaking－off
Now trust mo not，Readera，if I be not already weary of pluming and tooting this seagull，so open he lles to strokes ；and never offers nt another，but brings home the 2．A practical joker

> This nilghts sport, Which our court dor so heartily Inteng

B．Jonson，Cynthla＇s Revela，v． 1 ，
3．A fool．Hawkins，iii． 109 （in Halliwell）． To give one the dor，to make a fool of one．
He follows the fallacy，comea ont accoutred to hla he－ lieved instrnctions；your mistress aniles，and you give him
Doradina（dor－？－di＇nä），n．pl．［NL．，＜Doras （－rad－）＋－ina．］In Günther＇s system of elassi－ fication，a group of Siluridee with the rayed dor－ sal fin developed and tho anterior and posterior nostrils remote from each other．It include the Doradine and other forms．
Doradinæ（dor－a－di＇nē），n．pl．［NL．，＜Doras （－rad－）＋－ince．］A subfamily of siluroid fishes with the gill－membrano confluent with the skin below，the nostrils remoto，and a lateral row of bony plates．It includes about 40 South Ameri－ ean fresh－water species．
doradine（dor＇a－din），a．Of or relating to the Doradina
Dorado（dē－ria＇dō），n．［＜Sp，dorado（＜L．de－
see deaurate．］1．A small southern constella－ tion，ereated by Bayer，north of the great Mag
lanic eloud．－2．［l．c．］Same as dolphin， 2 ．
Dorataspida（dor－a－tas＇ pi －diii），n．pl．［NL （Haeckel，1862），＜Doralaspis + －ida．J A fam－ ily of acantharian radiolarians，typified by tho genus Dorataspis．They have a simple spherical lat－ tice－ahell，compored of the brancleed apophysea of 20 equal radlal aphnea meeting la its center．Properly written Do－ rataspidie．
The family Doratarpida is the most Inportant ismilly of the Acanthopliracta，or of those Acantharia in which sular lattlce－shell．

IIaeckel，Radlolaria of Challenger，p． 802
Dorataspidæ（dor－a－tas＇pi－dē），n．pl．［NL．，＜
Dorataspis + ida．$]$ Same as Dorataspida，and
the preferable form of the name．
Dorataspididæ（dor＂$\uparrow$－tas－pid＇i－dē），n．$p l$ ． ［NL．］Samo as Dorataspida．
Dorataspis（dor－a－tas＇pis），n．［NL．（Haeckel， 1860），〈 Gr．סópo，spear，＋a $\sigma \pi i$ s，shield．］A genus of radiolarians，typical of the family Do－ rataspida．
dor－beetle，dorr－beetle（dôr bō ${ }^{f t 1}$ ），n．1．Same as dorl，1．－2．Same as dor ${ }^{1}, 3$ ，and cock－ chafer， 1.
dor－bug，dorr－bug（dôr＇loug），n．1．The cock－ chafer of Europe，Melolontha vulgaris．－2．In


Dorbug（Lachnosterna jusea）
（Line shows oatural Size．） the United States the popular name of several species of the genus Lach－ nosterna，of which there are altoge－ ther about 75．The commonest is $L$ ．fusca， of May and June，hence sharing with aome re－ lated beetlea the name of June－bry．It is a stout beetle，about an inch long，of a dark－ parstlvely long alen parstively long，alen clawa，and well known from Ita habit of enter－ lng 11 ghted rooma at night with a loud buzz－ Ing neise．These bee－ tlea feed upon the leaves of varions treea，preferably plum asd cherry．The of Eurt，and sre often very Infurions，like these of the cockehsfer．
Dorcas（
Dorcas（dôr＇kas），$n$ ．［NL．，＜Gr．סорка́ц，a deer， a gazel（so called in reference to its large bright
 Drake ${ }^{2}$ and dragon aro of the same nlt．origin．］ A genus of antelopes．Ogilby， 1836.
Dorcatherium（dôr－kâ－thē＇ri－um），n．［NL．，〈 Gr．$\delta о \rho к$ ́́s，a deer，＋＂$\quad$ ppíov，a wild beast．］A genus of fossil deer or Cervida of the Miocene period．Kaup， 1833.
Dorcopsis（dôr－kop＇sis），n．［NL．，く Gr．סopkás， a gazel，＋ofrs，appearance．］Agenus of Pa－ puan kangaroos．They are of amall aize and somber coloratlon，with the hair on the nape antrorse，the tall


Papuan Kangaroo（Dorcopsis iuctuosa）．
naked snd acaly at the end，the premelar teeth large，and eye－teeth preaent．D．inctuosa of Papaa is about 2 feet long，with a tall 1 foot long．D．muelleri is a apecles pe－
cullar to the lsland of Misel．
dore ${ }^{2} t, n$ ．An obsolete spelling of door．
dore $2 t, n$ ．An obsolete spelling of dorl，retained in dumbledorc．
doreet（dō－rē＇or dō＇rē），n．Samo as doryl．
Dorema（dọ－rē＇mn），n．［NI．，so called in allu－ sion to its product，gum ammoniac，＜Gr．$\delta<-$ рұ $\mu a$ ，a gift，＜$\delta \omega p \varepsilon i v$, give，present，＜$\delta \omega \bar{\omega} \rho o v$, a gift，＜$\delta i-\delta \delta$－val，give：see donate．］A genus of umbelliferous plants，of about half a dozen species，natives of western Asia．The most im － portant is D．ammoniacum，which ylelds the gum am－ monlacum of commerce，its concrete miky juice．A very aimilar guna－reslu is firnished by D．Aucheri．
dor－fly，dorr－fly（dôr＇fī），n．Same as dorl， 1.
or－hawk，dorr－hawk（dôr＇hak），n．Tho com－ mon goatsuekor，night－jar，or fern－owl，Capri－ mulgus curopans．Also door－hauck．［Local， Eng．］

The dor－havek，solltary bird，
Wherdscorth，The Waggoner， t ．
doria（dō＇ri－lil），$n$ ．A cotton eloth woven with stripes of diterent thicknessos．
Dorian（dö＇ri－an），a．and n．［＜L．Dorius， equiv．to Doricus，く Gr．$\Delta$ bptos，$\Delta \omega \rho \iota к$ é，Dorian， Dorie，pertaining to Doris，L．Doris，Gr．$\Delta w p i s$ ， or to the Dorians，L．Dores，Gr．$\Delta \omega \rho \subset \varepsilon i s$, eponym． $\Delta \overline{u p p o s, ~ D o r u s .] ~ I, ~ a . ~ 1 . ~ O f ~ o r ~ p e r t a i n i n g ~ t o ~}$ Doris，a small district of ancient Greece，lying south of Thessaly and nortliwest of Phocis； relating to or originating with the inhabitants of Doris．－2．Of or pertaining to the Dorie race；Doric．

There ahalt theu hear and learn the secret power
Of harmony，in tones sid numbers hit
By Voice or haad；and varioua－measured verse，
A．olian charma and Dorian iyrick odea．
Dorian chiton，mode，etc．See the nouns，
II．n．1．A nativo or an inhabitant of Do－ ris in Greece．－2．A member of the Dorie or Dorian raco，one of the four great divisions of the ancient Hellenes or Greeks（the others be－ ing the Eolians，the Ionians，and the Acheans）． In the historical period the Dorisna occupied southern and western Peloponnesua，the chlef atate of the race belng Sparta，as well as Mlegara，Corinth，Arroa，cnldua，Hall－
carnassus，Rholea，Corcyra，Syiacuse Tarentum，etc． carnassus，Rholea，Corcyra，Syracuse，Tarentum，etc．
Doric（dor＇ik），a．and $n$ ．［Formerly Dorick， Doricke $;=\mathrm{F}$ ．Dorique $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．Dórico $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．It． Dorico，＜L．Doricus，＜Gr．$\Delta \omega \rho \kappa \kappa$ ¢ ，＜$\Delta \omega p i s$, Doris：see Dorian．］I．a．1．Pertaining to Doris or its inhabitants．－2．Pertaining to tho Dorian race；characteristic of or derived from the Dorians．

IIf tonch＇d the tender atops of various quilla，
with eager thought warbiling his Doric layy，
Hitton，Lycidas，1． 180. Doric cyma．See cyma，1．－Dortc dialect．See II．
Doric mode．See mode．－Doric order，in arch．the old est and atrongest of the three Greek orders，in its exter nal forms the simpicat of all，but in lts most perfect ex amplea，especially as exbliblted in tho monuments of the age of Pericles at Athens，combining with solidity and lorce the most autile and delicate retinement of ontilne

hased and distorted form，the Doric constltuted the sec－ ond order of the Romans，coming between their Tuscan and lonic．A characteristic of the Grecian Doric column is the absence of a base；the chamnellings are usually 20 la number，and la sectlon approxinate to a seml－ellipse；the fillets or annulets，whlch separate the channelings from the echiluus．The profle of the capital in the best exam－ ples is a carefully studied eccentric curve，netther fial enough to be hard in effect，nor foll enough to be wenk The echlnus prior to the time of perfection apread ont isi beyond the shaft；the later Greeka made It a frustum of cone，and the Romans cut it as an ordinary quarter round．In good Greek examples，as a rule no horizonta nes are found in a Doric bnilding，foor－and cornice－lines mn－shafts are alightly convex，and all columns are alight ly fnclined toward the center of the bullding．All theae particularities have relation to optical effects so subtle that their influence is felt rather than seen．
The first of the Romsn orders is the Doric，which，like everythang else in this style，takea a place about hall－way between the Tuacall wooden posts and the nobly simple
order of the Greeks．J．Fergusoon，Hist．Arch．，I． 298.

## Doric

II．$n$ ．The Doric dialect；the language of the Dorians，a dialect of the Greek or Hellenic， characterized by its broadness and hardness： hence applied to any dialect with similar char－ acteristics，especially to the Scotch．
Doricism（dor＇i－sizm），n．［＜Doric＋－ism．］A peculiarity of the Doric dialect；a character－ istic of Doric speech or manner．
Doricize（dor＇i－siz），v．t．；pret．and pp．Dori－ cized，ppr．Doricizing．［＜＇Doric + －ize．］To render Doric in character．Also spelled Dori－ cise．
The Ionic order，for instance，which arose in the Grecian colonies on the coast，is only the native style
try Doricised，it the exprestion may be used．

J．Ferguzson，IIIst．Arch．，I． 228.
Dorididæ，Doridæ（dō－rid＇i－dē，dor＇i－dē），n．pl． ［NL．，＜Doris（Doridi－）＋－idoe．］A family of marine nudibranchiate gastropods，the sea－lem－ ons，having no shell or mantle，and the gills dis－ posed circularly in a rosette around the anus （pygobranchiate），which is on the dorsal aspect． See cut under Doris．
doridoid（dor＇i－doid），a．［＜Doris（Dorid－）＋ －oid．］．Like a sea－lemon；being or resembling an animal of the genus Doris or family Doridi－ dee：as，a doridoid nudibranchiate．
Doridopsidæ（dor－i－dop＇si－dē），n．pl．［NL．，く Doridopsis + －idce．］A family of nudibran－ chiate gastropods，typified by the genus Dori－ dopsis．They are superficially like the Doridi－ doe，but have a suctorial mouth without any odontophore．
Doridopsis（dor－i－dop＇sis），n．［NL．，く Gr．$\delta \omega$ pís （ $\delta \omega \rho \iota \delta-$ ），a knife（see Doris），＋bұuヶ，view，ap－ pearance．］The typical genus of the family Doridopside．
Dorippe（dọ－rip＇ē），n．［NL．，く Gr．$\delta \omega \rho i ́ c$（see
Doris）＋in $\pi$ os，a horse．］The typical genus of

the family Dorippicte，containing such species as D．sima，the mask－crab．They are noted as crabs with which certain sea－anemones are can－ crisocial．
Dorippidæ（dō－rip＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，くDorippe + －ide．］A family of anomural decapod crusta－ ceans，typified by the genus Dorippe．
Doris（dō＇ris），n．［NL．，＜Gr．dupis（also dopís， appar．after dofv，a spear），a knife used at sac－ rifices，prop．a Dorian knife（sc．кожis，a knife）， being prop．adj．， $\Delta \omega$ pis，Dorian； also，as a noun， the country of the Dorians：see Do－ rian．］The typical genus of the fam－
 sea－lemons，containing such species as $D$ ．tuber－ culata，D．johnstoni，and D．coecinea．Argo is a synonym．
Dorism（dō＇rizm），n．［＜Gr．$\delta \omega \rho \ell \sigma \mu \delta$ s，speaking in Doric，＜$\delta \omega \rho \iota \zeta \varepsilon \varepsilon v$, speak Doric：see Dorize． 7 An idiom or peculiarity of the Doric dialect；a Doricism．
According to Brand，the latest writer on the aublect，ail those Dorisms which appear in the Boeotian dialect are inhabitanta，or are importationa from the nelghboring comınunities to the west．Amer．Jour．Philol．，V11， 427.
Dorize（dō＇rīz），$v . ;$ pret．and pp．Dorized，ppr． Dorizing．［＜Gr．$\delta \omega \rho i \zeta \varepsilon \tau v$, imitate the Dorians， speak Doric，＜$\Delta \omega p i s$, Doris：see Dorian．］I．in－ trans．To use the dialect or customs of the Dorians．

## II．trans．To make Doric．

Boeotia was originally an Aeolic Jand，and ．．．it was partialiy Dorized at an early period of its history． mer．Jour．Philol．，VII， 431
dorking（dôr＇king），$n$ ．［So called from Dorking， iu Surrey，England，where these fowls have been extensively bred．］A breed of domestic fowls， of good size，and of fair quality as egg－pro－ The breed is eharacterized valuable for the table． and by having flye toea on each foot．There are white， silver－gray，colored，and cuckoo dorklugs，having either

1736

## dormouse

aingle combs or rose－combs．The cuckoo dorkings are
barred black and white．The general characteristics of barred black and white．The general characteristica of colored variety，brownish or apotted black），with aalmon breasts；cocks，glossy black on breast，with back，neck， aaddle，wing－bow，and aecondaries white．
dorlach，dorloch（dôr＇lach，－loch），n．［Sc．，く Gael．dorlael，a handful，a bundle，a sheaf of arrows，a quiver，くdorn，a fist（cf．dim．dornan， a small handful），＋luchd，a burden，load．］ 1 ． A bundle；a knapsack．
Tinese supple fellowa［the Highianders］，with their plaida，
targea，and dorlachs．
J．Baillie，Letters，I．175． targes，and dorlachs．
2．A portmanteau．
There＇s Vich Ian Vohr has packed his dorlach．
rerley，II． 389.
Callinm told him also，tat hia leather dorloch wi＇the lock ．was come frae Doune

Scott，Waverley，II． 319 ． 3t．A quiver．

Swordea，tairgia，bowea，dorlaches，and wther invasive waponea．Acts of Charles 1．（ed．1814），v． 357.
［The Scotch dorlach，also apelied dourlach，is aaid to mean also＇a ahort aword，a dagger＇；but thia appears to be an error，resting in part on a misunderstanding of the quota－ tion last cited．］
dorm（dôrm），v．i．［＜Icel．Norw．dorma $=$ G． dial．durmen，slumber，doze，$=\mathrm{F}$ ．dormir $=$ Sp． dormir，durmir $=$ Pg．dormir $=$ It．dormire， sleep，＜L．dormire，sleep．Cf．Gr．дapөávev， Skt．$\sqrt{ } d r \bar{a}$, slcep．See dormant，dormer，ete．］ To slumber；doze．［North．Eng．］
dorm（dôrm），n．［＜dorm，v．］a slumber；a doze．
Not a calm and soft aleep like that which our God giv－ eth His beloved onea，but as the slumbering dormes of a
aick man．
Bp．Sanderson，Works，I． 146. dormancy（dôr＇man－si），n．［＜OF．dormance， ＜dormant，sleeping：see dormant and－ancy．］ The state of being dormant；quiescence．
To the conduct of their predeceasor，Queen Mary，it was
an objection，that ahe had revived an ill precedent of pre－ an objection，that ahe had revived an ill precedent of pre－ rogative taxation after a dormancy of centuriea．

State Trials，The Great Case of Impoaition，an． 1606.
dormant（dôr＇mant），a．and n．［Early mod．E． also dormaunt，sometimes dormond，dormount； ＜ME．dormant，dormaunt，stationary，＜OF．dor－ mant，F．dormant $=$ Sp．dor－ miente，durmiente $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．dormentc $=$ It．dormente，dormiente，sleep－ ing，dormant（Sp．also as a noun， a beam，joist），\} L. dormien( $t-) s$ ， ppr．of dormire，sleep：see dorm．］ 1．a．1．Sleeping；asleep．Hence its head on its fore paws，as if
 asleep：said of a beast used as a Hiber： ：said of certain animals．－4．In a state of rest or inactivity；quiescent；not in action，movement，force，or operation；being or kept in abeyance：as，a dormant rebellion； a dormant title；dormant privileges．
It is by lying dormant a long time or being．．．very
rarely exercised，that arbitrary power ateals upon a peo． rarely exercised，that arbitrary power ateals upon a peo－
ple．
Burke．

We eapied
Some indications atrong of dormant
Crabbe，Talea of the Hall．
The impulae which they communicated to the long dor－ mant energiea of Europe．Prescott，Ferd．and 1sa．，i．8．
Underneath every one of the senses lies the aoul and spirit of it，domant till they are magnetized by aome powerful emotion．

Lowell，Among my Books， $2 d$ ser．，p． 185.
Dormant boit．See boltl．－Dormant execution，a writ which lyy neglect to enforce it loses its priority over a subsequent creditor．－Dormant partner，in com．，a aleeping or special partner．See partner，－Dormant tablet，a table，aa of the dining－room，which is perma－ nent，forming a atationary piece of furniture，as diatin－ was common in Europe in the boards laid on treatlea，as

His tab
Stood redy covered in hia halle alway
Chaucer，Gen．Prol．to C．T．，1． 353.
The tabull dormounte withouten lette；
Ther at the cokwoides wer aette．
Dorma ment；a dormer－window．
II．n．1．A beam；a sleeper：formerly also dormond，dormant－tree．Also dorner．Halli－ well．－2．A dish which remains from the be－ ginning to the end of a repast，such as cold pies，hams，and potted meats，placed down the middle of the table at a large entertainment； a centerpiece which is not removed．Imp． Dict．
dormant－treet，$n$ ．Same as dormant， 1.
dormart，$n$ ．An obsolete form of dormer．
dormauntt，$a$ ，and $n$ ．An obsolete form of
dormet，$v$ ，and $n$ ．An obsolete form of dorm． dormer（dôr＇mér），$n$ ．［Formerly also dormar ； ＜OF．dormeor，dormior，dormor，also dormitor， a sleeping－room，＜L．dormitorizm，a sleeping－ room：see dormitory．］1．A sleeping－room a dormitory．－2．［Short for dormer－window．］A dormer－window．Oxford Gloss．Arch．－3．Same as dormant，1．Halliwell．
dormered（dôr＇mèrd），a．［＜dormer $\left.+-e d^{2}.\right]$ Having dormer－windows．
It was a square old edifice，with a porch which was a model of gravity，and a inigh，solid，dormered roof of the kind that aeema to grow darker and more ponderons as
years go liy．
New Princeton Rev．，III，112． dormer－window（dôr＇mèr－win＂dō），$n$ ．［＜dor． mer，1，＋window； so named because such windows are found chiefly in up－ per bedrooms．］A window standing vertically in a pro－ jection，built out to receive it，from a recelve $1 t, \mathrm{f}$
sloping roof．
dormiat（dôr＇mi－at）， n．［L．let him． sleep： 3 d pers．sing． pres．subj．of dor－ mire，sleep：see corm．$\quad$ A license for a student to be absent from early prayers．Gradus ad Cautab．
dormice，$n$ ．Plural of dormouse．

## dormition

mish＇on）（dôr－ dormilion，dormison． F．dormition $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ． dormicio $=$ Sp．dor－ micion＝It．dormi－ zione，く L．dormi－
 century． tio（n－），sleep，＜dormire，sleep：see dorm．］A sleeping；the state or condition of sleep，espe－ cially a prolonged one．［Rare．］
Wert thou diaposed ．．to piead，not so much for the
utter extinction as for the dorimitione of the aoul Bp．Hall，Worka，VII． 295.
We consult him upon mattera of doctrine，and quiz him tenderly upon his powera of dormition．

R．F．Burton，Fi－Medinah，p． 70.
dormitive（dôr＇mi－tiv），a．and n．［＝F．dor－ mitif $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．dormitivo，$\langle\mathbf{N L}$ ．dormitivus，$<$ L．dormire，sleep：see dorm．］I．a．Causing or tending to cause sleep：as，the dormitive properties of opium．

II．$n$ ．A medicine which has the property of producing or promoting sleep；an opiate；a soporific．
But for Cowslip－Wine，Poppy－Water，and ali Dormi－
tives，those I allow．Congreve，Way of the World，iv． 5. dormitory（dôr＇mi－tō－ri），n．；pl．dormitories （－riz）．［＝OF．dormitor，dormitoir，vermacularly dormeor，dormior，dormor（＞E．dormer，q．v．）， and dortor，dortour，dorteour（＞E．dorter，q．v．） $=\operatorname{Pr}$. dormidor，dormitori $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．It．dormi－ torio，＜L．dormitorium，a sleeping－room，neut． of dormitorius，belonging to sleep，＜dormitor， a．sleeper，＜dormire，sleep：see dorm．］1．A place，building，or room to sleep in．Specifically either divided into a succession of small chambers or cells， or left undivided，in the form commoniy of a long room， The dormitory has naualiy immediate accesa to the chnreh or chapel，for the convenience of its occupanta in attend－ ing nocturnal gervices．

## \section*{Round each temple－court} <br> In dornitories ranged，row after row， <br> She saw the priests asleep．

Shelley，Witch of Atias，Ixiv．
（b）That part of a boarding－8chool or other inatitution where the inmates aleep，usually a large room，either open upon a common hall or corridor：in Americans colleges aometimes an entire building divided into sleeping－rooma $2 \dagger$ A burial－place；a cemetery．See cemetery， which has the same etymological meaning．

He had now in his new church（neere ye garden）bnilt a dormitory or vault with several reposttories，in which to burie his family．

Evelyn，Diary，Sept．10， 1677.

## dormond $+n$ ．Same as dormant， 1.

ormountt，$a$ ．See dormant．
dormouse（dôr＇mous），n．；pl．dormice（－mis）． ［ ME．dormous，spolled dormows，dormowse （15th contury），lit．＇sleep－mouse，＇in allusion to its dormant life in winter；＜dorm，slumber，＋
mouse：see dorm and monse．Cf．MD．slaep－

## dormouse

ratte $=$ G．schlafrattc（lit．＇slecp－rat＇），a dor－ dornnouse is pecnitar emong rodenta in having no cectum． The general appearanco is squirrel－like，henco tho
name squirel－mice some． times given to these mul－ mals；but tho structure and general amntilos are contlied to tho old world and are widely distrihut－ ed in Europe and Agia， with some ontlying forms in airica．Their shape ia have full gracile；they have full ョyen，shapely tall，which in ing hairy proper is busly and dis tichous throughont in Muscardinus bushy but cylindrical，in Eliomys tuited and flattened at the end，and in Graphi．
 urus shorter and like a lead－peacl．There are abont 12 apecies of the 4 genera named．The common dormonse is Huscardinus avella－ narius，only about as large as the houso－mouse；the fat dormouge or loir（Mfyoxus glis）and the garden－dormonse mies hilbernate in a lethare or torpld state occaslongly waking up in mild wenther and evailing themaelves of a stock of provisiona which they have hoarded

1 would
IWere a Dor－Bouse for a hundred yeer Sylvester， tr of Du Bartas＇s Triumph of Falth，
Ife was made for other purpose then to be ener eating as 8 wine，cuer sleeping as Dormise．

Dekker，Seven Deadly Slıs，p． 30. Dormouse phalangers．Seo Dromicia．－Striped dor－ mouse a book－name of the hackee，chipmunk，or ground． dorneck $t$ ，dornext，$n$ ．Obsolete forms of dor－ nick．
dornick（dôr＇Lik），$n$ ．［Also formerly or dial． dornik，dornique，dornock，dorneck，dernick，and （as if pl．）dorncx，darnix，oto．（cf．Icel．dornikar， a kind of water－tight boots），so called from Dornick（OFlem．Dornick，Flem．Doornik $=\mathrm{F}$ ． Tournai $=$ ML．Turnacum，Tornacum，Tournay）， a town in Belgium where this cloth was origi－ nally made．A similar cloth is said to have been made at Dornoch in Sutherlandshire，Scot－ land．］1t．A stout linen eloth，ospecially a damask linen having a simple diaper pattern， formerly mueh used for church vestments， altar－hangings，ete．

Ile fand hts claslmer welll arrayit
dornik work on burd displayit．
Sir D．Lymdeay，Squyer Meldrum，1． 884.
2．Linsey－woolsey：in this sense darnick．Halli－ vell．［Prov．Eng．］－3．［Appar．from a fancied resemblance to tho figures of dornick，1．］A pebble or cobblestone；any small fragment of roek．［Western U．S．］
dornixt，$n$ ．An obsolete form of dornick．
dornock（dôr＇nok），$n$ ．See dornick．
doront（dō＇rou），n．［L．，〈Gr．סढ̈pov，a gift，also （perhaps not the same word）a handbreadth： see dorema，donatc．］1．A gift；a present．－ 2．As an ancient Greek unit of length，a hand－ breadth or palm．
Doronicum（dọ－ron＇i－kum），n．［NL．］A genus of composite plants，much resembling the ar－ nica，natives of Europo and temperate Asia． D．Cancasicum anal D．Pardalianches are cultivated for their flowers，and are commonily known as leopard＇ 6 －bane Dorosoma（dor－0－－sṓmiĭ），n．［NL．，रGr．$\delta \delta \rho v$ ， a spear，$+\sigma \bar{\omega} \mu a$ ，body；＇in allusion to the form of the body in the young．］The typical genus of clupeoid fishes of the family Dorosomide； gizzard－shad．D．cepedianum is the common gizzard－orlickory－shad orthread－herring of the United States．Soe out under gizzard－shad．
Dorosomatidx（dor ${ }^{*}$ ō－sō－mat＇i－dē $), n . p l$ ．［NL．］ Same as Dorosomide．
Dorosomidx（dor－ō－80̄＇mi－dē），n．pl．［＜Doro－ soma + －ide． 1 family of malacopterygian fishes，typified by the genus Dorosoma．They hava an oblong，rather deep body，carinated belly，thin by the blunt snout，with narrow，short maxillaries having each a single anpplemental bone．They have a general likeness to n shad，and the apecies in the United States are genersliy called gizzard－shads．They are mud－loring fishes，occurring in coast as well as inland waters of warm regions，and of little or no value as food
$\operatorname{dorp}(\operatorname{dorp}), n . \quad[<\mathrm{D} . \operatorname{dorp}=\mathrm{LG} . \operatorname{dorp}=\mathrm{AS}$ ． and E．thorp，\＆village：soe thorp．］A small village．［Rare．］

No neighbouring dorp，no lodging to be found，
But bleaky platan，and bare unhoapitable ground．
dorr ${ }^{1}, n$ ．See dor ${ }^{1}$ ．
dorr$r^{2}, v$ ，and $n$ ．Soo dor ${ }^{2}$ ．
orriet，$n$ ．An obsolote form of doryl．
Dorrite（dôr＇ît），n．［＜Dorr（sce def．）＋oilc²．］ In $U . S_{0}$ hist．，ono of those who engaged in or favored the revolutionary movement for a reformation of the then existing oligarchical State government of Rhodo Island in 1841－49， led by Thomas W．Dorr．The effort ended In a sligh Insurrection called the＂Dorr rebelition，＂after the irregu． lar adopition by a majority of the people of a new con－
stitution and the election of Dorr as governor；but its ob－ stitution and the election of Dorr as governor；but lits oh－ ject was in great part effected by a constitution legally dorsa $n$ ．Plural of dorsum．
dorsa，$n$ ．Plural of dorsum．
dorsabdominal（dôr－sab－dom＇i－nal），$a$ ．［＜L． lorsum，the back，+ abdomen，abdomon：see ab dominal．］Pertaining to the back and tho belly： specifically said of the situation of parts，or direction of a lino or plane，between the dorsal and abdominal or ventral aspocts of the body： as，a dorsabdominal axis ；a dorsabdominal di roction．Also dorsiventral，dorsoventral．－Dor－ sabdominal symmetry，a kind of symmetry or reversed repetition on the opposite（dorsal and abslominal）siden of plane pasaing through the middle of tha body perpen－ the tranaverse planes；one of the three kind of aymmetry which an organism may preaent，the other two belng bilat eral aymmeiry and anteropoaterior symmetry．It is les evident than either of the other two，and unnally inap preclahle．
dorsabdominally（dôr－sab－dom＇i－nal－i），$a d o$. In a dorsabdominal direction or relativo posi－ tion；from back to belly，and conversely ；dor siventrally：as，a line drawn dorsabdominally． dorsad（dôr＇sad），adv．［＜L．dorsum，the back， ＋ad，toward．］In anat．，toward the dorsum or back；backward，with reference to the ani－ mal itself，without regard to its posture：as， tho spinal cord lies dorsad of the bodies of the vertebre；the aorta arches clorsad as well as sinistrad：opposed to ventrad，and in Verte－ brata oquivalent to neurad．
dorsadiform（dôr＇sad－i－fôrm），a．$[<$ dorsad + －i－form．］In ichth．，having that form in which the tendency of extension of the body is up－ ward above the shoulders，as the common perch and many other fishes．Gill．
dorsal（dồr＇ 8 s．l），a．and n．［＜F．dorsal $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ． dorsal $=$ It．dorsale， S ML．dorsalis（L．dorsu $^{\text {M }}$ alis），pertaining to tho back，＜L．dorsum，tho back：see dorse1，dorsum．］I．a．1．In anat． （a）Of or pertaining to the back：as，the dorsal fin of a fish；dorsal muscles，nerves，etc．（b） Of or pertaining to the back of a part or organ： as，the dorsal aspect of the hand；the dorsal sur face of the breast－bone；the dorsal artery of the penis．－ 2．In entom．，pertaining to the upper surface of the thorax or abdomen．－Dorsal eyes，In zoöl．， those eyes whlch are aituated nearly in the middle of the upper surface，
as to certain Arachnida．－Dorsai as in certain Arachnila．－Dorsal
in，in
ichthyol，the fln or fin－ike in，in ichthyol，the inn or ha－rally developed on tho back of aquatic vertebrates－that s ，leptocardians，
myzonts，aelachlans，true fishes，and myzonts，alachlana，trua fishea，and cut under fin．－Dorsal laming in entbryol．，longitudinal foldz of luas－ oderm forming a ridge on each sile of tho primitive groove of a verte－ brate enibryo，and eventually unit－ Ing over it to convert it linto the cere－ brospinal canal：opposed to ceneral
laminue，which aimilarly inclose the rest of the body．
A linear depression，the primittive groove，makes its appearance on the aubstance of the mesoblast along cach adde of this groove grows up uperjacent epiblast．Thus are proderying with it the amine．Huxley，Anat．Yert dorsi
Dorsal muscles，in human anat．，thoso muscles whit lle upon the back．Those of the so－called firat and second Ryers，however，pertain to the anterlor extremity or fore limb．－Dorsal nerves，those apinal nerven which emerge


Side Vlew of Human Thora
cle or Dorsal Vertebra．

do．，or postzy


Early Vertebrate Em．
Sryo of Chick．

 minx, closing over ：
several protoverte．
earpelary leaf．－Dorsal vertebras，in anat．，those ver－ tebrie whitid lit between the cervieal and lumbar verte－ bre；thoracic vertebre，irequently the only ones whith preceding column－Dorsal veesel in ento the precod．g con－－orsal vessel，in entom．，the iong II．n．1．In ichth．，a dorsal fin．Pennant．－ 2．In anat．，a dorsal vertebra．－3．Eccles．See the extract．

The orphrey of the chasninde was often distinguisheit into three parts；that in the front belag called the＂pec－ toral，＂the other，behind，the＂doreal，＂and tha two over tive shoulders the＂humerals．
fock，Church of our Fathers，L．363，note．
dorsally（dôr＇sal－i），adv．1．In a dorsal situa－ tion；on the back；by the back．－2．In a dor－ sal direction ；toward the back；dorsad．

At the point of thelr junction the
median procesa projectling dorsaily
Iorsaily．IV．Fiover，Osteology，p． 12
Dorsally to the alimentary tract the colom In pacioua
dorsalmost（dôr＇sal－mōst），a．superl．［＜dor－ sal＋－most．］Nexit to the back．［Rare．］
The dorsalmost pair of tentacles are the only ones which actually belong to that part of tho dise whlch forma the
dorsalward，dorsalwards（dôr＇sal－wạrd， －wärrdz），adv．［＜dorsal＋－ward，＂－vardas．］ Same as dorsad．［Rare．］
The dorsal division of the ceelom has passed dorsal．
Jour．Micros，Science，XXVIII． 395 ．
dorsch（dôrsh），n．［Cf．G．dorseh，the haddock，$\langle$ LG．dorsch $=$ Icol．thorskr $=$ Sw．Dan．torsk，a codfish，＞E．torsk，q．v．］The young of the common cod．
dorse ${ }^{1}$（dôrs），n．［＜OF．dors，los，back（cf． ders，also dim．derselet，a canopy：see dorsel）， F. dos $_{=}^{\mathrm{Sp}} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．It．dorso，$\langle\mathrm{L}$. dorsum，the back（of beasts，later also of men），a ridge，in ML．the back of anything；perhaps akin to Gr．
 1t．The back．
Ife hat a very cholee lihrary of booka，all riehly hound，
2．A piece of stuff used to cover tho back of a settle or chair，or hung at the back of an altar or at the sides of a chancel；especially，a piece of rich stuff forming the back of a chair of state or a throne，reaching from the canopy to the floor of the dais．In ecclesiastical use now dos－ sal．Formerly also dorser，dorsel，dosser．
A dorse and redorse of erynisyn velvet with flowers of gold，in length two yards three quarters．Will of Sir $R$ ．Sutton． dorse ${ }^{2}$（dòrs），n．［See dorsch．］A young cod， formerly supposed to be a distinct species called the variable cod，Gadus callarias． dorsed（dôrst），$a_{0}$［As dorse ${ }^{1}+$ eed ${ }^{2}$ ．］In her．， same as aversant．
dorselt（dôr＇sel），n．［＜OF．dorsal，＜ML．dor－ sale，tapestry，also called dorsalicum，dorsuale， dorsile，dorserium，dorsarium，dorsorium（＞E． dorser，q．V．），and（accom．to the F．）dossale， dossuale，and dosserium（＞E．dosscr，q．v．）；so called becauso hung at the back of one sit－ ting down，＜L．dorsum，the back：see dorsel， dorsal．］1．Same as dorse1，2．－2．［OF，dossal．］ A kind of woolen stuff．－3．Same as dorser，2． dorsert（dôr＇sèr），$n_{\text {．}}$［＝Sc．dorsour，〈ME．dor－ sour，dorsure，dorsere，dorcere，〈ML．dorserium， dorsorium，equiv．to dorsale，$>\mathrm{E}$ ．dorsel，a cano－ py：see dorsel．Same as dosser，q．v．］1．Same as dorsel，2．Prompt．Parv．－2．A pannier or basket．Also dorsel，dosser．She Is turn＇d，

By thla，zome farmer＇g dairymald；I may meet her
Ridlng from market one day＇twixt her dorsers． Fletcher and Shirley，Night．Waller，L． 1. What makes so many scholars then come from Oxford and Cambrldge，like market－women，with dorsers full of lamentablo tragedies and ridiculous comedies？

> Shirley, Witty Fair One, iv.

Dorsibranchiata（dôr－si－brang－ki－ā＇tặ），n．pl． ［NL．，neut．pl．of dorsibranchiatus：see dorsi－ branchiate．］In Cuvier＇s system，the second or－ der of Annclides，including free marine worms． It closely approximated in significance to the order Cheto－ poda of modern naturalists．They have the branchle on
he
dorsibranchiate（dôr－si－brang＇ki－āt），$a$ ．and $n$ ． ［＜NL．dorsibranchiatus，＜L．dorsum，the back， + branchiue，gills．］I．a．1．Having gills on the back；notobranchiate，as certain nudibranchi－ ate gastropods and many marine aunelids． 2．Speeifieally，having dorsal gills，as the Dor－ sibranchiata；of or pertaining to the Dorsi－ branchiata．

II．n．A member of the Dorsibranchiata．

## dorsicollar

dorsicollar (dôr-si-kol'är), a. [< L. dorsum, the back, + collum, the neck, + -ar.] Of or pertaining to the back and to the neck. Coucs, 1887.
dorsicumbent (dôr-si-kum'bent), a. [<L.dorsum, the back, $+^{*}$-cumben $(t$ - $) s$, ppr. of -cumbere (in comp. ineumbere, ete.), otherwise cubare, lie down.] Lying upon the back; supine: opposed to ventricumbent, or prone.
dorsiduct (dôr'si-dukt), v. t. [< L. dorsum, the back, + ducere (pp. ductus), lead.] To bring or carry toward or to the back: opposed to ventriduct. [Rare.]
Dorsiduct the tail of the cst so as to expose the anus
dorsiferous (dôr-sif'e-rus), a. [< L. dorsum, the back, + ferre, $=$ E. bear $1,+$-ous. $]$ In zool.: (a) Same as dorsigerous. (b) Bringing forth upon the back; dorsiparous.
dorsifixed (dôr'si-fikst), a. [< L. dorsum, the back, + fixus, fixed, pp. of figere, fix: see fix.] In bot. and zoöl., attached dorsally, or by the back: applied to anthers, etc.
dorsigerous (dôr-sij'e-rus), a. [< L. dorsum, the back, + gerere, carry, + -ous.] In zoöl. bearing or carrying on the back: as, the dorsigerous opossum, Didelphys dorsigera, so called from the fact that it bears its young upon its back. Also dorsiferous.
dorsigrade (dôr'si-grād), a. [NL., < L. dor sum, the back, + gradi, walk.] In zoöl., walk ing upon the back of the toes, as certain armadillos.
dorsilateral (dôr-si-lat'e-ral), a. [< L. dor sum, the back, + latus (later-), the side, + -al.] Same as dorsolateral.
dorsilumbar (dôr-si-lum'bär), a. [< L. dorsum, the back, + lumbus, löin, + -ar.] Same as dorsolumbar.
dorsimesal (dôr-si-mes'al), a. [<dorsimeson + -al.] Lying along the middle line of the back; pertaining in any way to the dorsimeson. Also dorsomesal. Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 44. [Rare.]
dorsimeson (dôr-si-mes'on), n. [< L. dorsum, the back, + NL. meson, q̈. v., coined by Wilder and Gage.] The middle lengthwise line of the back. [Rare.]
dorsiparous (dôr-sip'ą-rus), a. [< L. dorsum, the back, + parere, produce, + -ous.] 1. In bot., bearing fruit upon the back: applied to certain groups of ferns which produce fruit upon the lower surface or back of the fronds. -2. In zoöl., hatching young upon the back, as certain toads do.
dorsiscapular (dôr'si-skap' $\mathbf{y}$-lärr), a. [ $\quad$ L. dorsum, the back, + scapuila, the shoulderblade, $+-a r$.$] Of or pertaining to the back$ and the shoulder-blade. Coues, 1887.
dorsispinal (dôr-si-spīnạl), a. [< L. dorsum, the back, + spina, spine, + -al.] In anat., of or pertaining to both the back and the spine.Dorsispinal vein, in human anat., one of a set of veins which forms network about the processes and arches of vertetres.
dorsiventral (dor-si-ven'tral), a. [< L. dorsum, the back, + venter, the belly, + -al.] 1. In anat., same as dorsabdominal.-2. In bot., same as bifucial, 2.

Also dorsoventral
dorsiventrality (dôr"si-ven-tral'i-ti), n. [< dorsiventral $+-i t y$.$] The condition of being$ dorsiventral. [Rare.]
dorsiventrally (dôr-si-ven'tral-i), adv. In a dorsiventral direction or situation; from back to belly; dorsabdominally. Also dorsoventrally.
The girdle running dorsoventrally. Science, III. 324.
dorsocaudal (dôr-sō-kâ'dạl), a. [< L. dorsum, the back, + cauda, tail, + -al.] In anat., superior and posterior in direction or position.
dorsocervical (dôr-sō-sėr' vi-kal), a. [< L dorsum, the back, + cervix (cervic-), the neck, $+-a l$.] In anat., pertaining to or situated on the back of the neck; pertaining to both the back and the neck.-Dorsocervical vertebræ, equivocal vertebre betwcen the thorscic and the cervical
dorsodynia (dôr-sō-din'i-ä), $n$. [NL., < L. dorsum, the back, + oform, pain.] In pathol., myalgia in the muscles of the back.
dorso-epitrochlear (dôr"sō-ep-i-trok'lē-är), $a$. and n. . a. In anat., of or pertaining to the II o-epitrochlearis or epitrochlearis muscle.
II. $n$. Same as dorso-epitrochlearis.
dorso-epitrochlearis (dôr" sō-ep-i-trok-lọ̃-
â'ris), n.; pl. dorso-epitrochleares (-rēz). [NL.; <
L. dorsum, the back, + Gr. éri, upon, + trochlea,

1738

## Dorylæmus

q. V.] A musele which in some quadrupeds passes from the back to the elbow
sum, the back (dôr-sō-flek'shon), n. [< L. dorsum, the back, + floxio(n-), a bending: see flexion.] A bending of the back; a bow. Froude, Carlyle, I. 51.
dorso-intestinal (dôr"sō-in-tes'ti-nal), a. [<I dorsum, the back, + intestina, intestine, $+-a l$. In anat., situated on the dorsal aspect of the intestine. $R$. Owen.
dorsolateral (dôr-sṑlat'e-rạl), a. [< L. dorsum, the back, + latus (later - ), side, $\left.+-a l_{.}\right]$ Pertaining to the back and the side; dorsal and lateral in position; situated on the side of the back; dorsopleural. Also dorsilateral.-Dorsolateral muscie or muscles, the isrge segmented mass septa, snd the muscles in higher animais which are de rived from this.
dorsolumbar (dôr-sō-lum'bär), a. [< $L_{\text {. dorsum }}$ the back, + lumbus, loin, + -ar.] In anat. per taining to the whole dorsal (that is, the thoracic and lumbar) region of the trunk of the body: said especially of those vertebre, collectively considered, which intervene between the cervical and the sacral vertelore proper. The most obvious sud usual distinction between dorsal and lumbar vertebre being the presence of developed ribs on the for mer and their absence from the latter, and ribs beling fregnently developed from the cervicsl to the sscral region is called dorsolumbar. The epithet is slso used vertelora phrase dorsolumbar region. Also dorsilumbar.
The variations within the dorsolumbar region depend
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anst. (trans,
the ribs. ane Anst. (trans.), p. 437
dorsomedian (dôr-sō-mē'di-an), a. [< L. dorsum, the back, + meaius, middle, $+-a n$.$] Sit$ uated in the midline of the back. Huxley [Rare.]
dorsomesal (dôr-sō-mes'all), a. Same as dorsinesal
dorso-orbicularis (dôr/sō-ôr-bik-ū-lā'ris), n.;
pl. dorso-orbiculares (-rēz). A muscle of the hedgehog, arising on the back near the termi nation of the trapezius, and spreading upon the orbicularis panniculi, which it antagonizes.
dorsopleural (dôr-sõ-plö'ral), a. [< L. dorsum the back, + Gr. $\pi \lambda e v \rho a$, the side, $+-a l$.$] In$ anat., of or pertaining to the back and the side. dorsosseus (dors-os'é-us), \%. ; pl. dorsossei (-i) [NL. (Cones, 1887), < L. dorsum, the back, + osseus, of bonc: see osseous.] A dorsal interosseus muscle of the hand or foot.
dorsourt, n. See dorser
dorsoventral (dôr-sō-ven'tral), a. 1. Same as dorsabdominal.
In both forms the polyps show a well-narked bilsteral symmetry with regard to the dorsoventral axis.

Jour. Micros, Science, XXV1II. 35.

## 2. Same as bifacial.

dorsoventrally (dôr-sō-ven'trạl-i), adv. Same as dorsiventrally.
Dorstenia (dor-stē'ni-ä), n. [NL., namod after T. Dorston (died 1552), a German botanist.] A genus of herbaceous plants, of the natural order Urtieacea, nearly related to the mulberry and fig, characterized by minute naked monœcious flowers crowded upon a flat or somewhat concave fleshy receptacle. The leaves are ali radicaj, and the naked peduncle rises from a thickened rootstock. There are sabut 50 species, natives of tropic. gle species in the East Indies. The glespecies in the East Indies. The rinzome usually possesses tonic trayerva is the prodict of $D$. Contrayerva, D. Brasiliensis, and some other species of Brazil.
dorsulum (dôr' sū - lum ), n.; pl. dorsula (lạ̈). [NL., dim of L. dorsum, the back.] In entom., a name given by Kirby to tho mesoscutum or second dorsal sclerite of the thorax. It is conspicuous in hymenopters.
dorsum (dôr'sum), n.; pl. dorsa (-s:̈̈). [L., the back, a ridge: see dorse, dorsal.] 1. In anat.: (a) The back. (b) The back of a part or organ: as, the dorsum of the foot; the dorsum of the shoulder-blade.-2. In conch., the upper surface of the body of a shell, the aperture being downward. - 3 t. The ridge of a hill.
A similar ridge, which
dorsumn. pation p. 69. batissimus dorsi [NL.], the brosdest muscie of the dorsi [ $\mathrm{NL}_{4}$ ], the longest muscle of the back in man. See
dorsumbonal (dôr-sum'bō-nal), $a . \quad[<\mathrm{L}$. dor-
sum, the back, $+u m b o(n-)$ à boss, $+-a l$ : see sum, the back, + umbo( $n$-), a boss, + -al: see umbonal.] In zoöl., both dorsal and umbonal, as one of the accessory valves in the family Pholadida.
In Pholas dactyius we find a pair of umbonsl plates, s Encyc. Erit., XV1. 687 dort (dôrt), n. " [< ME. dort (in comp. cankerdort, q. v.); origin obscure.] A sulky or sullen mood or humor; the sulks: usually in the plural: as, he is in the dorts. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Andrew, that left you in the dorts, is going to masry dort (dôrt), $v . i$. [Sc.: see dort, n.] To become pettish; sulk.
dorter† (dôr'tèr), n. [< ME. dorter, dortour, dortoure, darture, < OF. dortor, dortour, dortcour, dortoir, F. dortoir, < L. dormitorium, a sleeping-room, dormitory: see dormitory and dormer.] A sleeping-room; a dormitory, especially of a monastery.

At home in oure dortour.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tsie, 1. 147.
The Monckes he chsced here and there,
And them pursu'd into tineir dortours sad
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 24.
They thought there was no life after this; or if there a hole, and a dorter of a span's lencth allowed for his leest and for his wslk. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), 1. 693. dorty (dốti), a. [Sc.; <dort + -yl : see dort, n.] 1. Pettish; prone to sulleuness; sulky.

## Your well-scen love, snd dorty Jenny's pride. Rainsay, Poems,

2. Delicate; difficult to cultivate: applied to plants.
doruck (dō'ruk), $n$. A water-bottle used in modern Egypt.
moryl (dóri), $n$. ; pl. dories (-riz). [Also formerly dorce, dorrie; < F. doree, a dory, lit. 'gilt,' fem. of doré, pp. of dorer, < LL. deaurare, gild: see dcaurate. Also called John-dory, where John is simply an expletive use of the familiar proper name, though it has been fancifully explained from F. jaune, yellow.] 1. A popular

name of the acanthopterygious fish Zeus faber, the type of the family Zeidce. It is found in the seas or Europe, and is esteemed very deltcate esting. It seldom exceeds 18 inches in length. It is also called 2 John-dory.
3. A local name in some parts of the United States and Canada, especially along Lake Michigan, of Stizostcdion vitreum, the wall-eyed pikeperch.
$\mathrm{dory}^{2}$ (dō'ri), n.; pl. dories (-riz). [Origin uncertain.] A small boat; especially, a small
 which to go out from a larger vessel to eatch fish.
Doryfera (dộ-rif'e-rial), $n$. Same as Doryphora, 2.
Dorylæmus (dor-i-1é mus), n. [NL., くGr. борv, a spear, $+\lambda a \mu \mu$ s, throat.] A genus of marine nematode worms, of the family Enoplidoe. D. maximus is a very common European species, found in the mud

## Dorylidæ

1739
dot

Dorylidz（dō－ril＇i－dō），n．pl．［NL．，く Dorylus + －idoe．］A family of ants，differing from the
Formicide in having only the first abdominal segment forming the peduncle．
Dorylus（dor＇i－lus），n．［NL．］The typical genus of the family Dorylide．
 pos，bearing a spear or shaft，〈 $\delta 6 p v$ ，a stem，tree， shaft，spear，+ －фópos，$\left\langle\phi \varepsilon \rho \varepsilon \iota \nu=\mathbf{E} . b e a r^{1}.\right] \quad 1$ In entom．：（a）A genus of beetles，of the family Chrysomelide，closely allied to Chrysomela，but differing from it in tho form of the last joint of the maxillary palpi，which is short，truncate， and not dilated．Many apecies from South and Cen－ North Americs live frmiliar of these is the colorado potato－heetle，$D$ ，decem－ lineata（Say）commonly known as the potate．bug．（See cut under beetle．）Another very clesely allied apecies，$D$ ． gencta（Germar），occurs in the eastern United states This differa from the former in the arrangement of the black stripea on the elytra，the two outer ones being united belind，and in the color of the legs，which are en tirely pale exceptlug a hlack femeral spot．The larve of the head of $D$ decen inate that of $D$ ．juncta belog $n$ ．
（b）A genus of Lepidoptera．－ 2．A genus of Polygastrica． Also Doryfera． doryphorus （dọ－rif＇ō－rus）， n．；pl．dory－
phori $(-\mathrm{in})$ ．［＜ Gr．борифо́os， bearing spear：see Do－ ryphora．］In in art and ar elucol．，a spear bearer；a man armed with a spear；specifi－ cally，a nude figure，or one almost nude holdingaspear or lance：a fa－ vorite subject with ancient sculptors．The most noted atatue known as a dery． phorus was that by the great artist Polycletus，which is regarded as his or type
 Doryphorus－Copy after Polycle should be．
Ifluence from Poly statue of
So Murray，Greek Sculpture，1I．241．
Doryrhamphinæ（dor ${ }^{8}$ i－ram－fínê），n．pl．［NL．， ［Doryshamphus + －inc．］A subfanily of Syn－ gnathida，in which＂the males have the egg－ pouch not on the tail，but on the breast and belly＂（Kaup）．
Doryrhamphus（dor－i－ram＇fus），n．［NL．，$\langle$ Gr．$\delta<\rho v$, a spear，+ रá $\mu \phi$ os，beak，bill．］A ge nus of syngnathoid fishes，typical of the sub－ family Doryrhamphina．Kaup， 1853.
dos à dos（ $\left.\mathrm{do}^{\prime} z \mathrm{zäd} \bar{o}^{\prime}\right)$ ．［F．：dos，$\left\langle\mathrm{L}_{\text {．dorsum，}}\right.$ ，the back；$\dot{d}$ ，to ；dos，the back．Cf．vis－d－vis．］Back to back；specifically，in dancing，an evolution in reels，etc．，in which two persons advance， pass around each other back to back，and re－ turn to their places．
dosage（dō＇sạ̄j），n．［＜dose＋－age．］1．In med．， the act or practice of administering medieine in doses；a courso or method of dosing．
toms inprove dorage，and wait to see whether the sym，
Infinitesimal dosage，increased potency by menns of dy namization，the unificition of discase，ete．，have ceased to be essential planks in the homeopathic platfors． Pop．Sci，गlo．，XXII． 636
2．The operation of adding to wine，especially to sparkling wino，such as champagne，what－ ever is needful to give it an artificial distinctive character，as that of being dry or sweet，light or strong．
The dosage varles witil the quality of the wine［cham． pagnel and the country for which it is intended；but the genuine liquor［for the dosage］consiats of nothing but old Wine of the best quality，to which a certalo amount of su－
gar－candy and perhaps a dash of the finest cornac has been gar－candy and perhaps a dash of the finest cognac has been
added．
De Colarge，I． 138 ． dose $($ dōs $), n .[=\mathrm{F}$. dose $=\mathrm{Sp}$. dásis $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．dose， dosis＝1t．dose，dosa＝D．G．Dan．Sw．dosis， NL．dosis，＜Gr．doors，a giving，a portiou pre－
scribed，a dose of medicine，$\langle\delta t-\delta \delta-v a l$ ，give：dosology（dō－sol＇ō－ji），n．［＜Gr．$\delta \delta \sigma \iota$ ，a dose， see clonate．］1．The quantity of medicino given or prescribed to bo taken at one time or within a spocified time；of liquid medicine，a potion．
I am for curing tho worid hy geutle aiteratives，not iny Many circumatances influence the doses of medicine． Wemen reciuire smailer doses，as a general prineiple，than ．
son．
Hence－2．Anything given to be swallowed， literally or figuratively；especially，a portion or allotment of something nauscous or dis agreeable either to the recipient or to others．
As fulsonne a dose as you shali give hiln，be shall readily ake it down．
3．A quantity or amount of something regarded as analogous in some respect to a medical pre－ scription，or to medicine in use or effect．
They［Romanists］have retirement for the molancholy， husiness for the active，idleness for the lazy，honour for the ambitieus，aplendour for tho valn，zeveritien for the sowre and hard．
Ne papor ．．．．．comes out without a dose of paragraphs
against America．
Jeffersm，Correspondence，I．343． James Mill constantly usea the expression dose of capi－ sal．＂The time comes，＂he says，＂st which it is necessar either to have recourse to land of the second quality，or to apply a second dose of capital leas productively upon land
4．In wine－manuf．，the quantity of something added to the wine to give it its peculiar char acter：as，a dose of syrup or cognac added to champagne．See dosage， 2.
In some［champagne］establizhments the dore is admin atered with a tin can or ladie；but more generaliy an in－ genjous machine of pure eilver and glass，which regulates the percentage of liquear to a nlcety，is employed．
Black dose．Same as black－draught．
ose（dos），v．t．；pret．and pp．dosed，ppr．dos－ ing．$[=\mathrm{F}$ ．doser；from the noun．$]$ 1．To ad－
minister in doses：as，to dose out a bottle of jalap．－2．To give doses to ；give medicine or physic to．
A bold，self oplnioned physician，
who shall dose，and
South，Sermona，I． 298.
3．In winc－mamuf．，to add sugar，cognac，or whatever is needful to give a distinctive char－ acter to．－To dose with，to suppiy with a dose or quantity of ；administer or impart to in or as if in doses： generally in a derogatory sense：as，to dose one with qusck mhedicines，or that is，turned the tables upon him，paid him in hls own colh）．
Invited his dear brother to feast，hugged and embraced， courted and caressed him till he had well dosed his weal credulity．

South，Works，I．xi．
doseh（dō＇se），n．［Ar．dose，dause，a treading．］ A religious spectacle or ceremony performed in Cairo during the festival of the Moolid，in which the dervishes pave the road with their bodies， while the sheik rides over them on horseback See Moolid．
The prosent sheykh of the Saadee＇yeh refused，for sey eral years，to perform the Do＇seh．

E．H．Lane，Modera Egyptlans，II． 201
doseint，$n$ ．A Middle English form of dozen．
doselt，$n$ ．An obsolete form of dossal．
dosert，n．1．An obsolete form of dosser，1． 2．Same as dorse ${ }^{1}, 2$.
doshalla（dō－shal＇ä），n．［Hind．doshäla，＜do， $d u$（＜Skt．$d v i=$ E．,$t o o),+s h a \bar{l}$ ，shawl．］The In－ dian sharl，somewhat more than twice as long as it is wide，and anciently often as much as 8 fect long．
dosimeter（dọ－sim＇e－tér），n．［＜NL．dosis，a dose，+ L．metrum，a measure．］An apparatus for measuring minuto quantities of liquid；a drop－meter．
Dosinia（dọ－sin＇i－ä̀），n．［NL．（Scopoli，1777）， dosin，a Senogalese（west African）name of a species，+ －ia．］A notable genus of bivalve mollusks， of the family Veneridas． They have a large foot，noited siphons，and a very fiat round shell，as D．discus，a common spe－ clee on the Atlantic coast of the United Statea
dosiology（dō－si－ol＇ō－ji），n． ［く Gr．d6ots（ $\delta 00 t-$ ，doar－）， a dose，+ － $20 \gamma i \alpha$, （ $\lambda \varepsilon \gamma \varepsilon \iota v$ ， speak．］Same as dosology．


Dosithean（dô－sith＇ê－a？̣n），
．One of a Samaritan sect，named from Do－ sitheus，a falso Messiah，who appeared about the time of Christ．Its members were fanatical in arous reapects，eapeclilt a ill in several centuries．
＋－2oyu，＜héreıv，speak：sce close and－ology．］ 1．What is known about tho dosos or quan－ tities and combinations in which medicines should be given；the science of apportioning or dividing medicines into doses．－2．A trea－ tise on dosing．

Also dosiology．
dosootee，$n$ ．Sce doosootee
doss ${ }^{1}$（dos），v．t．［Prov．Eng．and Sc．Cf． douse ${ }^{2}$ and toss．］1．To attack with the horns； toss．－2．To pay：as，to doss down money．
doss $^{2}$（dos），$n_{0}$［E．dial．］A hassock．
dossal，dossel ${ }^{1}\left(\mathrm{dos}^{\circ} \mathrm{al},-\mathrm{el}\right), n$ ．［Written archa－ ically dosel；＝Sp．dosel，a canopy，$=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．do－ cel，dorsel $=\mathrm{It}$ ．dossello，$\langle\mathrm{OF}$ ．dossel，dossiel， dousiel，dossal，〈 ML．dorsale（also，accom．to F．，dossale），a canopy，tapestry：sco dorsal，dor－ sel，and dorser．］A hanging of stuff，silk，satin， damask，or cloth of gold at tho back of an altar and sometimes also at the sides of the chancel． It is usually embroldered，and frequently a church has a set of dosival or season of the church year．
dossel ${ }^{2}$ ，$n$ ．See dossil．
dosser ${ }^{1}$（dos＇ér），$n$ ．［Written archaically doser： ＜ME．dosser，dossour，dosur，doser，doeer，＜ OF dossicr，doussier，docier，m．，also dossiere，dous－ siere，f．，F．dossier＝It．dossiere，dossiero，〈 ML． dorserium，dosserium，equiv．to dorsale，tapes－ try，a canopy，curtain，etc．：sce dorsel．］ 1. Hangings of tapestry or carpet－work，some－ times richly embroidered with silks and with gold and silver，formerly placed round the walls of a hall，or at the east end，and sometimes the sides，of the chancel of a chnrch．

Hitt watz don aloot the dece，on doser to henge，
Ther alie men for merusyi myzt on htt loke．
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight（E．E．T．S．），1． 478.
The cupborde in his warde achalle go，
The doaure cortines to henge in halif，
The offices nede do he zelialle．
Thes omices nede do he senalle
Babees Book（E．E．T．S．），p． 311.
2申．Same as dorsc ${ }^{1}, 2$.
There were dobers on the deis．
Warton．
3ł．Same as dorser， 2.
Al thye hous ．．Was made of twiggea，
Swiche as men to these cagea thwite
Or maken of these panyers，
Chaucer，IIouse of Fame，1． 1940
Some dosser of fish．B．Jonson
You should have had a enmpter，though＇t had cost me The laying on myself；where now you bre fain
To hire a ripper＇a mare，and buy new dossers．
4．In her．，samo as vater－budget．
dosser ${ }^{2}$（dos＇ér），n．［Appar．＜doss ${ }^{2}$ ，a hassock （also，a mattress i），＋－cr1．］One who lodges at a doss－house．

A dosser is the frequenter of the jodging－leouses of the doss－house（dos＇hous），n．In London，a very cheap lodging－house，furnished with straw beds．
Betweea the feurpenny doss－house and the expensive Peabody or Wateriow building，adequate lodglng of a
wholesome and really cheap kind is so rarely to be found wome and really cheap kind is so rarely to be tound ters of London．Fortnightly Rev．，N．S．，XLIII． 281 dossière（dos－i－ãr＇），n．［OF．dossicre，doussiere， a curtain：see dosser 1．］In armor，a piece pro－ tecting the back；the picce which covered the back from below the neck to the waist．In the early years of the fourteenth century the dosslère was divded in the midale，aud the two parts were colnceted splints the doselere covered the lower part of the back only，corresponding with the pansiere in front
dossil，dossel2 ${ }^{2}$（dos＇il，－el），n．［＜ME．dosil， dosylle，doselle，dosele，dussel，く OF ．dosil，dousil， dousil $=$ Pr．dozil，〈 ML．docillus，ducillus，du－ ciculus，a spigot，a dim．form，lit．a little con duit，＜L．dueere，lead，conduct：see duct．］ 1. A spigot in a cask；a plug．

Hei caste away the dosils，that win orn［ran］sbrosd．
Roberl of Gloucester，p． 542
2．A wisp of hay or straw to stop up an aper－ ture．［Prov．Eng．］－3．The rose at the end of a water－pipe．［Prov．Eng．］－4．In surg．，a pledget or small portion of lint made into a cylindrical or conical form，for purging a wound．－5．A roll of cloth for cleaning the ink from an engraved plate previous to printing． ［In the last two senses usually dossil．］
dost（dust）．The second person singular indi－ eative present of $d o^{1}$ ．
$\operatorname{dot}^{1}$（dot），n．［ $<$ ME． ．dot（not found），$<$ AS． dott，a dot，speck（found only once，applied to the speck at the head of a boil）；prob．$=\mathrm{D}$ ．
dot，＂a little bundle of spoiled wool，thread， silk or such like，which is good for nothing＂ （Sewel），＝East Fries．dotte，dot，a clump，Fries． dodd，a clump，＝Sw．dial．dott，a little heap， clump．Hence dottle；also（く＇AS．dott）AS． dyttan，E．dit¹，stop up，plug．］A point or mi－ nute spot on a surface；a small spot of dif－ ferent color，opacity，or material from that of the surface on which it is situated．

Long atood Sir Bediver
Revolving many memories，till the hull
Look＇d one black dot against the verge of dawa．
Tennyson，Morte d＇Arth Specifically－（a）A smsil spot introduced in the variega－ thon of cloth ：8s，polks dots in women＇s dress－fsbrics． （b）In writing snd printing，a minute round spot serving －（1）as a customary distinction，ss the dot over the body of $i$ and $j$ and formerly of $y$ ，or（2）as a special diacritic， as the dots of $x$, ，a，etc．，in the notation of pronuncia． in Hebrew and Arabic，or（ 3 ）as a mark of punctustion，as the period，which consiste of oue dot，sud the colon，which consists of two dote．
The dot on the letter［i］came into fashion in the 14th （c）In musical notation：（1）A point placed after a note or rest，to indicate thst the duration of the note or rest is to he incressed one half．A double dot further increas
the duration by one hsif the value of the single dot：

（2）A point placed over or under a note，to indicate that the note is to be periormed vomewhat staccato（which see）； but in old music，when several dots are plsced over a loug short notes：

（3）When placed in the spaces of a staff with a heavy or double bar，dots indicate the beginuing or end of a repeat （which see）．（d）In embroidery，and in weaving initating embroidery，a simple，small，round spot，especially when solid or opaque，on a thin and trsnsluceat ground．There
are several kinds，distinguished chiefly by their size，as are several kinds，distinguished chiefy by their size，as
point de pois，point d＇or，etc．（e）Tu plastering：（1）pl． point de pois，point dor，etc．（ $e$ ）Tu plastering：（1）pl．
Nsils so driven into a wall that their heads are left pro－ Nsils so driven into a wall that their heads are left pro－
jecting a certain distance，thus forming a gage to show jecting a certain distance，thus forming a gage to show
how thick the plaster should be laid on．（2）A patch of plaster put on to regulate the flosting rule in making screeds and bays．
$\operatorname{dot}^{1}$（dot），$v . ;$ pret．and pp．dotted，ppr．dotting． ［ $\left\langle d^{2} t^{1}, n.\right]$ I．trans．1．To mark with dots； make a dot or dots in or upon：as，to dotan $\mathrm{i}_{\text {；}}$ to dot a surface．
Soune few plsces，which are here，and in other parts of the chart，distinguished by a dotted line

Cook，Voyages，IL．ii． 7.
2．To mark or diversify with small detached objects：as，a landscape dotted with cottages or clumps of trees．

Dotting the fields of corn sud vine，
Dotting the ficids of corn and vine，
3．To place so as to appear like dots．Arnold．

> All about were dotted leany trees. IVilliam Moris, Earthly Para

Villiam Moms，Earthly Paradise，I． 233.
Dotted line，a line of dots on a surface made for some specific purpose，as in a map，diagram，or drswing to mark sn indefinite boundary，route，or outline，in printing to mark an onission or to guide the eye from one point to another，etc．－Dotted manner（F．maniere criblee， 8 sys． tury．When on metal plates the larger dots were probs－ bly punched out of the metal and the smaller indented， but not to complete perforation．The work was either in relief or in intaglito，according to circumstances．When on wood the circular spots were cut out so as to reduce the surface of the blocks．Dotted metal plates were intended
to serve as ornsments for book－covers and－corners，or for pleces of furniture，and their indented dots were filled with enamel．Before the enamel was put in the gold－ smith was accustomed to rub off impresslons upon paper with a burnisher；and these impressions are known as prints in the dotted manver．－Dotted note or rest，in musical notation，a note or rest with a dot after it．See dot 1 n．（c）（1）．－Dotted stitch．Same as dot－stitch．
II．intrans．To make dots or spots，－To dot and carry，or carry one，etc．，in performing addition， and carry the tens to the next column．［In the extract used as a corplex noun for the action．］

The metre，too，was regular

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { As schoollooy's dot and car } \\
& \text { Lowell, Orivin of }
\end{aligned}
$$

Lowell，Origin of Didactic Poetry．
To dot and go one，to waddle．Grose．［Prov．Eng．］ $\operatorname{dot}^{2}$（dot），$n . ~[<\mathrm{F} . d o t=\mathrm{Pr} . d o t=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg} . d o t e$ $=$ It．dote，dota，＜L．dos（dot－），dower：see dote ${ }^{2}$ （the prop．E．form，though now obsolete）and dower ${ }^{2}$ ．］In mod．civil law，dowry；property which the wife brings upon her marriage to the husband，the income of which is in his control for the expenses of the marital establishment， the principal remaining her separate property．

1740
It is either formally settled by a written instrument，or secured by expressing the marriage contract as under the dotal rule．
The dos or dotal estate is something very different from is the favourite form of settling the property of married women all over the Continent of Europe．It is a contri－ bution by the wife＇a familiy，or by the wife hersellf，in－ tended to sssist the husband in bearing the expenses of the conjugal household．Only the revenue belonged to the husband，and many minute rules．．prevented him from spending it on objecta foreign to the purpose of the settlement．The corpus or capital of the settled property was，among the rouans（as nowision of a court of justice Maine，Early Hist．of Institutions，p． 319. dotage（dō＇tảj），n．［＜ME．dotage ；＜dote ${ }^{1}+$ －age．］1．The state of one who dotes；feeble ness or imbecility of mind in old age；second childhood；senility．

This tree is olde snoon，and in his age
Palladius，Husbondrie（E．E．T．S．），p．91．
From Marlborough＇a eyes the streams of dotage flow，
And Swift expires，a driveller and a show．$J$ ishes，1． 317.
2．Weak and foolish affection；excessive fond－ ness．

Masit were our myndes \＆our mad hedis，
And we in dotage full depe dreuyu，by fsith
ffor the wille of a woman，\＆no whe ellis．
Destruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），1．9749，
Nay，hut this dotage of our general＇s
3．The folly imagined by one who is foolish and doting．［Rare．］
These are the foolish and childigh dotages of such igno－ rant Barbarians．Hakluyt＇s Voyages，I． 254.

Of living stately，richly，lends a cunnin
To eloquence． ［People］must，as they thought，heighten and improve Enthusiasm，or the dotages of Superstition．
otal（dō＇tal）$a_{0}$［［ F Pr Sp．Pr dotal dotale，く I．dotalis，く dos（dot－），dower：see dot ${ }^{2}$ ．］Pertaining to dower，or a woman＇s marriage portion ；constituting dower，or com－ prised in it．

Shall I，of one poor dotal town possest，
My people thin，my wretched conntry waste？
dotantt（dō＇tạnt），n．［＜dotel＋－ant 1 ．］A do－ tard．
Can you ．．think to front his revenges ．．．with the palsied intercession of such a decayed ctotant as you seemt
to be？
Shak，，Cor．，v． 2
dotard（dō＇tảrd），$\%$ ．and a．［Also dial．（in 3d sense）dottarid；＜ME．dotard；＜dote ${ }^{1}+$－ard．］ I．n．1．One who is in his dotage or second childhood；one whose intellect is impaired by age．
And thous this flaterynge freres wyln for her pride
Disputen of this deyte as dotardes schulden，
The more the matere is moved the［masedere hy］worthen． The nonsense of Herodotus is that of a baby．The non－ sense of Xenophon is that of a dotard．

Macaulay，History．
2．One who is foolishly fond；one who dotes． －3．An aged，decaying tree．［Prov．Eng．］
And for great trees，we see alnost all overgrown trees， are church－yards，or near ancient buildings and the like， pellards，or dotards，and not trees at their full height．
Brcon，Nat．Hist，$\& 586$.
II．a．1．Doting；imbecile．
The slaft of scorn that once had stung
But wakes a dotard smile．

## Tennyson，Auclent Sage．

2．Decayed，as a tree．［Prov．Eng．］
Manie dottarde and decayde trees are within divers taken by the texauntes．
Lansdowne DfS．（1613）， 165 ． dotardly（dō＇tärd－li），a．［＜dotard +- ly $^{1}$ ．］ Like a dotard；weak．
dotardy（dō＇tär－di），$n$ ．［＜dotard $+-y^{3}$ ．］The state of being a dotard．
dotation（dọ－tā＇shon），$n . \quad[=$ F．Pr．dotation $=\mathrm{Sp}$. dotacion $=$ Pg．dotacão $=\mathrm{It}$. dotazione,$<$ ML．dotatio（ $n-$ ），〈 L．dotare，endow，$\langle$ dos（dot－）， dower：see dot ${ }^{2}$ ．］1．The act of endowing a woman with a marriage portion．－2．Endow－ ment；establishment of funds for the support of some institution．

Bp．Ridley in in Bradford＇s Letters of the see of Rome．
Bp．Ridley，in Bradford＇s Letters（Parker Soc．，1853），
Sometimes these dotations were made by common as－ aent of the people，without any corporation．$\quad$ R．W．Dixon，Hist．Church of Eng．，ii． dotchin（doch＇in），$n$ ．［A corruption，through the Cantonese，of Chinese torl，take up in the
hand，+ ching，weigh．］The name given in the south of China to the portable steelyard in use throughout China and the adjoining coun－ tries．In the smaller kinds，used for weighing ailver

（sycee），medicinea，etc．，the beam is of ivory or bone；in the larger ones，ueed in shopa and for general marketing it is of wood．Those in use in Hongkong are gradnated for both Englith and Chinese weights．
dote ${ }^{1}$（dōt），v．；pret．and pp．doted，ppr．doting． ［Also doat；＜ME．dotien，doten，dote（not in AS．），＝OD．doten，dote，mope，D．dutten，take a nap，mope（cf．dut，a nap，sleep，dotage），$=$ Icel．dotta，nod from sleep（cf．dott，nodding， dottr，a nodder），$=$ MHG．tūzen，keep still， mope．Cf．OF．redoter，F．radoter，rave，of LG．origin．］I．intrans．1t．To be stupid；act like a fool．

He wol maken him doten anou ryght．
Chaucer，Prol．to Canon＇s Yeoman＇a J＇ale，I． 430. Wise men will deme it we dote，
But if we make ende of oure note．
York Plays，p． 305.
2．To be silly or weak－minded from age；have the intellect impaired by age，so that the mind wanders or wavers．

He dredes no dynt that dotes for elde．
Alliterative Poems（ed．Morris），ili． 125.
Time has made you dote，and valuly teli
Of arms imagined in your louely cell．Dryden． When an old Woman begins to doat，and grow charge－ able to a Parish，she is generally turned into a Witch．
Addison，Spectator，No． 11
Wilheln，Count Berliftzing，．．was，st the epoch of this uarrative，an inflrm and doting old msu．

3．To bestow excessive love；lavish extrava－ gant fondness or liking：with on or upon：as， to dote on a sweetheart；hedotes upon oysters．
Aholah ．．．doted on her lovers，on the Assyrians．
Ezek．xxiii． 5.
than he［Henry［V．］．$\quad$ Baker，Chroniclea，p． 166 ．
O Death all－eloquent！you only prove
What dust we dote on，when＇tis man we love．
Pope，Eloisa to Abelard，i． 336.
4．To decay，as a tree．［Prov．Eng．］
The seed of thoru in it wol dede and dete．
Palladius，Husbondrie（E．E．T．S．），p． 28.
II．$t$ trans．To love to excess．
Why wilt thou dote thyself
Out of thy life？Hence，get thee to bed．
Beau．and＇ll．，Maid＇s Tragedy，iil． 2.
Jove grosncs beneath his waight．
dote ${ }^{1}+($ dōt $), n$ ．［＜ME．dote；＜dote $\left.{ }^{1}, v.\right]$ 1．A dotard．

Thou hast y－tint［lost］thi pride，
Thou dote．
2．A state of stupor；dotage．
Thus after as in a dote he hath tottered some space about，at last he falleth downe to dust．

Boyd，Last Battell，p． 529.
dote ${ }^{2}+$（dōt），$n$ ．［ $\quad$ F．dot，＜L．dos（dot－），dower： see $d o t^{2}$ and dower．］1．Same as dot2．
In the article of his own marriage with the daughter of France，there is no mention of dote nor dousire．

Wyatt，To Cromwell，April 12， 1540.
2．pl．Natural gifts or endowments．
I muse a mistress can be so silent to the dotes of such a
B．Jonson，Epiccoene，ii．2．

## ervant．

As we assign to glorified bodies after the last resurrec－ tion cerments so labour thou to find those endowments in endowments，so labour thou to find those endowments in
Donve，Sermons，xvii．

Cor．Sing then，and shew these goodly dotes in thee，
With which thy brainless youth can equal me．
Myself deserv＇s that choice，are onely tove prove
ice，are onely love．
R．B．＇s Continuation of Sianey＇s Arcadia，p． 516.
dote ${ }^{2} \dagger$（dōt），v．t．［＜F．doter，＜L．dotare，endow： see dovo ${ }^{4}$ ．］To endow；give as endowment．
dote
Manie kinges alnce that tyme hnve aivanced letteres he erecting schooies，andidoting reveumes to tholr mainte－
doted + （dō＇tod），a．［＝Sc．doiterl，q．v．；＜M1～． doted，stupid，imbecile，pp．of doten，dote：seo dote ${ }^{1}$ ．］1．Stupid；foolish．
Senceless speach and doted ignorance．
spenser，F．Q．，I．vill． $\mathbf{8 4}$.
Then beetles could net live
Upon the hony bees，
But they the drones would drive
Friar Baeon＇s Brazen lleads Prophesie（1604）． Such an old osk，though now it be doted，will not be doteheadt，n．［＜dote ${ }^{1}+$ head．］Adotard．

And the dotehead was beslde himselfe \＆whole out of his mynde．Tyndale，Works，p． 350 dotelt，$n$ ．［ $\left\langle\right.$ dote ${ }^{1}+$－el；equiv．to doter．］ $\mathbf{A}$ dotard．Davies．
For so false a doctrine so foollsh unlesrned a drunken dotel ts a meet schoolmaster．Pilkington，Works，p．b8B．
doter（dö＇tėr），n．［＜dolel + er ${ }^{2}$ ；equiv．to dotard and dotel．］1t．Ono whose understand－ ing is enfeobled by age；a dotard．

What ahould a beld fellow do with a comb，a dumb doter with a pipe，or a blind man with a looking－glass？

Burton，Anat．of Mel
2．One who dotes；ono who bestows excessive fondness or liking：with on or upon．

Thus we see what flue conclusions these doters upon body（thongh sccounted great masters of logic）msde
3．One who is oxcessively or weakly in love．
O，If in black my lady＇s brows be deck＇d， $1 t$ mourns，that painting，and nisurping hnir， Should ravish doters with a false aspect．

Shak．，L．L．L．，iv．s．
doth（duth or dōth）．The third person singular indicative present of dol．
Dothidea（dọ－thid＇ē－li），n．［NL．］A genus of fungi，belonging to the Dothideacex，and having dark－colored uniseptate spores．They grow on dead branches of trees．The apecles that grow on living plants，which were formeriy classed in this genub，are now
Dothideacer（ā̄－t
Dolhiden + －aceie，］A＇0． a sê－ē ），n．pl．［NL．，$\langle$ Dothidea＋－acere．］A family of pyrenomyco－ tous fungi，having the perithecia immersed in a stroma with which they are homogeneous in substance．Many grow upon living plants， others on dead regetable substances．
dothienenteritis（doth＂i－en－en－te－ri＇tis），n．［＜ Gr．dofinv，a small abscess，a boil，$+\varepsilon$ हैvтepa， intestines，+ －itis．］Inflammation of Peyer＇s patches and the small glandular follicles of the intestine．
dothienteritis（doth－i－en－te－rítis），n．Same as dothienenteritis．
doting（dō＇ting），p．a．［Ppr．of dotel，v．］ 1. Weak－minded；imbecile from old age．

She is older than she was，therefore more doting
Fletcher（and another），Queen of Corinth，ili． 1.
Let me not，however，lose the historisn in the man，nor suffer the doting recollections of age to overcome me．

## 2．Excessively fond．

Full oft her doting slre would call
HIs Maud the merriest of them all
Scott，Hokeby，iv． 5.
Also spelled doating．
dotingly（dō＇ting－li），adv．In a doting man－ ner；foolishly；in a manner characterized by excessive fondness．Also spelled doatingly．

They rensin slaves to the arrogsnce of a few of their own tellows，and are doationty fond of that scrap of Gre－ clan knowledge，the Peripatetic philosophy
Thus did those tender hearted reformers doling our fer themselves to be overcome with hariots language Milton，Apology for Smectymnuus．
doting－piecet（dō＇ting－pēs），$n$ ．［＜doting，verbal n．of dotel,$v .,+$ piece．］A person or thing dot－ ingly loved；a darling．
＂Pride and perverseness，＂sald he，＂with a venges nee ！ dotish（dō＇tish），a．［＜dote¹，n．，＋－ish ${ }^{1}$ ．］Child－ ishly fond；weak；stupid．
Dotterels，so named（says Camden）because ef their dot－
ish foolishnesse．IIolland，tr，of Camden＇s Britsin，p． 543.
dotkin（dot＇kin）， n．Same as doit－
Doto（dō＇tō），$n$ ． ［NL．，＜Gr．$\Delta \omega+6$ ， the name of a Ne reid，lit．giver，$\langle\delta t-$
genus of brachy－

urous decapod crustaceans，of the family Pin－ notheridir．－2．A gevus of nudibranchiato gas－ tropods，or sea－slugs，of the family Dendrono－ tide，or giving name to a family Dotoida．$D$ ． eoronata is a small brilliantly spotted snocies． dotoid（dōtoid），n．A gastropod of tho family Dotoidr．
Dotoidæ（dộ－tô＇i－dê），n．pl．［NL．，＜Doto＋ －ider．］A family of nudibranchiato gastropods， typificd by the genus Doto，containing sea－slugs in which the tentacles are retractile into cup－ shaped cavities，and the branchim are papillose． dot－punch（dot＇punch），n．Same as center－ punch．
dot－stitch（dot＇stich），n．A namegiven to the ombroidery－stitch used in making the simple decoration snown as the dot，and also plain leaves and the like．It is a simple overeast stitch．Also called clotted stiteh．
dottard（dot＇krd），n．Same as dotord， 3.
dotter（dot＇ér），n．A tool for making dots；spe－ cifically，a small instrument，mado in various forms，used in graining for imitating the eyes of bird＇s－oyo maple．
Before the colour is dry，put on the eyes In bird＇s．eye maplel by dabbing with the dotter．
liorkshop Receipts，1st ser．，p． 84.
dotterel（dot＇ér－el），n．［Early mod．E．also dot－ terell，dottrel，dotrel；く ME．dotrelle，a stupid or foolish person，a dotard，also tho bird，so called from its supposed stupidity，\＆dotien， doten，dote，be stupid：see dotel．］1．The popu－ lar name of a kind of plover，AFialites or Eu－ dromias morinellus，abundant in Europe and Asia．It breeds in high istitudes and performs exten－

clens in Aprll and Msy，and sgain in September and Oc－ tober．The dotterel If abont 10 inches long，sand welghs 4 er 5 ounces；the blli is an Inch long：the general piu－ bresst yellow，with a white and black collar．It derives its nsme from its apparent atupldity，or tameness，allow． ing itself to be easlly approached snd taken．Its flesh is much esteemed for food．Several related species receive the same name，with qualifylng terms．
In catching of dotterels we see how the foolish bird play－ eth the ape in geatures．
The dotterel，which we think s very dalnty dish，
Whose taking makes such sport，as no man more can wisis． rayton，Polyolbion，xxr．
Hence－2．A booby；a dupe；a gull．
E．Our Dotterel then is esught．
B．IIe Is，and just
As dotterels use to be：the lady first
Advane＇d toward him，stretch＇d forth her wing，and he Met her with all expressions．Jfay，Old Coupic
3t．An aged，decaying tree：same as dotard，3： also used attributively．
Som old dotterell trees．
Ascham，The Scholemsster，p． 137.
To dor the dotterelt．See dor2．
dotting－pen（dot＇ing－pen），$n$ ．A drawing－pen which makes a succession of dots on the sur－ face over which it is passed．It conalsts of a small toothed wheel rotating in a atock by which it is suppiled
dottle（dot＇l），$n$ ．［Also written dottel；＜ME． dottel，dotelle，a plug or tap of a vessel（cf．LG． dutle，a plug），ult．〈 AS．dott，E．dot，a point，〉 dyitan，E．dili，stop up：see dot ${ }^{1}$ and ditl．］ 1. A plug or tap of a vessel．－2．A small rounded lump or mass ；especially，the tobacco remain－ ing in the bottom of a pipe after smoking，which is often put on the top of fresh tobacco when refilling．［Scotch．］
A annfer－tray contalning scrapa of half－smoked tobsc－ co，＂pipe dottles，＂as he called them，which were earefnly resmoked over and over agatn till nothing but ash was left． Kingaley，Alton Locke，vi．
dottrel（dot＇rel），n．A variant of dotterel．
dot－wheel（dot＇hwèl），n．A tool used iu book－ binding and other leather－work，also a larger
tool used in other trades，consisting of a wheel mounted in a landlo allowing it to revolvo freely，and furnished with fine blunt teeth， which when rolled over a surfaco produco a dotted line．
doty（dō＇ti），a．［＜dote ${ }^{1}+-y^{1}$ ．Cf．cloterl，do－ tard．］Decayed；decaying．［Local，U．S．］
A log nany le doty in places，and even bollow，and yet hnve considerahle good timber in it．

Philadeiphia Telegraph，XI． 8.
douane（dö－án＇），n．［ $<\mathrm{F}$. donane，customs du－ ties，a custom－house，$=$ Pr．doana $=\mathrm{It}$ ．doga－ $n a$ for doana $=$ ML．duana，＜Sp．Pg．aduana，a duty，impost，custom－house（cf．Sp．duan，obs． form of divan，divau），＜Ar．al，the，+ dīcän， a court of revenue，minister of revenuc，coun－ cil，divan，etc．：sce divan and dewan．Hence the surname Duanc．］A custom－house．
While the Douane remained here，no aceldent of that kind happened．Jefferzon，Correspondence，II．49I． douar，dowar（dou＇är），$n$ ．［ $\langle$ Ar．daur，a cir－ cle，circuit．］A collection of Arab tents ar－ ranged in a circlo as a corral．
On the sonthern and weatern shdes，the tents of the vui－ gar crowded the ground，disposed in doncars，or circles for
pennlng cattle．
R．F．Burton，E1－Medinah，p． 118. doub，$n$ ．See lloob．
double（dub＇l），a．and n．［Early mod．E．also dubble，dobble；＜ME．double，doble，dubble，du－ ble $=1$ ．dubbel，a．，double，dobbel，n．，gambling， $=\mathrm{LG} . d u b b e l$, dobbel $=\mathrm{G} . d o p p e l$ ，doppelt，a．，$=$ Dan．dobbelt，a．，double，dobbel，n．，gambling，$=$ Sw．dubbel，a．，double，＜OF．double，doble，duble， F. double $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．doble $=\mathrm{Sp}$. doblo，now usually doble $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．dobro $=\mathrm{It}$ ．doppio（also Sp．Pg．It． duplo，E．duple），＜L．duplus，double，$<$ duo，$=$ E．tuo，＋－plus，akin to plemus，full，and to $\mathbf{E}$ ． full：see fulli．］I．a．1．Consisting of two in a set together；being a pair；coupled；com－ posed of two equivalent or corresponding parts； twofold：as，a double leaf；a double chin．

So we grew together，
Like to a double cherry，seeming parted ；
But yet a union in partition，
e scemes not one，but double Shak．，M．N．D．，iii． 2

> Milton, Eikonoklastes, il.

The swan，on stilit．St．Mary＇s lake，
Fieast double，swan snd shadow！
Fordsuorth，Yarrow Unvisited．
2．Having a twofold character or relation； comprising two things or subjects，either like or unlike；combining two in one：as，a double office；to play a clouble part on the stage or in society．
Capt．Minott seems to have served our prudent fathers in the double eapacity of teacher and representative．

Lmerson，Hist．Discourse at Concord．
IIe［Clive］had to bear the double odlum of his bad snd of his grod actions，of every ludlsn aluse and of every
Indian reform． 3．Twice as much or as large（according to some standard）；multiplied by two ；contain－ ing the same portion or measure，as to size， streugth，etc．，repeated：as，a vessel having double the capacity of another；a decoction of double strength；a double bed．
Tske double money ln your hand．Gen．xllll． 12.
Let a double portion of thy spirit be upon me． 2 Ki ． 11.8 ．
4．Of extra weight，thickness，size，or strength： as，double ale；a double letter．
The haubreke was so stronge of dubble maile，and the synyer so full of prowesse，that he ne meved net for the
stroke． Here＇s a pot of good double beer，nelghbour；drink，and fear not your man．Shak．， 2 Hen．V1．，li． 8. 5．Acting in a twofold manner；diverse in manifestation ；characterized by duplicity；de－ ceitful．
Welth flattering lips sud with a double heart do they
In your dissimulation． $\begin{gathered}\text { Jon are too double } \\ \text { Fond，Tis Pity，II．} 2\end{gathered}$
She has found out the art of making me believe that I have the first place in her affection，and yet so puzzles me by a doubie tongue，and an ambignons look，that sbont once a fortuight 1 fancy I have quite lost her

Steele，Lover，So． 7.
6．In bot．，having the number of petals largely increased by a transformation of the stamens or pistils：applied to flowers．－7．In entom．， geminate；being in pairs．－8．In musical instru－ ments，producing a tone an octave lower：as，a double bassoon，a double open diapason stop，etc． －Apparent double point．See apparent．－Cross dou－ ble－claved，In her．，a cross composed of double－warded keys，eitier radiating from a common ring or bow，or hav－
double
warded ends. - Cross double-crossed, in her., a cross crossed, the smaller arms of which sre crossed again. Also callcd cross crosslet crossly.- Cross dauble-parted. See crossl. - Cross double-parted flory, in her., a cross flory of which esch part is cut in two Cross double portant, in her., ssme as cross double (which see, under cross1).-Double action, in mech.: (a) Action or power applied in two directions or according to two methods, or by the sgency of two parts or members where s single part might be made to pertorm tive work; or the property of exerting auch action or power. (b) Speciflcally, in a steam-engine, the production or bol motions of the piston by the agency of live ateam, spplied tion in which the return motion of the piston is induced by stmospheric pressure or by the weight of the parts. See double-acting.-Double algebra. (a) Ordinary slgebra with insefinaries. (b) A multiple algebra in which the number of tndependent untts is two.-Double angle of a qusdrifateral, the sum of two opposite angles.- Double bassoon, s musicsl instrument, the largest and deepest of the oboe family, having a compass of 3 octsvea upward er than the ordinary bassoon. Its tube ta conical, and more than 16 feet long, but so bent upon ttself as to be compact and convenient.-Double bottle, a vesael made of two botties conbined at one or more points, so 88 to make a gronp: ususlly for fantastic effect, but sometimes for a nseful purpose.- Double bourdon, the lowest stop in su orgsin, of 32 -feet pitch.- Double class (of feet), in anc. pros., ssme as diplasic class. See diplasic.-Double as $x=k s$, Greek $\psi=p s$ - Double contsct, contact st two points.-Double crown, sn Englisil printing-paper of, the size $20 \times 30$ incbes. - Double-current working, in teleg., s method of aignsling tn which a current first in one direction and then in the other is used for esch aignal. In some cases the line is kept closed, snd to transmit a signal the current is reversed. In other cases, as in the Wheatstone fast-speed antomstic aystem, a current in one direction ia used to put the recorder in sction, and a current in the opposite direction to put it out of action and
discharge the line. - Double demisemiquever, in musical notation, a sixty-fourth note.-Double generator of a ruled surface, s line in the surface, the intersection of twotangent plsnes.-Doublegloster, arich kind of cheese made in Gloucestershire, England, from new milk.-Double horizontal dial, a sun-dial having two gnomons and so arranged thst the meridisn csn be found, ss well sa the time. Msny problems can be aolved by means of tha inin binocular vision.-Double Joe a Portngnese coin, the double Joannea, about equal in value to s Spsuish donb. loon.

The fisir Rose-Noble, the bright Moidore,
And the brosd Double-Joe from syont the aea
Barhan, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 54.
Double medium, sn American printing-psper of the size $24 \times 38$ inches. - Double negative, is sign of negstion repeated.-Double pistole, a former gold coin in Ger-
many, Switzerland, snd Italy, generslly worth abont 88 : many, switzerland, sind Italy, genersily worth sbout s8: about $\$ 9.20$. -Double point (NL. punctum duplex), a point upon a curve or surfsce which connts for two in re. gard to the intersections; on a curve, a point having two tangents, a node; on s surface, a point where a curve of the
second order is tangent to the surfsce, a conical point.second order is tangent to the surface, a conical point,-
Double pot, an English printing-paper of the size $17 \times 25 \frac{1}{2}$ Double pot, an English printing-paper of the size $17 \times 25 \frac{1}{2}$ tives between winch the determination is to be made.

A double question standeth not in one woorde, but in two several sentences, as thes: Is the studie of Phiiosophie praise worthie, or is it not?

Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1551).
$\underset{\text { Drinting-paper of the size } 26}{\text { Double royal, an Americsn }} \times 40$ tnches. - Double secant printing-paper of the size $26 \times 40$ tnches, - Double secant of s skew cubic, a right line cutting the cnbic three times. -Double sense of Scripture. See sense.-Double shuffle. See shuffe.-Double Bixes. (a) Two six cs thrown cnbic surface.-Double elider. See slider.-Doublo spiral, in math., the isogonsl trsjectory of a sheaf of ctrcles; a ihumb-line as it appears on a stereographic pro-jection.-Double tangent, a line which is tangent to a curve at two points.- Double-tangent plane, a plane which is tangent to a surface at two points.-- order of
the Double Crescent. See crescent. (For other phrases, ss double lar, consciousness, function, relation, refraction, with participles to denote twice the regnlar number or quantity: as, double-headed, double-jointed.]
II. n. 1. A twofold quentity or size ; a number, sum, value, or messure twice as great as the one taken as a standard.

And whereas he ssith the emperour had lout for his part a dobole, as far as 1 can see, knowing whst the warea cost
in those partes, he had trible. Hakluyt's Voyjages, I. 353
If the thief be found, let him pay double. Ex. xxil. 7. In all the four great years of mortality ... I do not find that any week the plague increased to the double of the precedent week sbove five times. Graunt, Bills of Mortality.
It ia a dangerons way of reasoning in physics, as well as morals, to conclnde, becanse a given proportion of anything is advsntageous, that the double will be quite as
good, or that it will be good at all.
2. A backward turn in running to oscape pursuers.

When each double and disguise
To baffe the pursuit he trier,
Scott, Rokeby, iii. 2.
Hence-3. A turn; a place where a doubling or turning is made, as by game in hunting.

1742
Often Lord Rothechild'a hounds run a deer for a couple of hours over the wide pasturea, the doubles, sud the brooks of the Vale of Ayleabury. Edinburgh Rev., CLXV1. 389.
4. A trick; a shift; en artifice to deceive.

I wonld now rip up
All their srch-villsmies and all their doubles,
Which sre more than a hunted hare ere thought on.
Fletcher, Tsmer Tanied, iii. 1.
5. Something precisely like another thing; a counterpart; a duplicate; an exact copy.

No gloom thst ststely ahspe can hide, Dark, calm, large-fronted, lightning-eyed, Dark, caim, large-fronted, lightning-eye
O. 1F. IIolmes, Birthdsy of Daniel Webster, Jsn. 18, 1856. My charming friend .. has, I am almoat sur
E. E. Hale, My Double.

It seemed as if her double had suddenly glided forward and peered at me through her evasive eyes.

## The host of hay-cocks seemed to flost <br> With doubles in the wster. <br> H. P. Spofford, Poems, p. 10.

Hence - 6. A person's apparition or spirit, appearing to himself or to another, as to admonish him of his approaching death; \& wraith.-7. A fold or pleit; a doubling.

Rolled up in sevenfold double.
Marston.
8. Milit., a contraction of double-quick (which see).-9. In music: (a) A variation. (b) A repetition of words in a song. (c) [F.] A turn. (d) In the opers, a singer fitted to supply the place of a principal in an emergency. (e) An instrument, or especially an organ-stop, sounding the octave below the usual pitch: as, to play an organ-piece with the doubles drawn (that is, with the 16 -feet stops). ( $f$ ) pl. In change-ringing, changes on five bells: so called because two pairs of bells change places. Also called grandsire. - 10. A size of Tevistock roofslates, $13 \times 16$ inches. - 11. Eccles., a feast on which the antiphon is doubled; a double fesst. See feast, snd to double an antiphon, under double, v. t.-12. In short whist, a game by which the winners score two points, their adversaries having scored only one or two to their five. -13. pl. In lawn-tennis, games played by two on a side: opposed to singles, played by one on a side.-14. In printing, same as doublet.-15. pl. Thick narrow ribbons for shoestrings and the like, usually made of silk or cotton.-To make a double, in shooting, to kill two birds or beasts in suc double (dub'l), adv. [<donble, a.] Twice; doubly.

To do a wilful ill, and glory in it,
Is to do it double, Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 2
None Double see like Men in Love. Cowley, Ode, st. 5. Arched double, beveled double, cottised double, etc. See the adjectives,-To carry double, to carry two
riders at once, as a horse.

His father, without any trouble,
Set her up behtnd him, and bad her not fear,
For hia gelding had oft carried double.
Robin Hood's Birth (Child's Ballads, V. 345).
To see double, to gee, by illnsion, two imagea of the same doject: sn experience common in drunkenness. double (dub'l), v.; pret. and pp. doubled, ppr.
doubling. [Early mod. E. also dubble. doublen, doblen, dublen, dubblen, く OF. doubler, dobler, F. doubler = Pr. Sp. doblar $=$ Pg. dobrar $\overline{\bar{G}}$ It. doppiarc (cf. D. dubbelen, ver-dubbelen $=$ G. doppeln, ver-doppeln $=\mathrm{Dan}$. for-doble $=\mathrm{SW}$. för-dubbla, double, $=$ MLG. dobbelen, dubbelen $\overline{=}$ Dan. doble $=$ Sw. dobbla, gamble, play, with dice), ( ML. duplare, double, < L. duplus, double: see double, a.] I. trans. 1. To make double; increase, enlarge, or extend by adding an equal portion, measure, or value to: as, to double a sum of money; to double the quantity or size of a thing; to double a task.
As if equitia pretended were not iniquitie doubled.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 26.
All his tlls are made
Leas by your bearing part; his good is doubled
Shirley, Maid'a Revenge, ii. 4.
2. To be the double of ; contrin twice the number, quantity, or measure of, or twice as much as: as, the enemy's force doubles our own.

Doubling all his master's vice of pride.
Tennyson, Geraint.
3. To bring or join together or side by side, as two parts of a thing, or two things of the same kind; lay or fold one part of upon another : as, to double a shawl or \& curtain: often followed by an adverb of direction or manner: as, to double a blenket lengthwise or crosswise ;

## double-benched

to double up a file or files of soldiers, or teams of horses; to double over a leaf in a book; to double down the corner of a page.
Thou shalt double the sixth curtain in the fore-
IIe bought her Sernons, Psalms, and Graces;
And doubled down the usetul places.
There's a Page doubled down in Epictetna that is a 4. To clencb, as the hand.

Was wroth, and doutled np his hands. Tennyson, Dora.
5. To repeat; duplicate: as, to double a stroke. The relel king
Doubled that sin in Bethel and in Dan,
Likening his Msker to the grazed ox. Milton, P. L., 1. 485.
6. To pass round or by ; march or sail round, so as to proceed along both sides of: as, to double Cape Horn.
Sailing along the coast, he doubled the promontory of John Consslez and Tristan Vaz, . . . having ohtained a msil ship from him [the prince], reaolved to double Cape Bojador, and discover the coast beyond.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 97.
7. In music, to add the upper or lower octave to the tones of (the melody or harmony). Doubled glass. See glass. - To double an antiphon, to say $8 n$ sntiphon in full both before and after its psaim or csnticle, 88 is done on double feasts.- To double and twist, to
II. intrans. 1. To incresse to twice the sum, number, value, or measure; grow twice as great.
Tis observed in particular nations, thst within the space of three hundred years, notwithstanding all casusiT. Burnel, Theory of the Earth.
2. To turn in the opposite direction, or wind, in running.
Doubling and turning like a hunted hare. Dryden. But I began
To thrid the musky-circled nazees, wind
And double in and out the boles, and rsce
By all the fountatns. Tennyson, Princess, iv.
3. To put on more effort or speed.

He doubled to his work in a moment, and left the CanHe doubed to his work in a moment, and shortly atterwards ave up.
Bury and IIllier, Cycling, p. 104.
4. Milit., to march at the double-quick.-5.

To play tricks; practise deception.
Om. An 't pleasa your hononr-
Count $F$. Tut, tnt, leave pleasing of my honour, diligence;
Yoo couble ith me, come.
B. Jonson, Caae is Altered, i. 2.

What penslty and danger
If you be found to double.
Webster.
To double upon, (a) Naval, to inclose between two tirea, as sn eneny's fleet. (b) To elude (pursuers) by turn-
double-acting (dub'l-ak"ting), $a$. In mech., acting or applying power in two directions; prodncing a donble result.-Double-acting cylfnder, incl
double-bank (dub'l-benk), v. $t$ : To work or pull by means of men working in pairs, as an oar or a rope - that is, with two men at one oar, or with men on both sides of the rope.
double-banked, double-benched (dub'lbangkt, -bencht), a. 1. Naut., having two opposite oars pulled by rowers on the same thwart, or having two men to the same oar: said of a boat.-2. Having two tiers of oars and of rowers, one over the other, as ships were worked in sntiquity.- Double-banked frigate. See frigate. double-banker (dub'l-bang'kèr), $n$. Same as double-banked frigate (which see, under frigate).
double-barreled (dub'l-bar/eld), a. 1. Having two barrels, as a gun.-2. Figuratively, serving to effect a double purpose or to produce a double result.
This was a double-barrelled compliment. It implied that Mrs. Weller wss a most agreeable female, and also
that MIr. Stiggins had a clerical appearance. double-bass (dub'l-bäs'), u. A musical instrument, the largest and deepest of the viol family, having 3 or 4 strings, with a compass of over 3 octaves from the third $\mathbf{E}$ below middle C. It was invented in the sixteenth century, and Introduced into the orchestra about 1700 ; and it is now one
double-benched, a. Sce double-banked.

## double-biting

double-biting (dub' $1-\mathrm{bi}$ "ting), $a$. Biting or cutting on cither side: as, a double-biting ax. Dryden. [Rare.]
double-bitt (dub'l-bit), v. t. Nout., to pass, as a cable, round another bitt besides its own, or give it two turns round the bitts, so that it will be more securely fastened.
double-bodied (dub'l-bod"id), a. Having two
bodies.-Double-bodied microscope. See snicroscope. - Double-bodied signs, in astrol., the four zodiacal signs cemini, Virgo, Sagittariua, and Piscea.
double-breasted (dub'l-bres' ted), a. Made alike on both sides of the breast, as a coat or waistcoat having two rows of buttons and buttonholes, so that it may be buttoned ou either side.

He wore a pair of plaid trousers, and a large rough double-breasted waiatcost.

Dickens.
double-breather (dub'l-brē"THèr), $n$. An amphirhine animal, or one which breathes through two nostrils; one of the Amphirhina (which see), or any vertebrate above the Monorhina. Haeckel.
double-brooded (dub'l-brö" ded), $a$. In entom., having two broods annnally: applied to those species which have two generations during the year, one brood generally appearing in the spring and the other in the autumn.
double-charge (dub'l-chärj'), v. t. To charge, intrust, or distinguish with a double portion.
Master Rehert Shallow, choose what office theu wilt in the land, 'tis thine. Pistol, I will double-charge thee with
dignitlcs.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., vo s. double-concave (dub'l-kon'kāv), $a$. Same as concavo-concave.
double-cone (dub'l-kōn'), a. In arch., consist-


Doubie-cone Molding.-Stonelelgh Church, Warwickshire, England.
ing of cones joined base to base and apex to apex, as a Romanesque style of molding.
double-convex (dub'l-kon'veks), a. Same as convexo-convex.
double-crown (dub'l-kroun'), n. A gold coin of the value of 10 or 11 shillings, current iu Eng-

land in the seventeenth century. It was first issued by James I.
double-darken (dnb'l-där ${ }^{\prime k n}$ ), v. t. To make doubly dark or gloomy. [Rare.]

Whea clouds arise
Loncell, To Gle W. W. Curtia
double-dealer (dub'l-dē"lerr), $n$. One who acts two different parts in the same business or at the same time; one who professes one thing and intends another; one guilty of duplicity.
Well, I will he se much a simner to be a double dealer.
Shak., T. N., v. I.
double-dealing (dub'l-dëling), n. and $a$. I. n. Duplicity; deceitful practice; the profession of one thing and the practice of another.
David, now astistied as to the prieats, theught he owed to the Abuna a loortincation for his double-dealing.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, 11. 590
The affairs of the universe are not carried on after a system of benign double dealing
H. Spencer, Secial Statics, p. 513.
II. a. Given to duplicity; artful; treacherous.

There were parsons at Oxford as double-dealing and dangerous as any pricsts ont of (on) , double-decker (dub'l-dek'er), n. 1. A ship
with two decks above the water-line.-2. A street-car having a second floor and seats on top.-3. A freight- or cattle-car with two floors. -4. A steam-boiler with two tiers of firing-
chambers.-5. A tenement-house having two
families on one floor: so termed by the police families on one floor: so termed by the police of New York city.
double d'or (dö'bl dôr). A kind of French jowelry, formed from a plate of gold soldered upon a copper plate eleven times as thick. The compound plate thus formed is rolled thin and made into any desired shape.
double-dye (dub'l-dī), v. $t$. To dye twice over. double-dyed (dub 1 -did), p.a. 1. Twice dyed. Hence-2. Deeply imbued, as with guilt; thorough ; complete: as, a double-dyed villain. double-dyeing (dub'l-diling), n. A method of dyeing mixed woolen and cotton goods, by which the wool is first dyed with a color which has no affinity for cotton, after which the cotton is dyed with some color having no affinity for wool.
double-eagle (dub'l-égl), n. 1. A gold coln of the United States, worth two eagles or $\$ 20$, or $£ 42$ s. 2d. English money.-2. The hezaldic representation of an eagle with two heads, as in the national arms of Russia and Austria. It is the ancient emblem of the Byzantine and Holy Roman empires.
double-edged (dub'l-ejd), a. 1. Having two edges.
"Your Delphic aword," the panther then replied,
"Is double edged, and"cuts on elther side."
Dryden, Hind and I'anther, Hii. 102.
2. Figuratively, cutting or working both ways: applied to an argument which makes both for and against the person employing it, or to any statement having a double meaning.
Double-edqed as is the argument from rudimentary ergank, therc ia probably nene which has produced a greater effect in promoting the general acceptance of the theory
of eveiution.
IIvxley, Evelution fin tiology.
double-ender (dub'l-en"der), n. 1. Anything with two ends alike, as a boat designed to move forward or backward with equal ease.
Twe ahips, the Peruvian corvette "America" and the United States double -ender "Wateree,", were carried fby a great aea-Wavel neary halr a mile to the north of Arica, stranded high and dry.
$\dot{R}$. A. Proctor, Light Sclence, p. 219.
It may be styled a double-ender spear, for each extrem. ity of it is pointed in an identical mamier.
2. A cross-cnt sqwing-machine adjustable circular saws for with a pair of of stuff by sawing both ends at once.
double entendre ( $\mathrm{dö}^{\prime} \mathrm{bl}$ oń-ton'dr). [F. double, double, and entendre, to understand, ased in the sense of entente, meaning, sense. The French has no such phrase; its nearest equivalent is mot d double entente, a word or phrase of double sense, for which the E. phrase seems a blundering substitute, with modified meaning.] A word or phrase with two meanings, or admitting of two interpretations, one of which is usually obscure or indelicate.
The French know no such expression as double entendre, the oearest approacis to it belng double entente, a double meaning: which is, however wholiy devoid ot the ulterier
significance attached to double entendre. Saturday Rev. Double entendre, whether right or wrong, has bcen naturaized in English, and will be found in many of the best used double entente. ${ }^{\text {ditand }}$. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 87 .
double-eyed (dub'l-id), a. Watching in all directions; having keen sight.

Prevelie he [the kid] peeped out through a chinck,
Yet not oo previlie but the Foxe him spyed;
For deceitfull meaning is double eyed.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.
double-face (dub'l-fās), n. Duplicity; insincerity; hypocrisy.
double-faced (dub'l-fāst), a. 1. Having two
faces or aspects: as, the double-faccd god Janus.
Fande, if net double-faced, is double-meuth'd,
And with contrary blast proclaima most deeds.
Milton, S. A., 1. 971.
2. Having both surfaces finished, so that either may be used as the right side: as, a doublefaced cloth, shawl, or other fabric.-3. Deceitful; hypocritical; practising duplicity.
0 Lord, 1 am sure Mr. Sneer has more taste and siocerity than to - A damn'd double-faced fellew

Sheridan, The Critic, I. 1.
A man decided, unscrupuleus, and energetic: a dowble. faced, but not a double-minded man (Warwick).
R. IF. Dixon, Milat. Church of Eng., xvii.
double-facedness (dub'l-fā"sed-nes), $n$. The state of being double-faced; duplicity.
We accustom ourselves and our children to live under this deuble-faced morality, which is hypocrisy, and to cenciliate our double-facedness by sephistry.
Ninelcenth Century, XXI. $25 t$.

## double-nostriled

double-first (dub'l-ferst'), n. In Oxford University: (a) One who gains the highest place in the examinations in both classics and mathematics.
The Calendar does not show an average of twe Double Firsta annuaily for the last ten years, out of one hundred that number of graduatea sltogether.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. $12 n$
(b) The degree itself : as, he took a flouble-first at Oxford.
double-flowered (dub'l-flon"erd), $a$. Having double flowers, as a plant.
double-footed (dubl-fut ed), a. Diplopod: applied to those myriapods (the chilognaths) which have two pairs of limbs to each segment of the body - that is, the ronnd centipeds.
double-gear (dub'l-gèr'), n. In maeh., the gearing attached to the headstock of a lathe to vary its speed.
double-gild (dub'l-gild), v. t. To gild with double coatings of gold; bence, to gloze over ; cover up by flattery or cajolement.

England shall double gild his treble guilt.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., Iv. A.
double-handed (dub'l-han"ded), a. 1. Having two hands.-2 $\dagger$. Donble-dealing; deceitful. Gtanville.
double-headed (dub'l-hed"ed), a. 1. Having two heads: as, a double-headed eagle in a coat of arms.-2. Supposed to have two heads: as, the double-headed scrpent (the amphisbæna).
double-header (dub'l-hed'er), n. A railroadtrain drawn by two engines, or pulled by one
engine and pushed by another. [Colloq., U. S.]
A freight cngine dashed into the rear of the train, crushing the ends oi nearly ali the cars on the train, as well as
damaging the aeconi encine, the train being a doubledamaging the aecond engine, the train being a double-
header.
Philadelphia Ledjer, Dec. 30,1887 .
double-hearted (dub'l-här"ted), a. False at heart; deceitful: treacherous.
double-hung (dub'l-hung), a. In areh., being both suspended so as to move upward or downward: said of the two sashes of a window provided with cords, pulleys, and weights.
double-lock (dub'l-lok), v. t. 1. To fasten with two bolts; secure with donble fastenings.-2. To lock by turning the key twice, as in some forms of lock.
double-lunged (dub'l-lungd), a: Having twe lungs: specifically applicd to the Dipneumones. double-man (dubl-man), $n$. In the University of Cambridgo, one proficient both in mathematics and in classics. Compare double-first. double-manned (dub'l-mand), a. Furnished with twice the complement of men, or with twe men instead of one.
donble-meaning (dıb 1 -mē ${ }^{\prime}$ ning $)$, $a$. Having or conveying two meanings; misleading; deceitful.
He has deceived me, like a double-meaning prephesier.
,
double-milled (dubl 1 -mild), $a$. Twice milled or fulled, as cloth, to make it fincr.
double-minded (dub'l-min"ded), a. Wavering; unstable; unsettled; undetermined.

A double-minded masn is unstable in all his ways. Jss. i. 8 .
double-mindedness (dnb'l-min" ded-nes), $n$. Indecision; inconstancy; instability.
double-natured (dub'l-nā"tūrd), a. Having a twofold nature.

Two kinds of life hath double-natured man,
Two kinds of life hath doublenatured man,
Aod twool death. Night Thoughts.
doubleness (dub'l-nes), n. [く ME. doublenesse; < double + -ness.] 1. The state of being donble or donbled.
If yeu think well to carry this, as you may, the double-
wess of the benefit defends the decelt from reproof.
Shak., M. For M., ilit. 1.
Doublenes, is sometiones connected with prollincation, or
The centigued growth of the axis of the flower. Double. the contiaued grow th of the axis of the flower. Double-
ness is strongly inherited. ness is strongly inherited.

Darcin, Var. of Antmals and Plants, p. 151.
2. Duplicity; deceit.

For in oure dayes uls but covelise,
Doubleness and tresonn and envye,
Doyson and manslawhtre and mordre jo sondry wyse.
Chaucer, Former Age, 1. 63.
It is clear to yon, I hope, that Stephen was not a bypoBerate doubleners fer a selfish end.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 2 .
double-nostriled (dub'l-nos"trild), a. Having two nasal passages; amphirhine: a translation of tho term Amphirhina, applied to all skulled vertebrates excepting the lampreys and hags, or Monorhina. Haeekicl.

## double－quick

double－quick（dub＇l－kwik＇），n．and a．I．$n$ ． Milit．，the quickest step next to the run，con－ sisting of 165 steps to the minute，eaeh 33 inches long．Also double－time．
The soldlers pushed doggedly ahead，and，thinking to位 The Century，XXXV． 909.
II．a．1．Performed in the time of the double－ quick；pertaining to or in conformity with the quick；pertaining double－quick step．－2．Very quick or hurried：as，he disappeared in double－ quick time．
double－quick（dub＇l－kwik＇），adv．Milit．，in double－quick step：as，we were marching dou－ ble－quick．
double－quick（dub＇l－kwik＇），v．I．intrans．Milit．， to march in double－quick step．
II．trans．Milit．，to cause to march in dou－ ble－quick step：as，the colonel double－quicked them．
Berry double－quicked his men to the point，but was too late． Century，XXXV． 962 doubler ${ }^{1}$（dub＇lèr），$n$ ．［ $\left\langle\right.$ double，v．，+ －er ${ }^{1}$ ；＝ D．dobbelaar $=$ ODan．doblere $=$ Dan．dobler， gambler，gamester．］1．One who or that which doubles；particularly，an instrument for aug－ menting a very small quantity of electricity， so as to render it manifest by sparks or the electrometer．
The earllest of such continuous electrophori was Ben The eartis Doubler，the latest is Holtz＇s machine．

S．P．Thompson，Elect．and Mag．，p． 26. 2．A still arranged for intercepting vapors of distillation，and redistilling them．－3．A ma－ chine for doubling and drawing silk．－4．The felting placed between a fabric to be printed and the printing－cylinder．－5．Same as dou－ ble－ripper．－Norremberg doubler，a form of polari－
doubler ${ }^{2}$（dub＇lèr），n．［＜ME．doubler，dobler， dobeler，＜OF．doublier（＝Pr．dobler，doblier），a large plate，＜double，double：see double，a．］A dish or platter used in gathering and remov－ ing fragments from the table．Minsheu．［Now prov．Eng．］

And wisshed witterly with wille ful egre，
That disshes and dobleres hifor this ilke doctonr，
Were molten led in his maw ！
Piers Plowman（B），xlii． 81.

## A dysche other a doble a bolle，other a scole，

Alliterative Poems（ed．Morris），11． 1146. double－ripper（dub＇1－1ip＇ér），$n$ ．Two sleds placed one behind the other and connected by a plank，upon which boys coast down－hill．Also doubler，double－runner，bob－sled．［New Eng．］

The double－ripper is now laid aside with other enginea of calamity

Newspaper．
double－ruff（dub＇l－ruf＇），n．An old game at cards．

I can play at nothing so well as double－ruff．
Heyoood，Woman Killed with Kindneas．
double－runner（dub＇l－run＇err），$n$ ．Same as dou－ ble－ripper or bob－sled．
double－shade（dub＇ ＇－shād），v．t．To double the natural darkness of．

Night with her sullen winga Now began
The desert．
double－shade
ouble－shining（dub＇l－shī／ning），a．Shining with double luster．

The sports of double－shining day．
Sidney．
boudle－shot（dub＇l－shet），v．t．To load，as a cannon，with double the usual weight of shot， for the purpose of increasing the destructive power．This praetice is not employed with the heavier and more perfect guns of the present day．
double－snipe（dub＇l－snip＇），n．A name of the greater snipe，Gallinago major
double－stop（dub＇l－stop），v．t．In playing the violin，to stop two strings of simultaneously with the fingers，and thus produce two－part harmony．
double－stopping（dub＇l－stop ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{ing}$ ），$n$ ．In play－ ing musical instruments of the viol family，the play－ ing of two strings at once， especially where both of them are stopped－that is， shortened by the finger． The two simultaneous tones thus produced are tones thus produced are
called double－stops． called double－stops．
double－struck
struk），$a$ ．In numis，show－

scription，as a coin or medal，owing to the fact that the metal blank accidentally shifted while the specimen was being struck off from the die． doublet（dub＇let），n．［＜ME．dublet，dabbelet， doblette，doplyt，etc．，く OF．doublet，m．，also dou－ blette，F．doublet，double stone，a garment so called（also called doublier；cf．doublier，dou－ blour，lining for a garment），く double，double， + dim．－et．］1．One of a pair of like things； a duplicate：in most uses commonly in the plural．
Those doublets on the gide of hls tail seem to adil strength to the muscles which move the tail－fing．

V．Grew，Museum．
The occurrence of doublets，or pairs of variant veraions．
Speclfically－（ $\alpha$ ）In typography，an unỉntentional dupli－ catlon of a word，phrase，passage，etc．Also double．（b） In phitol．，a duplicate form of a word；one of two（or，by having come to differ in form，and usually more or＇less in meaning．Doublets are very common in English．They belng generaily descended and the later form，the older from the zane original（as benison berediction berrowe malediction etc．）or two accidental variations of one ori ginal，sometỉmes slightly discriminated（as alarm，alarum etc．），or of a standard literary and a dialectal form（as church，kirk；lord，laird，etc．）．See dimorphism，5．（c） In her．，a chevron－shaped bearing which issues from either aide of the field，and reaches nearly to the opposite side without touching it．（d）One of a pair of dice turned up In throwing when they both present the same number of 2．Something formed by a union of two
things；a dup firato like things；a duplicate combination．Specifically－ （a）A counterfitit gem composed of two pleces of crystal genuine colored stone．
You may have a brasa ring gilt with a doublet for a mal
matter． matter．N．Bailey，tr．of Colloquies of Eirasmus，p． 330 （b）In opticz，a comblnation of two simple lenses，with the object of diminishing the chromatic and spherical aberra－ llon：In former use called apecincally an achromatio doublet．The Wollaston doublet（see the extract）consist of two plano－convex lensea placed a short distance apar
An lmportant improvement on the single lens was in－ rnoduced by Dr．Wollaston，who devised the doublet stil 3t．pl．A game with dice upon tables，some－ what resembling backgammon．
They be at their doublets still．
atimer， 4 th Sermon bef．Edw．VI．， 1549. What！where＇s your cloak？
To tell you truth，he lath lost it at doubiets
Cartzeright，Ordinary（1651）．
4．An outer body－garment such as was torn by men from about the end of the fifteenth until about the middle of the seventeenth century． Originally it had short skirts，and was girded round the was cut and adjusted with great care，and even stuffed or


bombasted into an exact ahape．At this period it some－ times had skirts，but was more often made withont them． Throughout the sixteenth century the doublet usually had sleeves；under the relgn of Charles I．of England it became unlveraaly an undergarment，being made with． waisteont，so was thus the prototype of the modern waistcoat．So long as doublets were a common garment for minine dress：thus，a similar imitated in the fashions of was worn about 1580，and again in the relgn of Charlea II of England，corresponding nearly to the modern sack，hav． lig sleeves and ahort skirts．

Then lace his dublett euery hoole．
Babees Book（E．E．T．S．），p．178．
A silken doublet！a velvet hose！a scarlet cloak！

## doubloon

Whether matrons of the holy assembiy
May lay their halr out，or wear doublets．
B．Jonson，Alchemist，iii． 2.
llis doublet was of sturdy buff，
And though not sword，yet cudgel－proof． Doublet of defense or fencet，a brigandine．－To dight double－time（dub＇］－tim
double－quick．
double－tonguet（dub＇l－tung＇），n．［ME．double－
tonge．］Duplicity；deceitfulness．
Now comith the sinne of double tonge，swiche as speke faire biforn folk and wikkedly bihynde．

Chaucor，Parson＇s Tale．
double－tongue（dub＇l－tang），v．i．In music，in playing the flute and certain brass instruments， like the cornet，to apply the tongue rapidly to the teeth and the hard palate alternately，so as to insure a brilliant execution of a staccato pas－ sage．
double－tongued（dub＇l－tungd），a．Making con－ trary declarations on the same subject at dif－ ferent times；deceitful．

Llkewise must the deacona be grave，not double－tongued．
double－topsail（dub＇l－top＇sl），a．Naut．，an epithet noting a rig in which the square topsail is replaced by two smaller sails and yards，in order to lessen the labor of the crew and en－ able them to reduce sail with greater rapidity． In this rig the lower topsail－yard la fixed to the cap，and the clues of the upper topsail are lashed to the lower top－ double－touch（dub＇l－tuch＇），n．A methed of making magnets．See magnet．
doubletree（dub＇l－trē），n．Same as equalizing－ ourb）（which see，under bar ${ }^{1}$ ）．
double－trouble（dub＇l－trub＇1），$n$ ．A character－ istic step of a rustic dance or breakdown，de－ rived from the plantation negrocs．It usually has a banjo accompaniment．［Southern U．S．］
IIe［Peter Stuyvesant］likewlse ordered that the ladies， and lndeed the gentlemen，should use no other step，in Irving，Knlckerbocker，p． 400.
double－worked（dub＇l－werkt），$a$ ．Grafted twice． See the extract．
When we graft or bud a tree already budded or grafted， （
doubling（dub＇ling），n．［Verbal n．of double，v．］ 1．Something doubled or folded over；a fold； a plait；spccifically（naut．），the doubled edge or skirt of a sail．－2．That the addition of which makes double．Specifically－（a）In her，the lining of a mantle or mantling．（b）In slating，the double course of slates at the eaves of a house：sometlmes ap－ plied to the eavea－board．（c）In music，the addition to a
3．pl．Nout．，that part of a mast included be－ tween the trestletrees and the cap．－4．The second distillation of wine．－5．The act of marching at the double－quick．［Rare．］－6． In bot．，same as charisis．－Doubling of the bow． doubling（dub＇ling），a．Shifting；manœuvering．

Lord Egmont was doubling，absurd，and obscare．
li＇alpole，Letters，II． 484.
doubling－frame（dub＇ling－frām），$n$ ．A machine on which double silk threads are wound．
doubling－nail（dub＇ling－nāl），$n$ ．A nail used to fasten the lining of the gun－ports in a ship． doubloon（dub－lön＇），$n$ ．［＜F．doublan，＜Sp． doblon（ $=$ Pg．dobrão＝It．doppione）a doub－ loon，so called because it was originally of dou－ ble the value of a pistole，aug．of doblo $(=\mathrm{Pg}$ ． dobro＝It．doppio），double：see double．Cf． dobla，dobra．］A gold coin of Spain and the Spanish－American states，originally of double the value of the pistole，the double pistole be－ ing equivalent from 1730 to 1772 to $\$ 8.24$ ，from 1772 to 1786 to $\$ 8.08$ ，and from 1786 to 1848 to 87．87．The current doubloon of Spain（doblon de Isabel， 1848）is of 100 reals，and worth a little more than $\$ 5.02$ ．



Scott, Marmion, H., Int.
2. Deceitfully; with duplicity.
doubt ${ }^{1}$ (dout), $v$. [Early mod. E. dout, doute (the $b$ boing inserted in tho F: and E. forms in the 16 th century, in ignorant imitation of tho orip. L.; it does not oceur in early E. or F.) ; < ME. douten, toicten, earlier duten, fear, be in fear, also, less commouly, doubt, 〈OF. douter, duter, doter, later doubter, mod. F. douter, doubt, fear, $=$ Pr. duptur, doptar $=\mathrm{Sp}$. dudar $=\mathrm{Pg}$. duvidar $=\mathrm{It}$. dottare, < LL. dubitare, waver in opinion, be uncertain, doubt, hesitate, in form a freq. verb, connected with dubius, wavering in opinion, uncertain, doubtful, dubions (see dubious), < $d u o_{0}=\mathrm{E}$. . too,$+-b i-$, of uncertain origin. Cf. Gr. סoth, doubt; Skt. dvaya, twofold; Goth. ticeifs $=$ Dan. trivl $=\mathrm{Sw}$, tvifvel $=\mathrm{G}$. zioeifel $=$ D. twiffel, doubt; AS. tweo, doubt; all from the word for 'two.' Hence (from OF.) redoubtl, redoubtable, and (from L. dubitare) dubitate, dubitation, etc.] I. intrans. 1. To be uncertain as to a truth or fact; be undetermined or undecided; waver or fluctuate in opinion; hesitate.
Here men douten comunly to whem men schulde reatore the godes that thel have geten with wronge
yyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), II1. 174. To them that doubt of Wine, of chesse, sealles, and of tables, thou shalt say that such sports and such drinkes
are a great siunc. $\quad$ Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 257.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 257.
Ile began to doubt of everything
Amidithian Morris, Earthly Paradiae, II. 178.
2†. To bo in fear; be afraid.
The douteden the schepherdes, \& in gret drede weren. Whe so doutes for her menace, Have he never syght off Ooddes face

Richard Coer de Lion, 1. 073s.
Whan the kynge Arthur vndirstode thetr menaces, he ede onte by a wyndowe of karlion, for he douted moche f tresen.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 108.
II. traus. 1. To be uncertain as to the truth or fact of ; hold in question ; quostion ; hesitate to believe : as, to doubt tho truth of a story.
The phentx, were ahe never seen, were doubted.
Fhetcher, Valenthis

## If they . . . Uurn not hack perverse: Bililon, P. L.

, v1. 563.
E'en as I doube not that freth mlsery
there shall gather as the daye pass by
li'iliain Morris, Earthly Paradise, 11. 324.
2. To be expectant or apprehensive of ; believe hesitatingly or indefinitely.

Quath he, "heo duteth me to llie."
King Jiorn (E. F. T. S.), p. 68. I fear I am pnrsued ; and doubt that I, no my defence, have kill'd an officer.
Beau. and Fl., Honeri Man'a Fortume, Iil. 1. When we were come to where the thrce fellows were end also. Bunyan, Pilgrim'a Progress, pe ons. I doubt her affecttons are farther engaged than we magine. Sheridan, Scheol lor Scandal, 1. 1. They doubted aome sinister motive, or deeper policy than appeared in the condnct of the French king.

Prescolt, Ferd. and Ian., 11. 1
3. To distrust; be uncertain with regard to; be distrustful of: as, to doubt ono's ability to execute a task.
Amaunt . . . cutte a-sonder the laces of his helme and caste it a-wey, and than couered hym with his shelde,
for sore he douted his beede, whereon was no mere lont for sore he dnuted his beede, whereon was no mere but
the coyfe of mayle.

He is so devoted to his book,
As I mnst tell you true, I doubl his health.
Ford, TIs Pity, I. 4
To teach vain wits a sclence little known,
T" adontre auperior aense, and doubt their own
Pope, Essay on Crittcism, 1. 200
4 f . To fear; be afraid of.
Myche dut he bls dreme, d dred hym therfore.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 13834
llo so douteth Jhesu Crist, him ne fallletll nozt.
St. Brandan (ed. Wright), p. 13.
Doughtye milip dovien for dreedtul hee seemes.
110

As soone as he saugh the grete devell he lete renne to hym, for nothlnge he hym douted.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), Iil. 442.

## 5†. To canse to fear; put in fear; appal; daunt.

 IIl tell ye all my fears; one alngle valour, More doubts me than all Britaln.Flescher, Bonduca, 1. 2.
doubtl (dout), n. [Early mod. F. doute (the b being inserted as in tho vorb); (ME. donte, dout, earlier dute, fear, doubt, $\langle\mathrm{OF}$. doute, dute, dote, $\mathrm{F}^{2}$. doute $=$ Pr. dopte, dubte $=$ Sp. dula $=$ Pg. duvila $=$ It. dotta, doubt; from the verb: geo doubtl, v.] 1. Uncertainty with regard to the truth of a given proposition or assertion; suspense of judgraent arising from defect of evidence or of inclination; an unscttled state of opinion; indecision of belief.

## What prevents the

propositten as cer-
When I say that Deacartea consecrated doubt, you must emember that it was that aort of doubt which Goethe ha guer Itself"; and not that other sort which is borm of flippancy and ignorance, and whose alm is only to perpetuate tself, as an excuse for Idleness and indifference.

IIuxley, Lay Sermens, p. 323.
2. A matter of uncertainty; an undecided caso or proposition; a ground of hesitation.
It was doute whether [whlch] bonyg were Petrls aad whether wer Paulis.

Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicen, V. 77.
Give me leave to tell yeu, it would seem a klnd of al ront to onr country to make a doubt of what we preten to be lamous for. Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 224
But though he now prayed wherever he was, at home or abroad, In the house or in the field, two doubts atill as saulted him: whether he was elected, and whether the dsy of grace was not gone by. Southey, Bunyan, p. 21
It is one thing to belfeve that a doctrine is Islae, snd quite anether thing to admit a theoretical doubt about It.
W. K. Cliford, Lecturcs, II. 303.
3. A difficulty suggested or proposed for solution; an objection.
To every doubt your anawer is the same. Blackinore
4 $\uparrow$. Difficulty; danger.
Forced them, how ever strong and stont
They were, as well approv'd In many a doubt,
†. Hesitating apprehension; fear; dread.
He nadde of ne prince in the woride doute.
Robert of Glouccster, p. 89.
The dute of deth is swithe stronge.
Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Mortis), p. 44.
Pope Üban durst not depart for doubl. Berners. In doubt, in uncertainty; In suspenae.
Thy life shall hang in doubt before thee
Deut. $x \times x$ IIt. 66.
Methodic doubt, doubt feigned fer a philosophical pur pose, concerning a proposition really belleved, as the Cartesian doubt respectling one'a own existence.- No doubt, without question; certainly.-Objective doubt, that which is occastoned by the insufficiency of the evt dence.- Subjective doubt, hesitancy In acceptling a propoaition because it is not such as one is antecedently inclined to belleve.-To hang in doubt, to make no doubt. see the verba. = Syn. I, Indeciston, irresclu mistrust
doubt² ${ }^{2}, n$. [By apheresis from redoubt ${ }^{2}$, q. v.] A redoubt. Davies.

Forward be all your hands rge one another. This doubt down that now betwlxt us Jeve will ge with us to thelr walls.

Chapman, IHad, xil. 280.
doubtable (don'ta-bl), $a$. [The $b$ inserted as in the verb; < ME. doutable, dutable, < OF *, loutable, later doubtable (= Sp. dudable) (cf. OF. redoubtable, fearful, mighty, whence E. redoubtable), < douter, doter, doubt: see doubt1 v.] That may be doubted; dubitable. [Rare.] Slth that thy citee la assayled
God wote thy lordhhip is downe table,
Rom. of the Rose, 1. 6274.
Therfore men comen from fer Contrees to have Jugge ment of doutable Causea: and other Juggement usen the
non there. doubtancet, 12 . [The $b$ inserted as in the verb; < ME. doutanee, earlier doutaunce, dotaunce, < OF. dotance, dutance $=$ Pr. duptansa, doptansa $=$ Sp. dudanca $=\mathrm{It}$. dottanza, $<\mathrm{ML}$. dubitantia doubt, fear, < L. dubitare, doubt: see doubtl, v.] Fear; dread; suspicion. Chaucer.
${ }_{\text {Eqtentine }}$ Erthys Kinges doughter fre,
off Paynymes had gret fere and
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2130.
doubted (dou'ted), p. a. [< ME. douted, duted, pp. of douten, etc., fear, doubt: see doubt $1, x$. .] 1. Questioned; not certain or settled.-2 $\dagger$. Feared; redoubted; redoubtable.

## doubtfulness

Domya the doghty, doutid in nld
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 6350. So sholde ye be the more dredde and douted thourgh
Bevery londe.

Turne thee to those that weld the awful crowne,
To doubted Knights, whose woundtense armour rusto.
oubtedly (dou'ted-li), adv. Doubtfully.
Good heed would lre had that nothing be doubtedly spoken, which may haue donble meaning. . . but that Sir T. Wifson, Art of Rhetoric,
doubter (don'ter), n. One who doubts; one whose opivion is unsettled or whoso mind is not eonvinced.
The ansettled doubters, that are In most dsnger to be doubtful (dout'ful), $a .\left[<\right.$ doubt ${ }^{1}+-f u l$. The carlier adj. was doutous: soo doubtous.] 1. Full of doubt; having doubt; not settled in opinion. To asslat the doublfut Wonter in the arduona business
of legislatlon, a board of magiatrates was appolnted.

Irving, Knlckerfocker, p. 155.
2. Causing doubt; dabious ; ambiguous; uncertain; not distinct in character, meaning, or appearance; vague: as, a doubtful expression; a doubtful hue.

> A doubtful day Of chill and blowly greenlige spring. B'hittier, What the Blrds Said.

Till now the doubtrul dusk reveal'd
The knolls once more where, couch'd at ease,
The whlte kine gilnmer'd.
Tennyzon, In Memorlam, xcv.
Now the full-leaved trees mlght well forget
The changetnl agony of doubtful spring.
Willitm Morris, Earthly Paradlse, 1. 280.
3. Admitting of or subject to doubt; not obvious, clear, or certain; questionable.

I will adopt aome beggar'a doubeful lssue,
Before thou shslt inherlt.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iv. 1. For where the event of a great action is left doubtfu, there the poet is left master. Dryden, Don Scbastian, Pref. It in always the person of doubtful virtue who is most eager to assume the appearance of severe integrity. 108.
4. Of uncertain issuo; precarious; shifting.

Whe have sustaind one day in doublful fight.
Millon, P. L.,
Inspired repulsed battalions to engage,
And taught the doubt ful battle where to rage.
Addiso3, The Campalgn.
5. Of questionable or suspected character.

She never employed doubtful agents or sinlater mea6†. Fearful; apprehensive; suspicious.
So long they stayed that the King grew doubefull of thetr bad vsage, that he swore lyy the Skles, if they returned not well, he would haue war
nough so long as he had any thing
nough so long as he had any thing.
Quoted In Capt. John Smith's True Travels, 11. s6. 7. Iudicating doubt; disturbed by doubt. [Rare.]

With doubeful feet and wavering resolution 8. In pros., variable in quantity; capable of being pronounced or measured either as a long or as a short; common; dichronous. $=$ Syn. I. Un. certaln, undectded.-2. Dubious, Equivocnt, etc. (aee obscure, a.) ; problematlc, enlgmstical.
doubtfully (dout'fủl-i), adv. In a doubtful manner; with doubt or hesitation; so as to indicate or admit of doubt.
When we apeake or write doubefully, and that the sence may be taken two wayes, such amblignous termes they call Amphibologia, we call it the amblgnous. I came to the court. . and very privately discovered
to her majesty thla consplracy. . . She took it doubt. fully. I departed with fear.

State Trials, Willlam Parry, s. 1584.
How doubtfully these spectres fate foretel!
Dryden, Tyrannic Love, iv. 1.
Tints aoftly with each other blended, W'ordsworth, Bird of Paradise.
doubtfulness (dout'ful-nes), n. 1. A state of doubt or uncertainty of mind; dubiousness; suspense ; instability of opinion.
Fsith is utterly taken away. Instead whereol is distrust and doubtulness bearing rule.
2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning.

Here we must be diligent, that ... there be no doubpfulness $\ln$ any word, and that alwales there be ooe maner ende the senteace, plainly and withont double wnder tandling. Sir T. IJilson, Art of Logic, fol. 20.
3. Uncertainty of event or issue ; indeterminateness of condition.

## doubtfulness

Every day that passed showed the doubufulness of the convention．Bancroft，Hist．Const．，II． 265. doubtingly（dou＇ting－li），adv．In a doubting manner；dubiously．
In the forty－first experiment I tendered my thonghts concerning respiration，but doubingly．Boyle，Works，I． 176.
doubtless（dout＇les），a．and $a d v$ ．［The $b$ in－ serted as in doubt；＜ME．douteles，＜doute， doubt：see doubtl，n．，and－less．］I．t a． 1. Free from doubt；indubitable．
It is no prejudice to the precions charity of knowledge， even in nudoubted truths，to make truth more doubtless．
2．Having no fear；free from fear of danger； secure．

Pretity child，sleep doubtlest，and secure
That Hubert，for the weslth of all the world，
Will not offend thee．Shak．，K．John，iv． 1.
II，adv．Without doubt；without objection or uncertainty；unquestionably；often，with weakened sense，presumably，probably．［An elliptical use of the adjective，standing for the phrase＂it is doubtless that．＂］

Doubtess he would have made a noble knight．
Shak．， 1 Hen．VI．，iv． 7.
The rock aeema to have been dug away all round the aphynx for a great way，and the stone was doubtles8 em－
ployd in building the pyrsmids． Doubtless，development increasea the cspacity both for njoyment and for auffering．Pop． doubtlessly（dout＇les－li），adv．Unquestionably． Why you may，snd doubtlessly will，when you have de－ bated that your commander is but yonr mistress
doubtoust，$a$ ．［The $b$ inserted as in the verb； くME．doutous，dotous，く OF．doutos，dotus，F． douteux $(=$ Pr．doptos，duptos $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．dudoso $=$ Pg ．duvidoso $=$ It．dottoso），doubtful，く doute， doubt：see doubt 1, n．，and－ous．］Doubtful； dubious；of doubtful sense．
For in these pointes wherein we vary，．．．elther the Scripture is plaine \＆easy to perceiue，or doutbouse and
hard to vaderstande．
Sir T．Afore，Works p． 457
doubtouslyt，$a$ dy．［The $b$ inserted as in doubt； ＜ME．doutously，doutusli；＜doubtous＋－ly2．］ Doubtfully；dubiously．

And drow him tinward the des，but doutusli after He stared on his stepmoder stifit a while． doubtsomet，$a$ ．［The $b$ inserted as in doubt； early mod．E．doutsum；〈doubtl，n．，＋－some．］ Doubtful．
some．${ }^{\text {Anceps［L．］．}}$
Ang．，Double or two edged ；doubt－
With doutsum victorie they dealt．
Battle of IIarlaw（Child＇Ballada，VII．186）．
douc（dök），$n$ ．［＜F．douc，of uncertain origin．］ A name of the old－world catarrhine monkeys of the genus Semnopithecus．There are many apecies of these handsome apes，generally of large size and varied coloration，with long limbs and tails．
douce（Sc．pron．dös），a．［Sc．，also douse；く
ME．douce，＜OF．F．dovr ME．douce，＜OF．F．doux，fem．douce，sweet， soft，gentle，mild，＜L．dulcis，sweet，etc．：see dulce．$]$ 1t．Sweet；pleasant；luxurious．
And Diues in deyntees lyued and in douce vye llife］．
2．Sober；sedate；gentle；not light or frivo－ lous；prudent；modest．［Scoteh．］

Sir George was gentle，meek，and douse．
Raid of the Reidswire（Child＇s Ballads，VI．133）． There were some pretty Gallas，douce－looking Abys－ R．F．Burton，E1－Medinah，p． 473. douced $\dagger$（dö＇sed），$n$ ．An erroneous form of dou－ doucely（dös＇li），adv．［ $\left\langle\right.$ douce $\left.+-l y^{2}.\right] \quad$ Se－ dately；soberly；prudently．［Scotch．］

> Doucely msnage our affairs In parliament.

Burns，Prayer to the Scotch Representatives．
douceness（dös＇nes），$n$ ．1．Soberness；sedate－ ness；modesty．［Scoteh．］－2t．Sweetness．Da－ vies
Some luscious delight，yes，a kind of ravishing douce－
nesg there Is in studying good books． ness there is in studying good booka．

S．Ward，Sermons，p． 166.
douceperet，$n$ ．See douzepere．
doucett，a．and n．［J．a．ME．，く OF．doucet， sweet，gentle，F．doucct，mild，demure，dim．of doux，sweet：see douce and dulcet．II．n． 1. ME．doucctte，dowcette，dowcete，a kind of pasty． 2．ME．doucet，doucctte，doucete，$\langle$ OF．doucette， also called doucine，etc．，a musical instrument， perhaps a kind of flute；from the adj．］I．$a$ ． Sweet；dulcet．

## 1746

Adieu，I you say，my fuil doucet flouro！ Adieu，my lady of full gret valoure Rom．of Partenay（E．E．T．S．），1． 3898.
II．n．1．A kind of pasty or custard．
Bakemetes or dowcetter．Babees Book（E．E．T．S．），p． 170. Dousette，a lyteli flawne，dariolle．

Palgyrave．
2．A musical instrument，a kind of flute．

> Many s thousand tymea twelve That craftily begune to pipe Bothe in doucet and in riede.

Chaucer，House of Fame，1． 1221.
3．A testicle of a deer．Also written dowcet， dowset．
All the aweet morsels，called tongue，ears，and dowcets．
douceur（dö－sesr $), n . \quad[=\mathrm{D}$. douceur $=$ Dan． douceur，dusör＝Sw．dusör，reward，＜F．dou－ ceur，sweetness，a present，＜OF．douçor，dol－ çr，dulçor（＞ME．dousour）＝Pr．dolzor $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． dulzor $=$ Pg．dulçor，＜LLL．dulcor，sweetness，＜ L．dulcis，sweet：see dulcet．］1＋．Sweetness or mildness of manner；kindness；gentleness．

Now for synglerty o hyr dousour，
We calle hyr fenyx of Arraby．
Alliterative Poems（ed．Morris），1． 429.
Blame with indulgence，and correct with douceur．
2．A conciliatory offering；a present or gift； a reward；a bribe．
The commander－in－chief of the Bengal army could have had no gronnd for exasperation sit being ahut ont from
the fnterview，had he not in like manner reckoned on re－ ceiving a handsome doucur． J．T．Wheeler，Short Hist．Indla，p． 354 ． 3†．A kind or agreeable remark；a compliment． With a good account of her hcalth，she writea me many dorceure，in which you have a great share．

Lord Lyttelfon（1771），in Correapondence of David Garrick，I． 440.
douche（dösh），n．［F．，a douche，a shower－bath， $=$ Sp．ducha $=$ It．doccia，a water－pipe，spout， conduit，$\langle$ docciare $=$ F．doucher，pour，$\langle$ ML． ductiare，＜L．duccre，pp．ductus，lead，con－ duct．Cf．conduit1，of the same ult．origin．］
1．A jet or current of water or vapor applied to some part or a particular organ of the body， as in a bath or for medicinal purposes．－2．An instrument for administering such a jet．Donches are differently formed and named，according to the parts for which they sre designed：sa，a nasal douche．－Douche filiforme．Same as aquapuncture．
doucine（dos－sēn＇），$n_{0}$［F．］In arch．，a mold－ ing concave above and convex below，serving especially as a cyma to a delicate cornice；a cyma recta．

## doucker（dö＇kér），$n$ ．Same as ducker．

dough（dō），n．［Also dial．dow（formerly in lit－ erary use），and（with pron．as in tough）duff， also dial．doff（see duff）；〈ME．dow，dove，dou， dogh，dog，earlier dagh，dag，く AS．dāh，dat． düge $=\mathrm{D}$ ．and LG．deeg $=0 \mathrm{HG}$ ．MHG．teic，G． $t e i g=$ Icel．$d e i g=\mathrm{Sw} . d e g=$ Dan．deig $=$ Goth． daigs，dough；＜ $\boldsymbol{V}^{*}$ dig，Goth．deigan，knead， mold，form，$=$ L．fingere（fig－），mold，form （whence ult．E．feign，figurc，fictile，etc．，q．${ }^{=}$．．）， $=$ Gr．${ }^{*} \theta i \chi$ in $\tau \varepsilon i \chi \circ S$, wall，$=$ Skt．$V$ dih，stroke， smear．］1．A mass composed of flour or meal prepared for baking into bread or cake by va－ rious processes，as moistening，mixing with yeast，salt，etc．，raising（after which it is called sponge），and kneading，or for simpler kinds by moistening and mixing only；paste of bread．
When they［camels］travel，they cram them with barly
Sandys，Travsilea，p． 108. 2．Something having the appearance or consis－ tency of dongh，as potters＇clay，etc．
They renew this Image with new dow many times．
Purchas，Pilgrimage，p． 797.

## 3t．A little cake．［North．Eng．］

Dake thon Dow is vulgarly used in the North for a little cake，thongh it properly signifies a Mass of Flour tem－ Bourne＇s Pop．Antiq．（1777），p．163，note．

## Onc＇s cake is dough．See cakel．

dough（dō），v．t．［＜dough，n．］To make into dough．［Rare．］
The technical word used［in making Paraguayan teal is sevar matte（cebar，lit．，to bsit，to grease，applied in the aense of doughing together the paste formed by the yerba and water and accommodating the bombilla）．
To dough in．See the extract．
The mixing of the malt required for one grist with water in the mash－tun st the commencement of a brew ， dough－baked（dō＇bākt），a．Imperfectly baked； unfinished；half－done；soft；hence，imperfect； deficient，especially intellectually．［Obsolete or archaic．］

## dough－maker

This botcher looks as if he were dough－baked；a little butter now，and 1 could eat him like an oaten－cake F＇letcher（and another），Love＇a Cure，ii． 1.
Since we àre so much indebted to God for accepting our best，it is not safe ventured to present him with a dough－
baked sacrifice．Jer．Taylor，Works（ed．1835），II． 265 ． Nsy，what is more than all，he［love］can make those Nsy，what is more than all，he［love］can make tliose ua，their politick lords and rulera．in a moment．

Hycherley，Country WIfe，Iv． 1.
dough－balls（do＇bâlz），n．pl．A marine alga， Polysiphonia Olneyi，belonging to the order Floridea．
In its typical form Polyaiphonia Olneyi forms denae soft tufts，aometimes called dough－balls by the aea－shore
population．
Farlovo，Marine Alge， 171.
dough－bird（dō＇berd），$n$ ．A local name in the United States of the Eskimo curlew，Numenius

borealis，the smallest American species of the genus Numenius．It has a slender bill only about two fnches long．It is abundant during its migrationa，and is much aonght as s game－bird．Also doe－bird．
Accompsnying and mingling freely with the golden plover are the Eaquimaux curlew，or dough－birds，It great numbers．Shore Birds，p． 12. dough－boy†（dō＇boi），n．N＇aut．，a boiled dum－ pling of raised dough．
Bread and Flower being scarce with us，we conld not Dampier，Voyages，II．il． 38 dough－brake（dō＇brāk），$n$ ．A power－machine used in bakeries for kneading dough；a dough－ kneader．It consists of corrugated rollers，be－ tween which the dough passes in a sheet．
doughert（dō＇èr），n．［ME．dowcr，〈 dough，dow， dough，+ －er ${ }^{1}$ ．］A baker．
And moreouer，that all Dowers of the Cite，and anburbis of the aanne，grynd att the cite－is myllis，and noo where ela，as long as they mey have aufficiaunt grist．

English Gilds（E．E．T．S．），p． 335.
doughface（dō＇fās），$n$ ．A person who is pliable and，as it were，made of dough；a flabby char－ acter；specifically，in $\Pi . S$ ．hist．，in the period of sectional controversy regarding slavery，a Northern politician disposed to show undue compliance with the wishes of the South．
Randolph with his inimitahle slang termed it［the Mis－ aouri Compromise］a＂dirty hargain，helped on by eigh－
teen northern dough facee．＂Schouler，Hisi．U．S．，III． 166 ．

Fer any office，anall or gret，
Without I＇d ben，thru dry and wet，
Th＇unrizzest kind $0^{\circ}$ doughface．
Lowell，Biglow Papers，1st ser．，vi．
In 1838 the Democratic Congressmen from the North ern Siasiea decided in caucus in faver of a resolution re－ quiring sll petitions relating to alavery to be laid on the table without debate．This identifed the party as it then exiated with the slave－holding interest，and its northern representatives were stigmatized aa Dough－faces．
Quoted in Mag．of A mer．Hist，XIII．497．
doughfaced（dō＇fāst），a．Pliable；easily mold－ ed；truckling；pusillanimous．［U．S．political slang．］
doughfaceism（ dō＇fä＂$^{\prime \prime}$ sizm），n．［＜doughface + －ism．］The character of a doughface；liability to be led by one of stronger mind or will；plia－ bility；specifically，subservience to proslavery influences．［U．S．political slang．］
doughiness（dō＇i－nes），$n$ ．［＜doughy + －ncss．］ The state or quality of being doughy．
oughing－machine（dō＇ing－mą－shēn＂），n．A machine for cutting dough．In this apparatus a plece of dough of the required weight ia placed in a cir－ number of knives are cansed to rize through slits in the bottom，snd these，passing through the douch divide it into thirty distinct pieces，each of the sanie weight．The Enginteer（London），LVII．，No． 1483.
dough－kneaded（dō＇nē＂ded），a．Soft；like dough．Milton．
dough－kneader（dō＇nē̄ ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ der ），$n$ ．A machine for mixing or kneading dough．See dough－brake． dough－maker（ $\mathrm{dō}^{\prime}$ mā＂kér），n．A kneading－ machine；a dough－brake．
The flour is atored nhove the lakehonge，and is dellv．
ered into one of Pfleiderer＇s sitting－machinea，in which，

## dough－maker

by the ald of a aplulal brush，a sack may be sifted in a very few minntes，and from this hita tho dough－matker or knead
doughnut（dō＇nut），n．［Also disl．donnot； dough + nut．］A small spongy cake mado of dough（usually sweetened and spiced）and frice in lard．

An enormous dish of balls of swectened dough，frled in hog＇s fat，sud calicd doughnuts，or olykoeks．

Irving，Kulekerbocker，p． 170.
Doughnut day．See the extract．
Dough－nut－day，Shrove Tuesday（Baldock，Iferts）．It belng usual to make a good store of amall cakes fried in hogs lard，placed over the fire in a brass skllict，called dough－nuts，wherwith the youngsters are plentifully re－
Quoted $\ln N$ ．and $Q$ ．， 7 th ser．，$v . ~ 302$.
dough－raiser（ ${ }^{-1}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{ra}^{\prime \prime} z e ̉ r$ ），$n$ ．A pan or hot－wa－ ter bath in which pans of dough are placed to rise under the influenco of a gentle heat from the bath．The pans aro placed on perforated shelves sbove the water and covered with cloths．Also called dough－trough．
doughtt doutht，n．［＜ME．dought，douthe， duthe，duзell，dozeth， AS．duguth，dugoth（＝ OFries．duged $=$ MLG．dueht，dogct，dogent，LG． dögt $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．tugundi，tugund，iugathi，tugad， tuged，MHG．tugewde，tugent，luget，G．tugend $=$ Ieel．dygdh $=$ Sw．dygd $=$ Dan．dyd），ex－ cellence，nobility，manhood，age of manfiood， power，strength；as a collectivo noun，men， people，attendants or retaincrs，army，multi tude；＜dugan，be strong：seo dow ${ }^{1}$ ，and ef． doughty．］1．Manhood；the age of manhood； manly power or strength；excellence．－2．Men collectively；especially，men as composing an army or a court；retainers．
That day doubble on the dece watz the douth serued，
ro the kyng wat3 cummen with knyztes in to the halle．
dought（Sc．pron，duciht）．Obsolete or dislectal Scoteh pretorit of dowl．
doughtert，$n$ ．An obsoleto spelling of daughter． doughtily（dou＇ti－li），adv．［く ME．doulitcli， doughtilichc，etc．；＜doughty＋－ly ${ }^{2}$ ．］In a doughty manner；with doughtiness．

IIt is wonder to wete，in his wode anger，
How doghtely he did that day with his
Dest ruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），i． 9007 ．
Doughtily fighting in the chlefe brunt of the enemles．
doughtiness（dou＇ti－nes），n．［く ME．douhty－ nesse，duhtigness；＜doughty + －ness．］The qual－ ity of being doughty；valor；bravery．
Virtue is first ot all，what the Germans well name it， Tugend（Taugend，dow－ing，or Dought－iness），courage and
the faculty to do． dough－trough（dō＇trôf），$n$ ．Same as dough－ doughty（dou＇ti），a．［く ME．doughty，douhty， dohty，duhti，etc．，＜AS．dohtig，also umlauted dyhtig，strong，valiant；good，$=$ MLG．duchtig， LG. dügtig $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．tïhtic，MHG．G．tüchtig $=$ Icel． dygdlugr $=$ Sw．dugtig $=\mathrm{Dau}$. dygtig，able，$^{\text {a }}$ valiant，ete．，adj．from a moun repr．by MHG． tuht，strength，activity，$<$ OHG．tugan $=$ AS． dugan，etc．，be strong，ete．，E．dow ${ }^{1}$ ，do ${ }^{2}$ ：see dow ${ }^{1}$ ，do ${ }^{2}$ ．］Strong；brave；spirited；valiant； powerful：as，a doughty hero．

Patrocnlus the proude，a prise mon of werre ；
A stronge man hil stoure of stuernlat in flght．
Destruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），1． 3653.
Null many doughtic knlghtes he in hls dayes
Had doen to dcath，subdewde to equall frayes．
Spenser，F．Q．，II．v． 26.
She smiled to sce the doughty bero slain；
But，at her smile，the beau revived again．
Pope，E．of the Lis，v． 69.
But there is something solid and doughty in the man Dryden｜that can rise from defeat，the atuff of which vic－ cries are made In dine time．

Lowell，Ameng my Books，1st ser．，p． 18
doughty－handed（dou＇ti－han＇ded），a．Strong－ handed；mighty．

## For doughty－handed are you，thank you all；have fought <br> Not as you serv＇d the cause，butt as＇t had been

Eacli man＇s like mlne． doughy（dō＇i），a．［く dough $+-y^{1}$ ．］1．Like dough；flabby and pallid；yielding to pressure； impressible．
No，no，ne，your aon was misled with a snlpt－taffeta fel－ low there，whose villalnous saffron would have made all unctikn Shak．，All＇s Well，iv． 5
2．Not thoroughly bsked，as bresd；consisting in part of unbaked dough；half－baked．
Douglas heart，ring．Sce heart，ring．
douk（dük），v．and $n$ ．A dialoctal form of duck ${ }^{1}$ ，
doukar，\％．A dialectal form of ducker， 3.
doulia（dóli－j），n．Seo dulia．
doulocracyt（d̈̈－lok＇ra－si），n．Sco dulocraey．
doum－palm，$n$ ．See doom－palm．
doundaké，doundaké bark．Sco bark²．
doup（doup），n．［Sc．，also written dowp，dolp； appar．＜Dan．＂dup，Sw．＂dopp in comp．Cf． Dan．dupsko $=$ Sw．doppsko（sko $=$ E．shoc）， ferrule．1．Bottom；buttocks；butt－end；ond； extremity：as，a candle－doup．

The wight and doughty captalns a
Upo their doups sat down．
2．A loop at the end．See the extract．
Six warp threads．．．are passed through malis In the leashes of the headle $1 f_{\text {，and thence through loops called }}$ ＂doupa＂ifxed to a headle．A．Barlow，Weaving，p． 193. doupion，n．See dupion．
dour（dör），a．［Se．form of durc，a．］Hard；in－ flexible；obstinate；bold；hardy．［Scotch．］ IIo had a wife was dour an＇din．

Durns，Sle a Wife as Wille had．
The Lorll made us sil，and you may trust 111 m to lonk after 18 all－better than these dour－faced pupit－hump－ ers imagine．
doura（dö́rí），u．Soe durra．
douree（ $\mathrm{d} 8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{re}$ ），$n$ ．In the Levant，a necklace， especially one of gold beads．
dourlach（dör ${ }^{\circ}$ lsch h），$n$ ．See dorlach．
dourness（dör＇nes），$n$ ．The stste or qual－ ity of being dour；obstinacy；stubbornness． ［Seoteh．］
It there＇s power In the law of Scotland，I＇ll gar thee rue sic dourness．Galt，The Entall，I． 309. We are gravely told to look for the display of a dour－ ness，desperation，and tenaclty on the part of Frcnchmen．
douroucouli（dö－rö－kóli），$n$ ．The native name of one of the small，large－eyed，nocturnal South


American monkeys of the genus Nyctipithecus （which see），as N．trivirgatus，or N．rufipes． Also written duruhuli．
douse ${ }^{1}$（dous），v．；pret．and pp．doused，ppr． dousing．［Also written dowse，formerly douze， douce，dause，etc．；perhsps of Scand．origin：ef． SW．dunsa，plump down，fall clumsily（duns，the noise of a falling body），＝Dan．dense，thump． Cf．douse ${ }^{2}$ ．］I．trans．To thrust or plunge into s fluid；immerse；dip；also，to drench or flood with a fluid．
1 have ．．．douz＇d my carnal affections In all the vile－ ness of the world．Hammond，Works，IV． 515 ．
The Captaln gave me my bath，by dousing me with The Captaln gave me my ba
buckets from the house on deck．

Loncell，Fireside Travels，p． 161.
II．intrans．1．To fall or be plunged sud－
denly into a fluid．

> It is no jcsting trivial matter
> To swling I' in alr, or douse In wster.
> S. Butler, Hudlbras.

2．To search for deposits of ore，for lodes，or for wster，by the sid of the dousing－or divin－ ing－rod（which see）．
douse ${ }^{2}$ ，dowse ${ }^{2}$（dous），v．t．；pret．and pp． douscd，dowscd，ppr．dousing，doresing．［Cf．Sc． douss，doucc，doyce，throw；dusch，rush，fall with a noise，く ME．duschen，dusshen，rush，fall； cf．Norw．dusa，break，cast down from，OD． doesen，beat，strike，G．dial．tusen，dusen，strike， run against，East Fries．dössen，strike．See also doss ${ }^{1}$ and dust ${ }^{1}$ ，which appesr to be con－ nected．］1．To strike．
Dowse，to glve a blow on the isce，strike．Baitey． 2．Naut．，to strike or lower in hsste；slacken suddenly：ss，douse the topsail．
Very clviliy they daused their topssiles，and deslred the man of warre to come sboord them．

Capt．John Smith，True Travels，1． 62

## dove

As the brig came more upon the whd，she felt it more， and we doused the skysalls，but kept the weather stud douse ${ }^{2}$（dous），n．［Also written dowse；Se． douee，doyce，＂louss，etc．；from the verb．］A blow；a stroke．
The porter uttered a sort of a yell，which csme not amles Into his part，started up with hls club，and dealt a seund douse or two on each side of litm． douse ${ }^{3}$（dous），v．t．；pret．and pp．doused，ppr． dousing．［Also written dowse；perhaps a par－ ticular use of douse ${ }^{2}$ ．Ususlly taken as a cor－ ruption of doutl，but such a change would bo very unusual．Certainly not from AS．dwāscan， extinguish．］To put out；extinguish．［Slang．］ －Douse the glim．See glim．
douser（dou＇sèr），n．［＜ilouse ${ }^{1}$ ，v．i．，+ er¹．］ One whose business or occupation it is to search for metalliferous deposits or water by the use of tho dousing－or divining－rod．Also dowser． dousing－chock（dou＇sing－chok），$n$ ．In ship－ building，one of several pieces fayed across the apron and lapped on tho knightheads or insido stuff above the upper deck．
dousing－rod（dou＇sing－rod），n．［＜dousing，ppr． of douscl，$v, i_{0},+$ rod．］A divining－rod．
The virtues of the dousing－rad he［Sir Gcorge Alry，As－ renomer Royal］wholly attributes to the excilability of the dout ${ }^{1}+$（dout），v．$t$ ．［Contr．of do out，ME．don ut， i．e．，put out：see dol，and cf．dolf，don，dup．］ To put out；quench；extinguish；douse．
First in the Intellect It douts the light．Sylvester．
1 have a speech of fre，that fall would blaze，
But that thls folly douts it．Shak．，Hamlet，iv． 7.
dont ${ }^{2} t, v$ ．and $u$ ．An earlier spelling of doubt 1 ． doutancet，$n$ ．An earlier spelling of doubtance． doutet，$t, t$ ．An earlier spelling of cloubtl．
doutelest，$a$ ．and adv．An earlicr spelling of doubtless．
doutht，$n$ ．See dought
doutoust，$a$ ．An earlier spelling of doubtous．
douzeperet，douceperet，$\mu_{\text {．An arehaism in }}$ Spenser；ME．doscper，dosyper，sing．，developed from pl．dozepers，duzeparis，duze pers，dosse pers，etc．，く OF．doze（douze，duze，etc．）pers （pars），mod．F．les douze pairs，the＇twelve peers＇celebrated in the Charlemagne ro－ msnces：doze，douze，mod．F．douze，く L．duo－ decim，trvelve（see duodecimal，dozen）；per， mod．F．pair，peer（see peer1，pair，par）．］Oue of the twelve peers（les llouze pairs）of France， renowned in fiction．
Inne Franse weren Italle twelfe lferan，
The Frelnsce heo cleopeden dusze pers［法．dosueperes］．
Kydd in his kalander a knyghte of his chambyre，
And rollede the richeste of alle the rounde table
Morte Arthure（E．E．T．S．），1． 2613.
For to brynge thla warre to the more effectuall ende， he［Clarles Martel］clase xili．perys，which after some wryters are callyd doseperys，or kyngs，of ye which vi． Fabyan，Works，I．clv Blg lookhg like a doughty Doucepere．
dovel（duv）$n-[=\mathrm{Sc}$ doo dow，＜MF doure，dorre，dure，\＆AS＂düfe $=$ OS dibbuc D ． luif $=\mathrm{LG}$ ．duee $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．tūba，MIIG．toube， G．taube $=$ Icel．düfa $=$ Sw．dufva＝Dan．due $=$ Goth．dū$b \bar{o}$, a dove，lit．a diver，$\langle$ AS．düfan， ete．，E．elive，dip．The spplication of the name to tho bird is not clear（perhaps＂from its habit of ducking the head，or from its manner of flight＂）．The AS．form＂＂düfe is not recorded （but ef．dufe－doppa，translating L．pelicanus： see under divedapper，didapper），the name eul－ fre，E．eulver ${ }^{1}$ ，q．v．，being used；this is prob． ult．＜L．coluniba，a dove，which also orig．means a＇diver＇：see columba1．］1．Any bird of the family Columbida；a pigeon．The word has no more

apecific meaning than thls，helng exactly synonymous with pecifle meaning than thls，helng exactly synonymous with

## dove

few kinds of pigcons best known to the public, and as a boek-name is conmenly attached to the sinsller species of plgeens: as, the ring-dove, turtle-dove, steck-dove, ground is Zenaidura carolinensis. 'The common doves of the old world are the ring-dove, rock-dove, stock-dove, and turtje dove. (See these words.) In poetry, and in literature gen erally, the dove is an embiem of mocence, gentieness and tender affection. In sacred literature and art it is symbol of the Hely Ghost.
The Holy Ghost descended In a bodily shape tike a dove upon him.

Oft I hesrd the tender dove
In firry woodiands making mosn.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter
2. Eccles., a repository or tabernacle for the eucharist, in the form of a dove, formerly used in the East and in France.
There generally were two vessels: the smaller one, or the plx, that held the particles of the blessed Eucharist, the larger cup, or Rock, Church of our Fathers, 1II. ii. 203.
dove ${ }^{2}$ (dōv). An occasional preterit of dive.
dove ${ }^{3}$ (dōv), v. i.; pret. and pp. doved, ppr. doving. [E. dial., appar. ult. from an unre corded AS. verb, the source of the verbal noun AS. dofung, dotage; cf. E. dial. freq. dover also doven, the latter perhaps < Icel. dofna become dead or heavy (cf. dofi, torpor), = Sw domna become numb, dofna, numb; cf. Dan döve, blunt, bedöve, stun, stupefy, from the same root as deaf, q. v. Cf. dovf.] To slumber; be in a state between sleeping and waking. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]
dove-color (duv'kul" or), $n$. In textile fabrics, a warm gray of a pinkish or purplish tone.
dove-cote (duv' kōt), n. [< ME. dove-cote, dovecote (cf. Sc. dowcate), 人 (love + cote: see cot ${ }_{2}$ cotel.] A small structure placed at a considerable height above the ground, as on a building or a pole, for the roosting and breeding of domestic pigeons; a house for doves.

Llke an eagle in a dove-cote, I
Flutter'd your Volscians in Corloli
Shak., Cer., v. 5.
dove-dock (duv'dok), $u$. Same as coltsfoot. dove-eyed (duv'id), a. Having eyes like those of a dove; having eyes expressive of meekness, mildness, gentleness, tenderness, or affection.
dove-house (duv'hous), $n$. A dove-cote. Shak. dovekie (duv'ki), n. [Appar. < dove ${ }^{1}+$ dim. -kie.] The sea-dove or little auk, Mergulus alle or Alle nigricans, a small urinatorial or diviug bird of the family Alcidce. It is abundant in the northern Atlantic and Aretic oceans, congregating to

breed th some places in countlcss numbers. It is about $3 \frac{1}{2}$ inches long, web-footed, three-toed, with shert wings and tail and short stout bill, the body glessy blue-black white, snd the under parts mestly white see secondarie
,
Jee, who had been out hunting, reported that he had hree dovekies.
dovelet (duv'let), n. [< dove ${ }^{1}+\operatorname{dim}$. -let.] A little dove; a young dove.
dove-like (duv'lik), a. Having the appearance or qualities of a dove; gentle.

The young SpIrit
That guides it has the dove-like eyes of hope.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 4
doveling (duv'ling), $n .\left[<\right.$ dove $\left.1+\operatorname{dim} .-l i n g l^{1}.\right]$ A young dove; a dovelet.
I will be thy little mother, my doveling.
Iarper's Mag., LXXVI. 748.
doven (dō'ven), v.i. Same as dovc ${ }^{3}$.
dovening (dōv'ning), $n$. [Verbal n. of doven, $\tau$.] A slumber. Grosc. [Prov. Eng.]
dove-plant (duv'plant), n. The Peristeria elata, an orchid of Central America: so called from the resemblance of the column of the flower to a white dove with expanded wings. Also called Holy Ghost plant.
dover (dö'vèr), v. $\hat{i}$. Same as dove ${ }^{3}$.

1748
Jean had becn lyin' wakin' lang,
Ay thinkin' on her lover,
an juste's he gse the doer a bang,
she was begun to dover. A. Deuglas, Poems, p. 139.

Dover's powder. See powder.
dove's-foot (duvz'fůt), n. 1. The popular name in England of Geranium molle, a common British plant: so called from the shape of its leaf.2. The columbine.
doveship (duv'ship), n. [<dove ${ }^{1}+-$ ship.] The character of a dove; the possession of dovelike qualitics, as meekness, gentleness, innocence, etc.
For us, let our duve-ship approve itselfe In meeknesse of suffering net in sctions of cruelty.

Bp. Hall, The Beautie and Vnitio of the Chureh.
dovetail (duv'tāl), n. [< dove + taill. Cf. equiv. culvertail.] In carp., a tenon cut in the form of a dove's tail spread, or of a reversed wedge; a manner of fastening boards or timbers together by letting tenons so cut on one into corresponding cavities or mortises in another. This is the strongest of al fastenings
joints, as the dovetalls eamnot be drawn out cxcept by force apreet in the d1. reetion of their length. Dovetails are elther expos ed or concesled; coniling is of two tailing is of tw
 kinds, lapped snd $\qquad$
Common Dovetailing. 2. Lap Dovetailing. tail. s devetall ho cut under joint.-Dental-cut dovepaces between hsving esch psrt dented to fit into the Dovetail-file the teeth of the corresponding pertions.-tail-joint in dovetail-hinge. See file, hinge.- Doveas of the bones of the hesd. - Dovetail-molding, sn or-
nament in the form of a dove's tail, occurring in Romsn


Dovetail-molding.-Cathedral of Ely, England.
esque architecture.-Dovetail-plates, in ship-building plates of metal let into the heel of the stern-post and ased a vessel to bind them together. Similar plates are eel for joining the stern-foot with the fore end of the kec. See cut under stern.-Dovetail-8aw. sce sovi.secret dovetail, a manner of joining in which neither pins nor dovetsils extend through the work, being con
dovetail (duv'tāl), $\imath^{\prime} . t$. [<dovetail, n.] 1. To unite by tenons in the form of a pigcon's tail spread let into corresponding mortises in a board or timber: as, to dovetail the angles of a box.-2. Figuratively, to unite closely, as if by dovetails; fit or adjust exactly and firmly; adapt, as one institution to another, so that they work together smoothly and harmoniously.
Into the hard conglomerste of the hill the town is built; hense walls and precipices morticed into one another, dove-tailed by the art of years gene by, snd riveted
He [Lond Che
He [Lord Chatham] made sn administration so checkered and speckled, he put tegether a plece of joinery so
crossly indented and whimsically dove-tailed, ete crossly indented and whimsically dove-talled, ete.

Burke, American Taxation.
When any particular arrangement has been for a course of sges adopted, everything also has been adapted to it,
snd, as It were, fitted and dovetailed into it. Brougham dovetailed (duv'tāld), $a$. In her., broken into dovetails, as the odge or bounding line of an ordinary or any division of the field. See ante ${ }^{2}$.
dove-wood (duv'wud), n. The wood of Alchornea latifolia, a euphorbiaceous tree of Jamaica. dovisht (duv'ish), a. [<dovel + -ishl.] Like a dove; innocent.
Contempte of thys worlde, doveyshe simplicitle, serpentlike wysdome.

Confut. of N. Shaxton (1546), sig. G4, b.
dow ${ }^{1}$ (dou), v. i.; pret. dowed, dought. [< ME. dowen, doghen, duzen, dugen, pres. ind. deh, deih, degh, later dowe, doghe, pret. dought, doughte, douhte, doht, < AS. dugan (pres. ind. deáh, pl. dugon, pret. dohte) $=$ OS. dugan $=$ OFries. duga $=\mathrm{D}$. deugen $=\mathrm{MLG}$. dogen, LG. dögen $=\mathrm{OHG}$. tugan, MHG. tugen, tougen, G. taugen $=$ Icel. duga $=$ OSw. dugha, dogha, Sw. duga $=$ Dau. due $=$ Goth. dugan (only in pres. daug), be good, fitting, able: a preterit-present verb, the pres., a root "dug, be good, perhaps akiu to Gr. tíx
fortune, luck, тvү $\begin{gathered}\text { avecv, obtain. Hence dought, }\end{gathered}$ douglity. The word dow, becoming confused in sense and form, and dialectally in pronunciation, in certain constructions with the different verb $d 0^{1}$, was at length in literary use completcly merged with it; but dow remains in dialectal use: see $d o^{1}$ and $d o^{2}$. Tho difference well appears in the AS. line "dō ā thætte duge" ('do aye that dows,' i. c., do always that which is proper). The two verbs also appear ( $d 0^{1}$ twice, in the sense of 'put') in the first quot. twice, in the sense of 'put') in the tirst quot.
below.] $1+$. To be good, as for a purpose; be proper or fitting; suit.
Duden [did, i. e., put] hire bodi thrin in a stanene thruh [coffin], as hit deh halhe [saints] to donne [do, i. e., put].

RIng ne breche nsbbe 3 e, ... he no swuch thing that ou [you] ne deih forto habben. Ancren Rivele, p. 420. 2 . To be of use; profit; avail.
Ther watz moon [moan] for to make when meschef was chewen
That nost dowed bot the deth in the depe atremes,
Thre yere in care bed lay Tristrem. That neuer ne dought him day Sir Tristrem, ii. 1
3. To be able; can. [Scotch.]

But Dickle's hesrt it grew sae great,
That neer a bit o't he dought to eat. But facts are chlels that winna ding,
And downs be disputed. Burns, A Dream. Do what I dought to set her iree,
My saul lay in the mire.
Burns, To Miss Ferrier.
4t. To be (well or ill); do. See do ${ }^{2}$.
dow ${ }^{2}$ (dou), $n$. [An obsolete or dialectal form of dough.] 1. Dough.-2. A cake. [Prov.Eng.] dow ${ }^{3}$ (dou), $n$. A dialectal (Scotch) form of dove ${ }^{1}$.
Furth flew the dow at Noyls command. Sir D. Lyndsay. dow ${ }^{4}+$ (don), v.t. [< ME. dowen, < AF. dower, OF. douer, doer, F . dover (F. also doter: sce dote $\left.{ }^{2}\right)=$ Pr. Sp. Pg. dotar $=$ It. dotare, $<\mathrm{L}$. dote $\left.{ }^{2}\right)=$ Pr. Sp. Pg. dotar $=$ It. dotare, $<\mathrm{L}$.
dotare, endow: see dote ${ }^{2,}$ v., dotation. Cf. endotare, endow: see do
dow.] 1. To endow.
Dobet deth ful wel and dewid he is also,
And hath possessions and pluralites for pore menis sske.
2. To give up; bestow.
$O$ lady myn, that I love and no mo,
To whom for-evermo myn herte I dowe
haucer, Troilus, v. 230.
dow ${ }^{5}$, $n$. See dhow.
dowablet (dou' $\mathrm{n}-\mathrm{bl}$ ), a. [< AF, doveable; as dow ${ }^{4}+$-able.] Fit to be endowed; entitled to dower.
Was Ann Sherburne (widow and relict of Richd. Sherburne) "dowable of said lands, \&c.," and how long did she receive said dewer?

Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XI. 84

## dowager (don'ā-jèr), n. [<OF. douagiere (ML.

 doageria), a dowager (def. 1), fem. of douagier, douaigier, dowaigier, adj., < douage (as if $\mathbf{E}$. *dowage), dower, < OF. douer, E. dow ${ }^{4}$, endow: see dow ${ }^{4}$, dower ${ }^{2}$.] 1. In law, a widow endowed or possessed of a jointure.-2. A title given to a widow to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir bearing the same name: applied particularly to the widows of princes and persons of rank.This dowager, on whem my tale I found,
since tast she lald her husband in the ground
A simple sober life in patience led.
Dryder, Cock and Fox.
Yes, and beslde this he offereth to take to wife Elianor, Quene Dowager of Portyngall, without any dower.

Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 19.
dowagerism (dou'ā-jèr-izm), $n$. [< dowager + -ism. The rank or condition of a dowager.
dowairet, n. A Middle English form of dower ${ }^{2}$. dowar, n. See douar.
dowcet $\dagger, n$. See doucet 3 .
dowd ${ }^{1}$ (doud), a. [E. dial., < Icel. daudhr = AS. deád, E. dead: see dead.] Dead; flat; spiritless. [North. Eng.]
dowd ${ }^{2}$ (doud), $n$. [Origin obscure.] A woman's
nightcap. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]
dowdet, $n$. A Middle English form of dowdy.
dowdily (dou'di-li), adv. In a dowdy or slovenly manner.

A public man sheuld travel gravely with the fashions, movempent of his age, hor R. L. Stevenson, Samuel l'epys.
dowdiness (dou'di-nes), n. [< dowdy + -ucss. $]$ The state of being dowdy.
dowdy (dou'di), n. and a. [E. dial. also dawdy, Sc. dawdic, く ME. dowode, a dowdy; origin obscure. Appar. not connected with dawdle, idle, trifle: see daudlc.] I. u.; pl. dowdics (-diz).

A slatternly, slovenly, ill-dressed woman; a slattern, especially ono who affeets finery.
If alie the never so fowlte in dorule.

## Cozoneley Mysteriet, p. 112.

Taura, to hls lady, was lnt a kitchan-Wenth; $\quad$ Shat., I. and J., II, 4. High company: among others the Duchess of Albemarle Tho fo ever a platn, homety doody. Temus, Hary, I. 158, II. a. Slovenly; ill-drossed; slatternly: applied to women.

## No huawlfery tho conedy creature knew <br> To aum up all, her tongue confeased the shrew

Gay, Shepherd's Weck, Welluesday. Palla in her atockings blug,
Imposing, but a litle doudy.
0. II'. ITolmen, The First Fan.
dowdyish (dou'di-ish), $a$. [< dovedy + -ish ${ }^{\mathrm{I}}$.] Like a dowdy; somowhat dowdy.
dowel (don'el), $n$. [Also formerly or dial. doul, prob. 〈F. dlouille, a socket, tho barrel of a pistol (Cotgrave) < ML. "ductilus (i), dim. of ductus, a eaual, duet: see duet, conduit ${ }^{1}$, and ef. dossil. On the otler hand, ef. G. döbce for "tiibel, <MHG. tübel, OHG. tup,ili, a tap, plug, nail.] 1. A wooden or metallic pin or tenon used for securing together two picces of wood, stone, ete. Correspondling holce filting the lowel beling maxite in each of the two pleces, one hals
of the pinis ins Inserted into tha liole in the one piece, and the other piece is then thrusi home on It. The towel may serve elther as a
permansent attachment of the two
 pieces jolned, or as a shifling one; in the latter case one end is secured hy glue and the other 2. A piece of wood driven into a wall to receive nails of skirtings, ete.; a dook.
dowel (dou'el), v. $t_{0}$; pret. and pp. doweled or dowellcd, ppr. doweling or dowelling. [<dowel, n.] To fasten together, as two boards, by pins inserted in the edges: as, to dorcel pieccs which are to form tho head of a cask. Sometimes written dowl.
dowel-bit (dou'el-bit), n. A boring-tool the barrel of which is a half-cylinder terminating in a conoidal cutting edge or radial point. It is used in a brace. Also called spoon-bit.
dowel-joint (dou'el-joint), n. A joint mado by means of a dowel or dowels.
dowel-pin (dou'el-pin), $n$. A dowel used to fagten together two boards or timbers.
dowel-pointer (lou'el-poin"tèr), n. A hollow cone-shaped tool with a cutting edgo on its inner face, used to point or chamfer the ends of dowels so that they cau be moro readily driven. dowerl+ , 1 . Soe dougher.
dower² (dou'èr), n. [< ME. dower, dowere, dowayre, $<\mathbf{A F}$. clowere, $\mathrm{OF}^{1}$. doaire, F . douaire $=\mathrm{Pr}$. lotaire, < ML. dotarium (also doarium, after $\mathrm{OF}_{.}$), dower, $<\mathrm{L}$. dos (dot-), dower: sec dot ${ }^{2}$, rotation, dow, endow.] 1. The property which a woman brings to lier husband at marriage; dowry.

Is there a virgin of good fame wants dower?
He wedled a wife of richest dower,
Who lived for fashlon, as he for power
Whittier, Naud Muller.
2. In lav, the portion which the law allows to a widow for her life out of the real property in which her deceasod husband held an estate of inheritance. At common law it is out third of anch real property helt by tise husband at any time riuring the marriage as the conumon issue of the huaband and wife might haveinherited, except such property as has bcen conveyed with the concurrence of the wife. The wife may also bur the right of dower by accepting a jointure. By modlify-
ing statutes, in some of the Uuited States, the dower is some. times a share in fee, and sometimes extents only to property which the husbind held at the time of his death. In England, by the Dower Act of 1833, the common-law rights of the wlfe have been greally modificd, her dower beling entirely under the control of the husband. In the earller periods of the common law saveral kinds of dower were usual, as dower cul ostium ecclesue, which was dower voluntarily pledged by the hinsband at the porth of the chnreh where the marriage was aolemnized; and in this case the
share might be less than a third, or (excent for a restrlc. share might be less than a third, or (except for a restric-
thon at one time lmposed for the protecton of the futerests of fendal lords) it might be more than a third. This was, sometimes at least, done by the declaration in the marrtage acrvlee "with all my lands I thee endow," or the husband might specify a particular manor or other lands. If le had no lands, or chose to mention goods only, the declaration was, ns now, "wlth all my worldty goods I was entitled to a third of the personal property left by hin; and If he left lands, the law, notwlehstanding his called reasonable dower, or foncer accorling to eusfom wiz the life estate in one thirl as above described, unless slie had aceepted a jointure or other provisiou in lien of dower. The dover of lands in English luw. . belonged to a
very similar in general character, often designated an doa. rium, but differing considerahly in detail Mane, Early JJish of Iaatitutions, 3. Ono's portion of natural gifts; personal endowment.

## IIe'a noble every way, and worth a wife

th all the dowera of virtne.
Beau. and Fl., llonest Man's Fortune, v. 3. And II, ns toward the sllent tomb we go,
Through love, through hope, and faith's tranacendent
We fecl tha

## cater than we know.

Admeasurement of dower, proceding
wldow thement of dower, a procceding to set off to which she is legally entlited. -Assignment of dower. See asaign, $v$. Inchoate right of dower, that antlelpation of a right of dower which a wife of the owner of her surviving as his wldow. Release of contingent act or instrument by which an Inchoate right of dower is extinguished. At common law thia la elfected only liy jolning in the hushand' deed of conveyance.- To assitgn dower. See assigh. - To bar dower, to prechade the claining of dower by a widow, as by her jolnting her husbrocess for the establisling of the right of dower, or the process for the establishing of the
dower ${ }^{2}$ (dou'er), v. t. [<dower2, n.] To furnish with dower; portion; endow. Will you, ith our curse, and atranger'd with our oath,
Dowerd with
Take her, or leave her 9

> The poet lin a golden clime was born With golden stars above

Woacer with polden stars above
Dower'd with the bate of bate, the scorn of scorn,
The love of love.
dower-house (dou'èr-hous), n. In Great Britain, a house provided for the residence of a widow after the estate of her husband, with its manor-house, has passed to the heir.
dowerless (dou'ér-les), a. [<dower + -less $\left.{ }^{1}{ }^{\circ}\right]$ Destitute of dower; having no portion or fortune.

Dow'rless to court some peasnit's arms,
To guard your witherell age from larme.
dowerył (dou'ér-i) $n$
dowry. (dou er-1), $\%$. An obsolete form of
dowf (douf), a. [Sc., also written douf, dolf, etc., <Icel, daufr, deaf, dull, = E. deaf,q. v. Cf dores.] 1. Dull; flat; noting a defect of spirit or animation, and also of courage; melancholy; gloomy; inactive; lethargic; pithless; vapid; wanting force; frivolous. Jamieson.

They're IItallan lays] dowf and dowlo at the hest,
Dowf and dowle, dowf and dowle,
They're donf and dowie at the best,
Wi' a their varlorum. Sthinner, Tullochgorum.
2. Ditl; hollow: as, a dowf sound. Jamicson. dowie (dou'i), a. Dull; melancholy; in bad health; in bad tune. [Scoteh.]

> She mauna put on the black, the black, Nor yet the douie brown.

Sweet Fillie and Fair Annie (Chlld's Ballsds, II. 135), 0 bonny, bonny, sang the bird, Sat on the coll o' hay,
But dourie, dourie, was the mald
That follow'd the corpus' clay.
Clerk Saunders, II. 324.
dowitch (dou'ieh), n. Same as dovitcher. [Loeal, U. S. (New York).]
dowitcher (dou'ieh-er), $n_{0}$ [A corruption of G. deutsch, German (or D. duitseh, Dutch), deutseher, a German: see Dutch.] The red breasted or gray-baeked snipe, Maerorhamphus griseus: a popular and now a book name of this species, which was formerly locally (Long Island and vieinity) called (rerman or Dutch snipe, to distinguish it from the so-called English snipe, Gallinago vilsoni. A closely related specles, M. scolopaceus, is known as the long-billed, western, or white-lailed dowitcher. The name ls semetimes locally misapplied to the pectoral sandpiper, Actodromas maculata. Also dovoitch, doritchee.- Bastard dowitcher or dowitch, the tilt-sandplper, Micropalama himantopus.
dowk, dowke (douk), n. [E. dial., prob. $=$ Se. dalk, varieties of slate clay, sometimes common clay, = dauch, "a soft and blaek substance chiefly of clay, miea, and what resembles coaldust," $=$ daugh $=\mathbf{E}$. dough, q.v.] The name given in the mining distriets of the north of Eng given in the mining districts of the north of Engwhich not unfrequently argiliaceous material able part of the veins.
The news of bonny dourk and excellent rider have frequently proved the only solace of unsuccessful adven-
turea. Sopuith, JInning District of Alston Moor, p. 109.
dowl (doul), n. [Also written dowle, doul, prob. <OF. rlowillc, doillc, doulle, soft, something soft ( $>$ F. dowillet, soft, downy, dovillette, a wadded garment), F. dial. douilles, hairs, < L. duetilis, ductile: see ductilc.] One of the filaments Which make up the klade of a feather; a fiber of down; down.
down
There in a certain shcll-fish In the sea ... that beara a mossy dowle or wool, whereof cloth was spin. Hist, of Man. Arts (IGG1). No feath ther but was he for hlm. De Quincey.
dowlas, dowlass (dou'las), n. [Prob., likenany ot her names of eloths, from a town-name; said to be from Doullcns, a town in the rlepartment of Somme, Frauce.] A strong and coarso linen eloth, used, until the introduetion of machinewoveu cottou cloth, for purposes not requiring fine linen. Yorkshire aud tho south of Scotland were the chicf places of its manufacture during the eighteenth century.

Tho mald, sulutued by lees, her trunk unlocks
A nd gives the cleanty ald of dowlass-smocka.
lowledt, $a$. [ME., < dowlc, dowlc, dole, ete.: see dole ${ }^{2 .]}$ Dead; flat. Mallivell.
And loke ye gyue no persone non dourted drynke, for it wyll breke ye scable. $\quad$ Babeen Book (F. E. T. S.), p. 268.
dowless (dou'les), $a$. [Se., also doless, < dow', aetivity; shiftless

Dowless fowk, for health gaue down,
Along your howms be streekan
Thelr limme this day. l'icken, Poems, p. 55.
dowlyt, adv. [ME., S dovole, donle, dole, etc.: see dolez.] Feobly; despairingly.

With faintlyng \& feblenes he fell to the ground
All dowly, for dole, In a dede awone. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Devtruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. } 18937 .\end{aligned}$
downl (doun), n. [Early mod. E. also dowone, doune; < MF. down, doun, carlior dune, dun, a hill, <AS. dūn, a hill, = OHG. dūn, a promontory, $=$ Sw. dial. dun, a hill ; in the other Teut. languages confined to $\Omega$ special sense: $=$ OFries.
 dиne, LG. düne (> G. diute $=\mathbf{E}$. dune, dial. dene $=\mathrm{F}$. dume = It. Sp. Pg. duna), a sand-hill, a sand-bank, a shifting ridge of sand (see dune); prob. of Celtic origin, SIr, dūn, a hill, mount, fort, = W. din, a hill-fort (OCelt. "dün, in Latinized place-names, as Lugdumum, Lyons, Augustodu-
 $t u \bar{n}=$ AS. $t \bar{u} n=$ Icel. tün, an inclosed place, an inclosure, a town (see torn, which is thus cognate with doicn); perhaps $=$ Gr. Ois ( $\theta i v-$ ), a heap, a heap of sand, the beach or sea-shore, = Skt. dhanus, \& saud-bank, dhanean, beach, shore. Hence domen ${ }^{2}$, adr., prep., and v.] 1 . A hill; a hill of moderate clevation and more or less rounded outline: in this general sense or less rounded outline: in poetry, as opposed to dale, rale, calley.

## The dubbement [sdormment] dere of doun \& dalez, <br> Bylde la me blys, alisted my balez. <br> Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), I. 121.

Dounz, that almoat eacape the inguiring eye,
That mell and fade luto the distant sky.
Cozper, lietirement.
A traveller who has galned the brow
Of some aerial doucn. IVordsucorth, Prelude, ix. A long atreet climbs to one tall-towerd mill, Tennyson, Enoeh Arden.
IThia word enters (as Dur-, Don-, dorm, dan) Into the names of numerous placea formerly Inhabited ly the Celta In England, referring originally to a fortited hili, or a hill advantageonsly situated for defense.
2. Same as clunc. Hence - 3. A bare, level space on the top of a hill; more generally, a high, rolling region not covered by forests.

My bosky acrea, and my unshrubbd doren.
Shak., Tenıpest, Iv. 1.
My flocke are many; and the doners aa large
My flock are ma
They feed upon.
Fietcher, Falthful Shepherdess, 1. S.
4. $p l$. Speeifically, certain distriets in southern and southeastern England which are underlain by the Chalk (which see). These districte are conalderably elevated above the adjacent axeas, and are dry in consequence of the absorbent nature of the underlying rock. They are not forest-covered, but form natural pastures, and are largely given over to sheep-raising. The Dorth Downs are in Kent, England; the South Downs, In Sussex. The one la to the north, the other to the south, of the remarkable district known as the 1 eald (which see).
Various other areas of similar character sre called dowue, and to this word there la often some geomraphical prefix, as the Ilarlborough Dotens. When used to desimnata an area of considerable extent, the worl is always made plura], and means simply the hills, or the highlands. A fimited portion of this high, rolling region is often called the doum. - The Downs, as a proper name, a roadstead on the coal stralt of Dover, where the North Downs meet the coast-
line. It lies between the North and Soulh Forelands, opline. It lies between the North and South Forelands, oppow called the Goodwin Sands, and is an important ahelter for ahipping.

All in the Dourns the fleet was moored.
Gay, Black-eyed Susan.

## down

down ${ }^{2}$ (doun), adv. [Early mod. E. also downe, doune: < ME. down, doun, doune, earlier dune, dun, down, abbr. of adune, adun, E. adown, AS. ädūn, ädūne, also of-dūne, adv., down, orig. of düne, i. $e$., from (the) hill: of, off, from; düne, dat. of dün, a hill: see down ${ }^{1}$, Cf. adown, adv., of which down ${ }^{2}$ is an aphetic form.] 1. In a descending direction; from a higher to a lower place, degree, or condition: as, to look down; to run down; the temperature is down to zero.
And aftre is Libye the hye, and Lybye the lowe, that deacendethe down toward the grete Sce of Spayne.

Mfandeville, Travels, p. 263.
He'a ta'en down the bush o' woodbine,
Hung atween her bour and the witch carline.
2. In a direction from a source or startingpoint, from a more to a less important place or situation, or the like: as, to sail down toward the mouth of a stream; to go down into the country.
In the evening I went down to the port at the mouth of
the river. Pococke, Description of the East, 1. 129.
3. In a descending order; from that which is higher or earlier in a series or progression to that which is lower or later.
From God'a Justice he comes down to Man's Juatlee.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvi And lest I should be wearied, madam, To cut things short, come down to Adam.
The Papacy had lost all anthority with all classes, from the great feudal prince down to the cultivators of the soil.
Macaulay, Von Ranke.
4. In music, from a more acute to a less acute pitch.-5. From a greater to a less bulk, degree of consistency, etc.: as, to boil down a decoction.-6. To or at a lower rate or point, as to price, demand, etc.; below a standard or requirement: as, to mark down goods or the prices of goods; the stocks sold down to a very ow figure; to beat down a tradesman.
1 brought him down to your two butter-teeth, and them
he would have. B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, I. 4. 7. Below the horizon: as, the sun or moon is down.

At the day of date of euen-songe,
On oure byfore the sonne go doun.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morria), i. 529. Tlis IIeaperus $\rightarrow$ there he stands with glittering crown, First admonition that the sun is doun.
if'ordsworth, Tintern Abbey.
8. From an erect or standing to a prostrate or overturned position or condition: as, to beat dovn the walls of a city; to knock a man down.

The creest and the coronalle, the claspes of sylver,
Clenly with his clubb he crasschede doune at onez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1108.
Cast himself down; and Pelleas. lay
At random looking over the brown earth.
9. In or into a low, fallen, overturned, pros trate, or downeast position or condition, as a state of discomfiture; at the bottom or lowest point, either literally or figuratively : as, never kick a man when he is down; to put down a rebellion; to be taken down with a fever.
And thys loly place ys callyd Sancta Maria De Spasimo Seynt Elyne byldyd a chirche ther, but yt ys Downe.

He that is down needs fear no fall
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.
His [Shafteabury's] disposition led him generally to do his utmost to exait the side which was up, and to depress There is a chill air aurrounding those who are down in the world. George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iv. 2. Hence-10. Into disrepute or disgrace; so as to discredit or defeat: as, to preach down error ; to write down an opponent or his character; to run doion a business enterprise.

He ahar'd our dividend o' the crown
We had so painfully preach'd down.
11. On or to the ground

No shot did ever hit them, nor could ever any Conspir Car to get them downe
apl. John Smith True Travels, 1. 44
In our natural Pace one Foot cannot be up till the
other be down.
Howell, Letters, I. jii. 1. 12. On the counter; hence, in hand: as, he bought it for cash down; he paid part down and gave his note for the balance.

I will kneel to you, pray for you, pay down
B. Jonson, Volpone, fil. 6.

Can't you trust one another, without such Earnest
Steele, Conscions Lovers, iii. 1.
13. Elliptically: in an imperative or interjectional use, the imperative verb ( $g \circ$, come, get, fall, kneel, ctc.) being omitted. (a) Used absolute y : ag, down! dog, down!

Down, therefore, and beg mercy of the duke.

## Thy element's below!

hy element \& below! Shak., Lear, ii. 4.
(b) Followed by with, being then equivalent to a tramaitive aro win down (put, pul, take down, in either a literal or a denunciatory sense: as,
with it! down with tyranny!
Down with the palace, fire it.
Dryden.
14. On paper or in a book: with writc, jot, set put, or other verb applicable to writing.

This day is holy ; doe ye write it downe
That ye for ever it remember may.
Spenser, Epthalamion,
Doesn't Mr. Foshrook let you take places for a play be fore it is advertised, and set you doun for a box for every
new plece through the season? Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1. new plece through the season? Sheridan, The Critic, 15 . closely.
IIe [a worshiper] that sees another composed in his behaviour thronghont, and fixed doun to the loly duty he indecencies, liis apiritual dissipationa and dryness. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I1. xi Down charge! a command to a dog to lie down, used when ahooting with polnters or aetters. - Down east, in when ahooting with pointers or setters. - Down east, in coast of New England. [U. S.] - Down in the mouth. See mouth.- Down south, in or into the Southern States [U. S.]-Down to date. See datel, - Down with the dust, down with the helm, etc. See the nound - To back down, bear down, bring down, etc. See the
verbs. - To be down at heel. See heel 1 . To be down on one's luck, to be in ill luck.- To be down upon or on, to fall upon; attack; berate
Be kerful yer don't git no green onea in among'em, else IIepsy 'll bs down on me. II. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 180. To come down on, to come down with. See comeTo lay down, figuratively, to state or expound, especial y emphaticaly or anthoritatively: aa, to lay down the law, to give emphatic commands or reproof. - Union down. See flag of distress, under fag ${ }^{2}$ - Up and down. See up.
down ${ }^{2}$ (doun), prep. [Early mod. E. also downe, doune; < down, adv. Cf. adown, prep., of which down 2 is an aphetic form. The prepositional use of the aphetic form does not appear in ME. or AS.] 1. In a descending direction upon or along, either literally, as from a higher toward a lower level or position, or from a point or place which is regarded as higher; adown: as, to glance down a page; to ramble down the valley; to sail down a stream; an excursion down the bay; down the road.

Many do travel downe this river from Turin to Venice.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 97.
When the wind is dovn the range, i. e., blowing from the archer toward the target, the clevation of the bow-hand
muat be leasened. M. and 1. . Thompson, Archery, p. 39. 2. Along the course or progress of: as, down the ages. - Down the country, toward the sea, or toward down ${ }^{2}$ (doun), a. and $n$. [<down2, adv.] I. $a$. 1. Cast or directed downward; downeast; dejected: as, a down look.

Thou art so dovon, upon the least disaster!
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 4. A dovon countenance he had, as if he would have looked 2 . Downright; plain; positive.
Her many down denials. Fletcher, Valentinian. 3. Downward; that goes down, or on a road regarded as down : as, a down train or boat.Down beat, in music: (a) The downward motion of a conductor's hand or baton, by which the primary and inltial cent or pulse thus marked.-Down bow, in violin-play. ing, the atroke of the bow from nut to point, made hy low. ering the right arm : olten indicated by the sign -7 .
II. n. A downward movement; a low state; a reverse: as, the ups and downs of fortune.

A woman who had age enough, and experience enough in downs as well de $^{4}$
down ${ }^{2}$ (doun), v. [< down $\left.{ }^{2}, a d v_{.}\right]$I. trans. To cause to go down. (a) To put, throw, or knock down; overthrow; subdue: as, to down a man with a blow.

The hidden beauties aeem'd in wait to lle,
To down proud hearts that would not willing die.
1 remember how you doroned Beauclerck and Hamilton, the wits, once at our house. Ame. D'Arblay.
(b) To diacourage ; dishearten; dispirit. [Obsolete or colloquial in both senses.]

The lusty Courser, that late acorn'd the ground, Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeka, ii., The Schisme. II. intrans. To go down. (a) To descend; aink;

When one pulleth down his fellow, they must needs
down both of them. Lalimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VF., 1550 .

And you may know by my size that I have a kind of alacrity in sinking; if the bottom were as deep as hell, I
shonld down.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5 .

If we must doun, let us like cedars fall.
Beau. and Fl. (\%), Faithful Friends, v. 1. Doca he instantly down upon his knees in mute, because ecatatic, acknowledgment of the llighest?
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 301. (b) To go down the throat; hence, to le palatable; be acceptable or trustworthy.

This will not down with me ; I dare not trust
This fellow. Beau. and F'l., Woman-IIater, iv. 2 If he at any time calls for victuals between meals, use him nothing but dry bread. If he be hungry more than down ${ }^{3}$ (doun), n. [Early mod. E. also downe, doune; < ME. down, downe, doun = MLG. dūne, LG. dune ( $>$ G. daune), f. (perhaps of Scand. origin), $=$ Icel. dūun, m., = Sw. Dan. dun, down. Prob. not connected with MD. donse, donst, down, flock, pollen, D. dons, down: see dust.] 1. The fine soft covering of fowls under the feathers; the fine soft feathers which constitute the under plumage of birds, as distinguished from contour-feathers, particularly when thick and copious, as in swans, ducks, and other water-fowls. The eider-duck yields most of the down of commerce. See doonnfeather.

IIe has laid her on a bed of down, his ain dear Annie.
Bonnie Annie (Child'g Ballada, 111. 48).
Instead of Down, hard Beds they chose to have,
Such as might bid them not forget their Grave.
Cowley, Lavidel, i
2. The first feathering of a bird; the downy plunaage or floceus with which a præcocial bird is clothed when hatched, or that which an altricial bird first acquires.-3. The soft hair of the human face when beginning to appear.
Here they also found the statue . . of naked Castor, having a hat on his head, his chin a lititle covered with The fut don lesina 4. A fine soft pubescence upon plants and some fruits; also, the light feathery pappus or coma upon seeds by which they are borne upon the wind, as in the dandelion and thistle.

Aa he saith, in truncke who wol hem doo
Must pike away the donone of alle the tree. A part of Margaret's work for the scason was gleaning from the bounties of forest and field: and, nided by Rose, she got quantities of walnuts, cheatnuts, and vegetable
down. Judd, Margaret, il. 6 . In the down, downy; covered with down-feathers, as a chick, duckling, or goallag when just hatched. See floccus. - To drive down. See drive.
downa (dou'nä). [Sc.-i. e., dow na: see dowl $n a=$ E. no, adv., not; ef. canna3, dinna.] Cannot. See dowi, 3. [Scotch.]
downbear (doun'bãr), v. t. [< down ${ }^{2}$, adv., + bear ${ }^{1}, 7$ To bear down; depress.
down-beard (doun'bērd), $n$. The downy or winged sced of the thistle. [Rare.]

It is frightful to think how every idle volume flies abroad like an idle globular downeard, embryo of new millions.
down-bed (doun'bed), n. A bed stuffed with down; hence, a very soft, luxurious bed.

You must not look for doun-beds here, nor hangings,
Though I could wish ye atrong ones.
down-by (doun'bī) adv [< domen ${ }^{2}$ adv $+b y_{0}$
adv.] Down the way. [Scotch.]
downcast (doun'kast), $a$. and $n$. I. $a$. 1. Cast or directed downward: as, a downcast eye or look.

Eyes downcast for shame.
Hilliam Morris, Earthly Paradiae, 1. 144.
Hence - 2. Depressed; dejected: as, a downcast spirit.

Downcast he [Leasing] could never be, for hia atrongest nainct, invaluable to him also as a critic, was to aee Lhings as they rell, Among my Booka, Iat ser., p. 315. 3. In mining, doscending. The current of air taken from the surface to ventlate the interior of a coal-nine it is conveyed the downcast shaft.
II. n. 1. A downward look: generally implying sadness or pensiveness.

That down-cast of thine eye, Olympias,
Shews a fine sorrow.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, ii. 2.
I saw the respectful Douncasl of his Eyes, when you catcht hin gazing at you during the Musick.

Conscious Lovers, ii. 1
2. In mining, the ventilating shaft down which the air passes in circulating through a mine.
downcastness (doun'kast-ncs), n. The state of being downeast; dejectedness.

Your doubta to chase, your downcasiness to cheer.
D. M. Jfoir.

## downcome

downcome (doun'kum), n. [< down ${ }^{2}+$ eome.] A tumbling or falling down ; especially, a sudden or heavy fall ; hence, ruin; destruction.

Ye aall William Wallace sec,
Sir William Wallace (Chlld'a Mallad, V1. 242) When ever the Pope shail tali, if his ruine bee net like he sudden down.come of a Towre, the Blshops, when they seo hin tottering, will lenve him.
ritton, Reformation in Fng., 1
down-draft, down-draught (doun'draft), $n$. 1. A downward draft or current of air, as in a chimuey, tho shaft of a mine, ete.-2. A burden; anything that draws one down, especially in worldly circumstances: as, he has been a down-draft on me. [Scotch pron. dön'dracht.]
downdraw (doun'drâ), $n$. Same as down-draft. down-east (doun'ëst'), prep. phr.as a. Coming from or living in the northeastern part of New Eugland: as, a down-east farmer. [U. S.]
down-easter (doun 'ōs'tér), n. One living
"down east" from tho speaker: sometimes applied to New Finglanders generally, but speeiflcally to the inhabitants of Maine. [U. S.]
downed (dound), a. [<down ${ }^{3}+$-d $d^{2}$; Dan. dunet.] Covered or stuffed with down.
Their neat ao deeply downed.
downfall (doun'fâl), n. $\left[<\right.$ dovon $^{2}+$ fall. $\left.^{2}\right] 1$. A falling downward; a fall; descent: as, the downfall of a stream.

Each downfall of a flood the meuntains pour
From their rich bewels roils a allver atream.
2ł. What falls downward; a waterfall.
Those cataracts or doronfalls
$3 ł$. A pit; an abyss.
Catrafosso [1t.], a deepe, hellowe, vglyor dreadfull ditch, hole, pit, den, trench, gulfe, dungeon or downfall. Florio. 4. Descent or fall to a lower position or standing; complete failuro or overthrow; ruin: as, the downfall of Napoleon.

The duke is virtuous, mild ; and too well given To dream on evil, or to werk my downfall.
(hen. 2 Hi., Hil 1
6. Waning; decay. [Rare.]

Tween the spring and dounfall of the light.
Tennyson, St. Simeon stylltes.
6. A kind of trap in which a weight or missile falls down when the set is sprung; a deadfall. Sce the extract.
Another native method of deatroying those animals [inippopotanuses] lia by means of a trap known as the downfall; consisting of a heavy wooden beam armed at one end with a polsoned spear-hcand and anapended by the other to a forked pole or overhangling branch of a tree. The hencath, acroas which it lies in such a manner as to be set free the instant it is tonched ly the foot of the passing fitppopotamua; the bean thus ilverated tmmedtately deacends, and the polaoned weapen passes into the head or back of the fuckleas beast, whose death $\ln$ the adjacent stream takes place soon siter. Encyc. Brit., XI. 850 .
downfallen (doun'fâ'ln), $\alpha$. Fallen; ruined.
Held fast the mortal aword; Let ins
Held fast the mortal aword ; and, like good men,
Shak., Macbeth, iv, 3.
The land is now diverced by the doronfallen ateep cliff on the farther silic. $\quad \boldsymbol{R}$. Carew, Survey of Cornwall. down-feather (doun'feтн"èr), $n$. In ornith., a feather, generally of small size compared with a contour-feather, characterized by a downy or plumulaceous strncture throughout; a pluinule. Seo plumule.

Doun-feathers . . are characterized by a downy structure throughout. They mere or less completely invest the leathers; like padding abont the basea of the latter.
downgrowth (doun' ionth), key w. A. Birds, p. 80 ing downward; tho produet of a downward growth.
Thla apace subsequently becomea enclosed by definite walle by the downgrowth of the mesoblast in this region. down-gyvedt (doun'jivd), a. Hanging down liko the loose links of fetters. [Rare.]

His atockings foul'd,
Ungarter'd, and doun-gyved to hta ancle.
downhaul (doun'hâl), n. Naut., a rope by which a jib, staysail, gaff-topsail, or studdingsail is hauled down when set.
the windiass, and jumpeal betweel the knighthead over upon the bowsyrit.
R. $\boldsymbol{R}$. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 32

Peak downhaul. See peak.
downhearted (doun'här'ted), $a$. Dejected; depressed; discouragod.

Dinna be overly down-hearted, when yo see how won. derfuliy ye are tacn care 0 .
pren., t hill.] Sloping downward; descend ing; deelining.

> And the first ateps a downkill grecnsward ylelds.
downiness (dou'ni-nes), n. 1. The quality of being downy.-2. Knowingness; cunningness; artfulness; cuteness. [Slang.]
Downingia (dou-nin'ji-4i), n. [NL., named after A d lorning a hoiticulturist and land scape-gardener of New York (1815-52).] A small lobeliaceous genus of Califormian plants conslsting of low annuals with showy bluo and white flowers. They aro oceasionally cultivated for ornament
downland (doun'land), n. [< down ${ }^{1}+$ land. Cl. AS. clünland, hilly land, くclün, a hill, + land, land. $L$ Land characterized by downs. downless (doun'les), a. [<doven ${ }^{3}+$-less.] Hav ing no down.

## Besuty and love advanc'd

Their enaigns in the donculess rosy faces
of youths and maids, led after by the graces.
this callow boy with his graybearda.
downlooked (doun'lukt), a. Having a down east countenance; dejected; gloomy; sullen.

Jealousy suffused, with jaundice in her eyes,
Discolouring all ahe view'd, in tawny dress d ;
Downlook and worden, Pal her fial. 11 .
downlying (doun'li-ing), $n$, and $\alpha$. [Se.] I, $n$ 1. The time of retiring to rest ; time of ropose. -2. The time at which a woman is to give birth to a child; lying-in : as, she's at the downying.
a. About to lie down or to be in travail of childbirth
downpour (doun'pōr), n. [< dovn ${ }^{2}+$ pour. $]$ A pouring down; especially, a heavy or con tinuous shower.
The rain, which had been threatening all day, now de cended In torrents, and we landed in a perfect dounpover.

Lady Brassey, Yoyage of Sunbeam, 1. vili.
downright (donn'rit), adv. [< ME. dovonright, dounright, dounryht, also with adv. gen. suffix dounrightes, earliest form dunriht, dumrihte, dun, down, + rihte, adv., right, straight: see down ${ }^{2}$, adv., and right, adv. Cf. upright.] 1. Right down ; straight down; perpendicularly.

A stoon or tyle under the roote enrounde,
That it goo nought douneright a ataike alloone
But aprede aboue.
aladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.) p. 56.
Or mow'd o'erthwart, or cleft downrioh
S. Butler, IItudibras
2. In plain torms; withont ceremony or circumlocution.

We shall chide downright, if I longer atay
M. N. D., 11. 2
3. Completely; thoroughly; utterly: as, he is downright mad.

God gal the dem hymselve,
That Adam and Eue and hus issue alle
Sholden deye doun-ryht and dwelle in peyne euere,
if thei tonchede the treo and of the frut eten.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 199.
Ife is a downright witty companon, that met me here purposely to be pleasant and eat a Tront.
I. W'alton, Complete Angler, p. 84.
4. Forthwith; withont delay; at once.

This paper put Mrs. Buli in auch a passion that ahe fell
donmiright into a fit.
Arbuthool.
downright (doun'rit), $a$. [< downright, ade.] 1. Directed vertically; coming straight down.

I cleft his beaver with a douonright blow.
shak., 3 Hen. VI., f. 1.
The low thunders of a aultry aky
Far-rolling ere the downright lightnings glare.
2. Directly to the point; plain; unambignous; nnevasive.
I would rather have a plain doumright wisdom than Nh and affccteloquence. B. Jonson, Discoveric.
3. Using plain, direct language; acenstomed to express opinions directly and bluntly; blunt. lour downright captain atili,
'll live and aerve youl. Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2. Reverend Cranmer, learned Ridley, dovenright Latíner, zeaious Bradiord, patient IIooper. F'uller, Sermuon of Reformation, p. 17.
4. Complete; absolute; utter.

If they proceed upon any other footing, it is dovonrighe

None could enter intollfe but those that were in downght earnest. Southey, Dunyan, p. 21. It is downright madness to strike where we have no downrightness (doun' rit-nes), $n$. Direct or plain dealing.
Nay, was not Andreas in very deed a man of order, courage, downrightness \& Carlyle, Sartor Rebartus, p. 50.
downrush (doun'rush), n. A rushing down. [1are.]

A downrush of comparatively cool vapours.
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 201.

The dorenrushes of the gases, whilch, though ahsolvtely intensely hot, are relativeiy cool. Stokes, Light, p. 238 . downset (doun'set), $a$. In her., removed from its placo by its own width. Thus, a bend downset is cut in two, and the two parts are slipped past each other until they toueh at ono point only.-Double downset, in her., having a plece cut out and aldpped past by the width of the ordmary, so as to touch the remaining parts at two points only.
down-share (doun'shãr), n. In England, a
breast-plow used to pare off the turi on dowas.
downsitting (doun'sit"ing), $n$. The act of sitting down; repose; a resting.

Thou knowest my downsifting and mine upriaing
downsome (doun'sum), a. [< dovn², adv., + -some.] Low-spirited; melancholy. [Colloq.] When you left us at 'Frisco we felt pretty dornsome.
down-stairs (doun'stãrz'), prep. phr. as add. Down the stairs; below; to or on a lower floor: as, he went or is dorn-stairs.
down-stairs (doun'stãrz), prep. phr. as $a$. Pertaining or relating to, or situated on, the lower floor of a house: as, ho is in one of the downstairs rooms.
downsteepyt (doun'stē"pi), a. Having a great declivity.

He came to a craggy and dormatepy rock.
Florio, tr. of Jontaigne'a Esaaya (1613), p. 197.
down-stream (doun'strēm'), prep. phr. as ade. With or in the direction of the current of a stream.
downtake (doun'tāk), n. In engin., an air-passage leading downward; specifically, such a passage leading from above to the furnaces or blowers of a marine boiler.
downthrow (doun'thrō), $n$. In mining, a disloeation of the strata by which any bed of roek or seam of coal has been brought into a position lower than that it wonld otherwise have occupied. See dislocation and foult.
down-tree (doun'trē), n. The Ochroma Lagopus, of tropical America: so called from tho woolly covering of the seeds.
downtrodden, downtrod (doun'trod" $n$, -trod), a. 'l'rodden down; trampled upon; tyrannized over.
The moat underfoot and dorntrodden vassals of perdi-
Milton, Reformation In Eng.
downward, downwards (donn'wårrl, -wịirdz),
adv. [< ME. dounward, (luncuar̈l, duïicard, also with adv. gen. suffix doumwardes, late AS. ädūnevcard, 〈àdüne, adown, down, + -eccard, -ward: see dorn${ }^{2}$, adv., and -icard.] 1. From a higher to a lower place, condition, or state.

Ever in motion ; now 'tia Faith ascends,
Now IIope, now Charity, that upward tende,
Dryden, Eleonora.
Her hand hali-clench'd
Went faltering aideways dounvard to her beit.
2. In a course or direction from a head, origin, source, or remoter point in space or in time: as, water flows downicard toward the sea; to trace successive generations downuard from the earliest records.

That downvard Aring the county wears,
Shak., All's Well, 11i. 7.
3. In the lower parts; as regards the lower parts or extremities.

And also for he bathe Lorlschipe aboven alle Beates: therfore make thel the halfendel of Ydole of a man npwardes, and the tother half of an Ox dounmardes.
sandeville, Travels, p. 163.
Dagon his name; sea monater, npward man
And dounverd fisk.
downward (doun'wärd), a. [<dounvard, ade.]

1. Noving or tending from a higher to a lower place, condition, or state; taking a deseending direction, literally or figuratively: as, the downcard course of a mountain path, or of a drunkard.

With dormieard force,
That drove the sand along, he took his way,
And rolld his yellow billows to tise sea. Dryden.

## downward

Beanty and angulsh wsilking hand in hand The dovonward slope to rleath． T＇ennyson，Fair Women．
2．Descending from a head，origin，or source： as，the downward course of a river；a down． ward tracing of records．

How sweet it were，hearing the downecard stresm，
With half－shut eyes ever to seem
Falling ssleep in a hslf－dresm．
Tennyson，Lotos－Eaters（Choric Song）
downwardly（doun＇wärrd－li），adv．In a down－ ward direction．［Rare．］

A irame ．．is cushioned between springs which sof－ ten the jsr，whether the latter be communicsted upwardly downwards，adv．See downward．
downweed（doun＇wēd），$n$ ．［＜down ${ }^{3}+$ ucedl．$^{1}$ ］ An old English name for a species of cudweed， Filago Germanica．
downweigh（doun－wä＇），v．$t$ ．To weigh or press down；depress ；cause to sink or prevent from rising．

A different sin downweighs them to the bottom．
Longfellow，tr．of Dante＇s Inferno，vi． 86.
downy ${ }^{1}$（dou＇nj），a．［＜dorm $\left.{ }^{1}+-y^{1}.\right]$ Hav－ ing downs ；containing downs．Davies．

The Forest of Dartmore，snd the downy part of Ashbur－ ton，Isllngton，Bridford，\＆c．
downy ${ }^{2}$（dou＇ni），［＜down3＋${ }^{3}$ ； nig．］1．Covered with down or nap．

So doth the swan her downy cygnets ssve．
2．Having the character or structure of down； resembling down：as，downy plumage．
－There lies a downy feather．Shak．， 2 Ilen．IV．，iv． 4. Methinks I see the Midnight God sppesr，
In all his douny Pomp arrsy＇d．Congreve，On Mrs．IInnt．
3．Made of down or soft feathers．
Belinds still her douny pillow press＇d；
Her gusrdian sylph prolong＇d the lssliny rest．
4．Soft；soothing；calm．
Islcolm！awske！
Shake off this douny sleep，death＇s counterfeit．
5．Knowing；curning：as，a downy cove． ［Slang．］
dowry（dou＇ri），n．；pl．dowries（－riz）．［Also for－ merly dowery；＜ME．dowrye，dowrie，dowerie， extended form of dower，$q \cdot v$.$] 1．The money，$ goods，or estate which a woman brings to her husband in marriage；the portion given with a wife；dower．See dower2 ${ }^{2}$ and dot ${ }^{2}$ ．
I could marry this wench for this device，．
and ask
no other dovry with her，but such another jest．
N．，il． 5.
Csin＇s Line possest sinne as an heritsge；
Seth＇s，as \＆doury got by mariage．
Sylvester，tr．of Du Bsrtas＇s tr eeks，ii．，The Ark
The Duke of Guise being slain in the Clvil War，the Queen of Scots Dovry was not paid her in France．
2．Any gift or reward in view of marriage．
Ask me never so much dowry and gift．Gen．xxxiv． 12 To his dear tent I＇d fly，
There tell my quality，confess ny flame，
And grant him sny dowry that he＇d nsme． Croxall，tr．of Ovid＇s Nletamorph．，viii．
3．That with which one is endowed；gift；en－ dowment；possession．

Adorn＇d with wisedome and with elasstitie，
And all the dowries of a noble mind．
Spenser，Dsphnsïda，1． 216.
Every rational creature has all nature for his dowry and
Einerson，Misc．，p． 24
dowse ${ }^{1}, v . \quad$ See douse ${ }^{1}$ ．
dowse ${ }^{2}, v$ ，and $n$ ．See douse ${ }^{2}$
dowser，$n$ ．See douser．
dowset，i．See doucet， 3.
dowstt（doust），n．［See dust ${ }^{2}$ ，douse ${ }^{2}$ ．］A stroke． How sweetly does this fellow take his dowst． Stoops like a camel！

Fletcher（and another ），Nice Valour，iv． 1.
dowt $t_{1}$ dowtet，n．Middle English forms of
dowvet，$n$ ．An obsolete form of dove1．Chaucer． doxological（dok－sō－loj＇i－kal），a．［＜doxology ＋－ical．］Pertaining to or of the nature of a doxology；giving praise to God．Bp．Hooper． doxologize（dok－sol＇ō－jīz），v．i．；pret．and pp． doxologizcd，ppr．doxologizing．［＜Gr．סоछо入оү－Еiv， give glory to，+ E．－ize．］To give glory to God， as in a doxology．Also spelled doxologisc．Bai－ and
dox，
$[=$ F．doxologie $=$ Pg．It．doxologia；＜ML．
（－jiz）．dox－
ologia，＜Gr．doko2nyic，a praising，＜$\delta 0 \xi 02.6 \gamma 0$ ， giving or uttering praise，＜$\delta 6 \xi a$ ，glory，honor， repute，＜$\delta$ oкeiv，think，expect：see dogma．］A hymn or psalm of praise to God；a form of words containing an aseription of praise to God； specifically，the Gloria in Excelsis or great dox－ ology，the Gloria Patri or lesser doxology，or some metrical ascription to the Trinity，like that beginning＂Praise God，from whom all blessings flow．＂The name doxology is also given to the Ssuctus or Sersphic Hymn，iounded on Isa．vi．3，to a series of Hslleiuishss（see Rev．xix．4，6），to metrical forms the Trinity．The sscription to the Trinity at the end of a sermon is sometimes cailed a doxology．
An express doxology or adoration，which is apt and fit to conclude ali our prayers and addresses to 0od．

Jer．Taylor，Works（ed．1835），I． 228.
The Psaims，．．．united three or four together under a single Doxology，came next，sccording to their present monthly arrangement，In the version of the Grest Bible．
R．W．Dixon，Hist．Church of Eng．，xv．
doxy（dok＇si），n．；pl．doxies（－siz）．［Also for－ merly doxie，doccy；a slang or cant term，prob． of D．or LG．origin，as if $\langle$ D．＊doketje，dim．of MD．docke $=$ LG．dolke $=$ East Fries．dok， dokke，a doll．Cf．East Fries．doktje，a small bun－ dle，dim．of dok，LG．dokke，a bundle，supposed to be the same word as $d o k$ ，a doll：see under dock ${ }^{2}$ ．Cf．duck ${ }^{3}$ ，from the same source．］A mistress；a sweetheart；generally，in a bad sense，a paramour．

D．Doxy，Moll，what＇s that？
i．His wench．Middleton and Dekker，Roaring Giri，i． 1
The beggar has no relish above sengations；he finds rest more sgreesble thsn motion；and while he has a Wermire and ins doxy，never refectsele Spectator，No 6 be whped
teele，Spectator，No． 6 doyen（dwo－yañ＇），u．［F．，a dean：see dean ${ }^{2}$ ．］ A dean．
Some years ago I submitted this emendation to the doyen of all Shakespearisms，Mr．Halliwell－Phillipps，ask－
ing his opinton．and Q．，7th ser．，MI． 264.
doyley， 1. See doily．
doyley，\％．See doily
Wse worth that brandy，burning trasin！
Twins mony a poor，doylt，drucken hash，
0 half his dsys．
Burns，Sco
of dozen
doz．A common abbreviation of dozen
doze（dozz），$v . ;$ pret．and pp．dozed，ppr．dozing． ［Prob．＜Icel．dūsa，doze（cf．dūs，also dos，a lull，a dead calm），＝Sw．dial．dusa，doze，slum－ ber，$=$ Dan．döse，doze，mope；cf．dös，drowsi－ ness．Prob．connected with Icel．dūrr，a nap， dūra，take a nap，and with AS．dysig，foolish， E ．dizzy：see dizzy，and words there cited． Connection with daze is doubtful．］I．intrans． 1．To sleep lightly or fitfully；especially，to fall into a light sleep unintentionally．
If he lappened to doze a little，the jolly cobbler waked Before 1 dozed off 1 was groing to tell you what Mr and Mrs．Tulliver were talking about．
George Eliot，Mill on the Floss，1．1．
2．To be in a state of drowsiness；be dull or half asleep：as，to doze over a book．

The poppied ssils doze on the yard．
How can the Pope doze on in decency？
He needs must wake up also，speak hls word．
Browning，Ring and Book，II． 67.
$=$ Syn．Drouse，Slumber，etc．See sleep． as，to doze away one＇s time．

Chiefless armies dozed out the campaign．
pope，Dunciad，iv． 617.
2．To make dull ；overcome as with drowsi－ ness．［Rare or obsolete．］

Dozed with much work．
Pepys．
doze（dōz），n．［＜doze，v．i．］A light sleep；a fitful slumber．
It was no more thsu．．a slight slumber，or a morn－ ing doze at most．Jane A Austen，Northanger Ábbey，p． 15. To bed，where half in doze I seem＇d
To flost sbout．Tennyson，Frincess，i．
dozen（duz＇n），n．［Early mod．E．also dosen， dozein，dosein，dozan，〈 ME．dozeyn，dozeyne， doseyn，dosain，etc．$(=\mathrm{D}$. dozijn $=\mathrm{MHG}$. duc－ zend，MG．tusin，tossin，G．dutzend＝Dan．dusin $=$ Sw．dussin $=$ Russ．duizhina，a dozen），$\langle\mathrm{OF}$ ． dozaine，douzaine，dosainc，dozeine，dozeyme，a dozen，a number of twelve（in various uses），a judicial or municipal district so called（F．dou－ zaine $=$ Pr．dotzena $=$ Sp．docena $=$ Pg．duzia $=$ It．dozzina，a dozen），prop．fem．of dozain， douzain，douzin，dosin，adj．，twelve，as a noun a dozen，a twelfth part（with suffix－ain，E．－an， - en，＜L．－anus），$\langle$ doze，douze，F．douze $=$ Pr． dotze $=\mathrm{Sp}$. doce $=\mathrm{Pg}$. doze $=\mathrm{It}$. dodici，$<\mathrm{L}$ ．
duodecim，twelve，$\leq$ duo，$=\mathbf{E}$ ．two，+ dccem $=$ E．ten：see cluodecimal and tuclve．］1．A col－ lection of twelve things；twelve units：used with or without of：as，a dozen eggs，or a dozen of eggs；twelve dozen pairs of gloves．Like other umerical terms denoting nore than s iew，dozen is often used for an indefinitely great number：ss， 1 have s dozen things to sttend to at oncc．Abbrevisted doz．
I bought you a dozen of shirts to your back
Shak．， 1 Hen．IV．，iii． 3.
Perch＇d about the knolls，
A dozen sngry models jetted stesm．$\quad$ Tennyson，Princess，Prol．
2t．In old Eng．law，a municipal district con－ sisting originally of twelve families or house－ holders．Compare tilhing，riding2，Iundred．［In this sense only historical，and usually spelled dozein．］
The court there held clearly，that where a man of s Dozein is amerced in the Hondred，or Leet，that his cattle shall be taken，i．e．，distrained well enough in what Place soever they are found within the llundred，

Richard Godfrey＇s Case（1615）， 11 Coke， 45. To which Leets come three Deciners with their Dozein， and present things presentabie，whereot one is calsed the first Dozein，the second，the second Dozein，the third，the third Dozein．Richard Godfrey＇s Case（1615）， 11 Coke， 44 b． In the statute for view of Frankpiedge made 18 E．2，one of the articles for stewards in their Leets to enquire of，is， if all the Dozeins be in the assise of our Lord the King， and which not and who receive thens．

Cowell，Dict．and Interpreter．
Bakers＇dozen．See baker．－Long dozen，devil＇s dozen．Same as bakers＇dozen（which see，under baker）． dozened（dō＇znd），a．［As doze $\left.+-e n+-e d^{2}.\right]$ Spiritless；impotent；withered．Brockett．［Prov． Eng．］
dozener（duz＇n－èr），n．［Early mod．E．and his－ torically dozeiner，doziner，dosiner，ets．，く ME． dozinier，dozenier，＜OF．（AF．）dozenier，＜do－ zaine，a dozen：see dozen．The word appears to have become confused with decenner，deciner， etc．：see dccenner．］1t．One who belongs to the municipal district called a dozen．－2．A ward constable；a city constable．［Local，Eng．］ The Police of the city［Litchfield］is efficient．It con． sists of 19 consts bles，termed aozeners，who are appointed by the different wards．They were formerly confned to generaliy．Municip．Corp．Reports（1835），p． 1926.
dozenth（duz＇nth），$a .[\langle d o z e n+-t h$.$] Twelfth．$ ［Rare．］Inp．Dict．
dozer（ ${ }^{-1}$＇zér），n．One who dozes or slumbers； one who is slow and listless，as if he were not fully awake．

Caim，even－tempered dozers through life．J．Baillie． When he aroused limself from a nap in church，arose， and looked sternly about to catch some luckless dozer．
dozinert，$u$ ．Same as decenner．
doziness（dō＇zi－nes），n．［＜dozy + －ness．］Drow－ siness；heaviness；inclination to sleep．Locke． dozy（dö＇zi），a．［＜doze＋－yl．］Drowsy；heavy； inclined to sleep；sleepy；sluggish．

The yawning youth，scsrce hall swake，
His lazy limbs and dozy hesd essays to rsise．
His lazy limbs and dozy hesd essays to rsise．
Dryden，tr．of Persius＇s Satires，$i f i$.
Dp．Chemical symbol of decipium．
dpt．An abbreviation of deponent．
Dr．An abbreviation of debtor and doctor
An abbreviation of dram and drams．
D．R．An abbreviation of dead－reckoning．
drabl（drab），n．［Early mod．E．drabbe；prob． ＜Ir．drabog＝Gael．drabag，a slut，slattern， cf．Gael．drabach，dirty，slovenly，drabaire，a slovenly man，＜Ir．drab，a spot，stain；prob． relatod to Ir．and Gael．drabh，draff，the grains of malt，whence Gael．drabhag，dregs，lees，a little filthy slattern，drabhas，filth，obscenity foul weather．Prob．counected with draff，q．v．$]$ 1．A slut；a slattern．

Drabbe，s slnt，［F．］vilollere．
Palsgrave．
so at an Irish funeral sppears
A train of drabs，with nercenary tears．
2．A strumpet；a prostitute．
If your worship wili take order for the drabs snd the Shak．，M1．for MI．，1i． 1.
drabl ${ }^{1}$（drab），v．i．；pret．and pp．drabbed，ppr． drabbing．［＜drabl，n．］To associate with strumpets．

O，he＇s the most conrteous physician，
Yon may drink or drab in＇s company freely．
Fletcher（and another），Fair Maid of the Inn
drab ${ }^{2}$（drab），n．and a．［Orig．a trade－name being a particular application（simple＇cloth， －e．，undyed eloth ？）of F．drap，cloth：see drape．］I．n．1．A thick woolen eloth of a yel－ lowish－gray color．－2．A yellowish－gray tint．

II．a．Of a yellowish－gray color，like the cloth so called drab3（drab），$n$ ．［Origin obscure．］A kind of woodeu box used in salt－works for holding the salt when taken out of the boiling－pans．Its bottom is shelving or inclining，that the water may drain off．
Draba（drä＇bị̆ ），n．［NL．，〈Gr．$\delta \rho a ́ \beta \eta$ ，a plaut， Lepidium Dritba．］A genus of cruciferous plants，low herbaceons perennials，or rarely an－ nuals，often cespitose，distinguished by ovate or oblong many－sceded pods with liat nerve－ less valves parallel to the broad septum．There are abont 100 specics，moatly natives of the colder and mountainons regiona of the northern hemiaphere，of which 30 sre fonnd in North Amertca，chletty In the weat era ranges of mountalua and in arctic regions．The whit low－grass of Europe，D．verna，also fniroduced into some
parta of the United States，is a small whinter annual and parts of the earliest spring flowers．
drabbert（drab＇ér），n．［ $\left\langle d^{\prime} d r a b 1, v .,+\operatorname{er}{ }^{1}\right.$ ．］ Ono who keeps company with drabs．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { I well know him } \\
& \text { loai Insatiate drabber }
\end{aligned}
$$

For a moai inaatiate drabber．
Massinger，City Madam，iv． 2
drabbets（drab＇ets），u．［Prob．ult．＜F．drap， cloth；ef．drub2．］A coarse linen fabric or duck made at Barnsley iu England．
drabbing（drab＇ing），$n$ ．［Verbal n．of drabl，$v_{0}$ ］ The practice of associating with strumpets，or drabs．

## But drunkenness，a <br> Which of all the virtues nd draboing，thy two moral <br> Have not I reacin＇d <br> Beau，and Fl．，Four Plays in One．

drabbish ${ }^{1}$（drab＇ish），a．［＜drab ${ }^{1}+-i s h^{1}$ ．］Hav－ ing the qualities of a drab；sluttish．

I markte the drablishe aorcerers，
And harde their diamali apell．
Drant，tr．of Horace＇s Satires，i．8．
drabbish ${ }^{2}$（drab＇ish），a．［＜drab2＋－ishl．］ Somewhat of the color of drab．
drabble（drab＇l），$r \cdot$ ；pret．and pp．drabbled， ppr．drabbling．［＜ME．drabelen，drablen，also dravelen（and in comp．bedrabelen，bidravelen， bedrabble），slabber，soil，drabble,$=$ LG．drab－ beln，slaver，dribble，＝Dan．drave，twaddle， drivel．Another form of drivel ${ }^{1}$ and dribble ${ }^{2}$ ． Prob．ult．connected with drab1．］I．trans．To draggle；make dirty，as by dragging in mud and water；wet and befoul：as，to drabble a gown or a cloak．

II．intrans．To fish for barbels with a rod and a long line passed through a piece of lead． drabble（drab＇l），$n_{\text {．}}$［＜drabble，v．］Ragged and dirty peoplo collectively；rabble．

He thought aone Preshyterian rabhle In test－repealing spite were come to flout him，

Folcot（Peter Pindar）．
drabbler（drab＇lêr），$n$ ．［Also written drabler； appar．Sdrabble，v．］Naut．，in sloopaand schoon－ ers，a small additional sail，sometimes laced to the bottom of a bomnet（which is itsclf an ad－ ditional sail）on a square sail，to give it a greater depth or more drop．

And took our drablers from our honnets straight，
Greene and Lodge，Looking Glask for Lond．
drabbletail $\dagger$（drab＇l－tāl），u．A slattern．
Dracæna（drằ－sēnạ̈̂），$n$ ．［NL．，named with reference to its producing the resin called drag－ on＇s－blood；＜LL．dracana，a she－dragon，〈 Gr．
 genus of liliaceous trees，natives of the tropical regions of Af－
rica，Asia，and rica，Asia，and Polynesia，in－
cluding about 35 species．Tho leavea are larye，
lanceolate，and entire， somewhat feahy， and are borne in tufts at the ends
of tite branches． of tile branches．
Tine flowers are The flowers are Iruit is baccate． Farious apecies are cultivated in in reenhonses and ornamental count of their foli－ age and trojuical habit，though
some that are

nown under tha nama belong rather to the related ge nus Cordytine．The most remarkable species is the drag－ resin calfed dragon＇a－blood．It is of rapid growth，and at－ tains aometimes a gigantic aize．A famous tree at Oro
tava，on Tenerife，which was destroyed hy s hurricsine in 180，was about is leet high and 79 feed in circumference dracanth，\％．［See dragagtht，Iragacunth．］Gum tragacanth．See tragacanth．
drachm（dram），n．Same as elrachma and dram． drachma（drak＇mä），n．；pl．drıchme，drachmas （－mē，－måz）．［Li，also rarely drachuma，＜Gr．
 an Attic weight，a Grecian silver coin，lit，as much as ono can loold in tho hand，a handful； cf．סрауна，a handful，a sheaf，סрќ，a handful，a measure so callcd，＜ঠрáбоєо0аи（ $\sqrt{\text {＂} ф р а к), ~ g r a s p, ~}$ take by handfuls．The E．forms are drachm， dram：see dram．］1．The principal silver coin of theancient Greeks．The drachma coined according to the Attic weight－ syatem weighed （normally grains；the drachma tem welghed 97 grains；of the Graco－Aafatic， 56 grains ；of the Thodian， 60 grafns；of the Babylonic， 84 grains；and of the Peraian， 88 graina．Roughly apeaking，the averaga value of the as that of the modern one or the French franc，but its purchasing power was conalderably greater．

By heaven，I had rather coin my heart，
And drop my blood for drachntas．Shak．，J．C．，Iv． 3.
There＂s a drachon to purchase gingerbread for thy muse．
The only cartel I remember in ancient history is that between Demetrsus Poliorcetea alld the Rhodiana，when 1000 drached that a ree citizen shom and restored for 1000 drachmas，and a alave bearing arina for 500 ．

2．A silver coin of the modern kingdom of Greece，by law of the same value as the French franc，equal to 19.3 United States cents．It is divided into 100 lepta．－3．A weight among the ancient Greeks，being that of the silver coin．See dram．
dracina，dracine（dra－si＇nä，drā＇sin），n．［NL． dracina，＜L．clraco，dragon，in reference to dragon＇s blood．］The red resin of the substance called dragon＇s－blood，mnch used to color var－ nishes．Also called draconin．
Draco（drā＇kō），n．［I．draco（dracon－），＜Gr． ঠрáкиv（ঠракоขт－），a serpent，a dragon，a constel－ lation so called，a sea－fish，etc．：see dragon and drake ${ }^{2}$ ：］1．One of the ancient northern con－ stellations，the Dragon．－2．［l．c．］A luminons exhalation from marshy grounds．Imp．Dict．－ 3．A genus of old－world acrodont lizards，of the family Agamida，having a parachute formed of the integument stretched over extended hinder ribs，by means of which the animal protracts its leaps into a kind of flight．Draeo volaus， of the Malay peuinsula，is the common flying－ lizard or dragon．See dragon， 2.
Dracocephalum（drā－kō－scf＇a－lum），n．［NL．， ＜Gr．ঠрáкшv，a dragon，＋кєфӓд力，head：in ref－ orence to the shape of the corolla．］A genus of labiate plants，of about 30 species，natives of the Mediterranean region and temperate Asia， with a single species indigenous to North Amer－ ica．It is very nearly related to liepeta．A few species are occasionally cultivatel for their ahowy flowera or the fragrance of the foliage．D．Canariense has been called w eet baim or balm of Gitend．A commen name for plants
Draconian（dră－kō＇ni－añ），a．Same as Draconic． Refraining from all Draconian legislation，they have put their faith in a system of ingenious checka and a com－
plicated formal procedure．D．M．H＂allace，Russla，p． 206. Draconic（drā－kon＇ik），a．［＜L．Draco（n－）＜Gr． பрákнv（ $\Delta$ ракоит－），a person＇s name，＜ঠрáкuv， a serpent，dragon：see Draco，dragon．］1．Of or pertaining to Draco，archon of Athens in or about $621 \mathrm{~B} . \mathrm{C}$ ．，and one of the founders of the enlightened Attic polity ；or resembling in se－ verity the code of laws said to have been es－ tablished by him，in which he prescribed the penalty of death for nearly all crimes－for smaller crimes beeause they merited it，and for greater bccause he knew of no penalty more severe．Hence－2．Rigorous：applicd to any extremely gevere，harsh，or oppressive laws．－ 3．Relating to the constellation Draco．
Draconically（drä－kon＇i－k！̣l－i），adv．In a Dra－ conic manmer；scverely；rigorously．
draconin（drak＇ō－nin），$n$ ．Same as dracina．
Draconinæ（drak－0．－ni＇nē），n．pl．［NL．，＜Dra－ co（n－）+ －ince．］A anbfamily of lizards，of which the genus Draco is the type．They have
ring．Ifke Isteral expanaiens of the integument，supportod by proionged ribs，a moderate mouth，and small conle in－ cisors．Over 20 apecics are found In India and adjoining countries．sce cut under drayon．
draconitest，n．［＜L．draco（n－），a dragon，＋ －itcs．］A dragon－stono．
Hsue in your rings cyther a Smaragd，a Ssjhire，or a Draconites，which you shall ifeare for an ornament： Babees Mook（Fi，E．＇I．S．），p．25\％．
draconitic（drak－ō－nit＇ik），$a$ ．Same as aracontic．
 Iraco $(n-)+$ oidca．］A family of lizards，of which the genus Draco is the type：now nsual ly merged in Agamide．
dracontiasis（drak－on－ti＇s－sis），u．［NL．，＜Gr． брдккv（ঠракоут－），dragon，＋наaıs：see－iasis．］ In puthol．，the presence in the tissucs of the Draeunculus medinensis，and the morbid condi－ tions produced by it．Sce Dracunculne， 3.
dracontic（drā－kon＇tik），a．［＜NL．＂draconti－
 dragon；the dragon＇s head，L．caput draconls， being a name formerly given to one of the uodes of the lunar orbit． Pertaining to the nodes of the moon＇s orbit（called the dragon＇s headand tail）．Alsodraconitic．－Dracontlemonth， the time whicir the moon takes in naking a revointion rom a node back to that node．On the average，it is $2 /$ shorter inau a troucal serlodical menti ahorter than a tropical or periodical menti．
dracontine（drà．－kon＇tin），a．［＜Gr．ঠрáкんv（ঠра－ $\kappa \approx v T-$ ），a dragon，+ －inel．］Belonging to or of the character of a dragon．
Dracontium（drā－kon＇shi－um），n．［NL．，＜Gr． opaкóvtıov，a plant of the arum kind，＜סрáкшv （ঠрико⿱亠－），a dragon；＂the spots or streaks of the plant resembling those of the dragon．＂］ 1. A genns of araceons plants，natives of tropical America．There are 5 or 6 sjecies，wilich are among the largeat of the order．They have a milky juice，a large tuberons root，a aingle very large 3 －parted leaf，and a tail polyphyllum is aaid to be used as a remedy for anake－bites and as an emmenagogue．
2．［l．c．］The pharmaceutical name for the root of the skunk－cabbage，Symplocarpus foeti－ dus（sometimes called Dracontium fotidum）． The root is used as an acrid irritant，as an an－ tispasmodic，etc．
Dracunculus（drā－kun＇kū－lus），n．［L．，dim． of draco（n－），dragon，serpent：see Draco，drau－ on．］1．An herbaceons genus of the natural order Aracce，including two species of south－ ern Europe and the Canary islands．The green dragon，$D$ ．vulgaris，with pedately divided leaves and potce stens，ia somet are vory fetid，but jts large green 2．$\left[l . c_{0}\right]$ A dragonet，or goby，of the genus Callionymus．－3．A genus of worms．D．（Fila－ ria）medinensis，the guinea－worm，a fine，thread－like worm dition certain amall crustaceang（cyelons），enters the hu－ man atomach in drinking．water，and finda its way to the subcutaneous regiona，eapecially of the lega and feet， where it develops and csuses abscesses．It ia very common in tropical Asia and Africa
dradt．Obsolete preterit and past participlo of dread．

## dradge（draj），n．Same as dredgc ${ }^{2}$

draff（draf），$n$ ．［Also formerly sometimes draugh，and by extension draft，draught：＜ME． draf，refuse，esp．refuse of grain，chaff，husks （not in AS．）$=$ D．drof，swill，hog＇s wash，ef． drab，drabbe，dregs，lees，grounds，$=0 \mathrm{OH}$ ．tre－ bir，MHG．treber，G．treber，träber，pl．，grains， hnsks，＝Icel．draf，draff，husks，$=$ Sw．draf， grains，$=$ Dan．drav，dregs，lees．Perhaps of Celtio origin：cf．Ir．drabh $=$ Gael．drabh，draff， refuse．Perhaps connected with drabl，q：v．］ Refuse；lees；dregs ；the wash or swill given to swine；specifically，the refuse of malt which has been used in brewing or distilling，given to swine and cows．Also called brewers grains．
Defyle not thy lips with eating much，as a Pjgge eating draffe．

Babecs Book（E．E．T．S．），p．77．
I had a hundred and fifty tattered prodigala，lately come from awinc－keeping，from eating draff and husks．

Shak．， 1 Hen．IV．iv， 2
No，give them grains their fill，
Huske，draf to drink and swili．
Huske，draf to drink and swili． Nothing－worth，
Mere chaff and draf，much better burnt．
Tennywon，The Eplc．
draffish $\dagger$（draff＇ish），a．［＜droff + －ishI．］Like draff；draffy；worthless．
The drafish declaracyons of my lorde Boner，with auch other dirty dryselynges of Antichrlst．
Bp．Bate，A Course at the Ronyabe Foxe（1543），foL 97 l. drafflesacked $\dagger$（draf＇l－sakt），a．Filled with draff．Becon，Works，II． 591 （Parker Soc．）， noted in N．and Q．，7th ser．，V． 302.

## draff－sack

draff－sackt，$n$ ．［＜ME．draf－sak；＜draff＋ sack 1．］A bag filled with draff or refuse． 1 lye as a draf－sak in my bed． Chaucer，Reeve＇s Taje，1． 286. draffy（draffi），a．［＜draff $+-y^{1}$ ．Cf．equiv． drafty $^{2}$ ，draughty ${ }^{2}$ ．］Like draff；waste；worth－ less．

## The dregs and draffy part，disgrace and jealousle，

I acorn thee，and contemn thee
Fletcher，Isiand Princess，iv． 1. draft ${ }^{1}$ ，draught ${ }^{1}$（draft），$n$ ．and $a$ ．［This word has changed in pron．from draught（ME．and mod．Sc．pron．drïcht）to draft（pron．dräft， draft），and the fact has been recognized by the spelling draft，which，dating from late ME．，is now the established form in the military，com－ mercial，and many technical uses，in which the literary traditions in faver of draught are less felt；in other uses the spelling draught still prevails，though draft is notuncommon in many of them．There is no rational distinction be－ tween the two forms；draft is on all accounts preferable．（The frepresents the changed sound of the orig．guttural；a similar change is rec－ ognized in the spelling dwarf．）Early med．E． usually draught，rarely draft（dial．also drought， drait：see drought ${ }^{2}$ ，drait），く ME．draught， draugt，drauht，draht，also rarely drafte，also， with loss of the guttural，drawte，a drawing， pulling，pull，stroke，etc．，not found in AS．（ $=$ MD．draght，dracht，D．dragt＝MLG．LG．dracht， a load，burden，$=$ MHG．traht，G．tracht，a load， $=$ Icel．drättr，a pulling，draft of fishes），$=$ $\overline{\bar{O}} \mathrm{Fw}$. drakt，Sw．drägt $=$ Dan．dragt，a burden， litter，draft；with formative－$t$ ，く AS．dragan， draw，drag：see draw．The uses of draft are so numerous and involved that their exhibition in linear sequence is difficult．All the senses attached to the werd in either spelling with their quotations are here necessarily exhibit－ ed together under draft $t^{1}$ ，draught ${ }^{1}$ ，although，of course，most of the obsolete senses are found only in the older spelling draught（in its vari－ ous ME．forms）．Modern senses in which the spelling draught is still prevalent over draft are indicated．In cases not so indicated，draft is the prevalent spelling．The compeunds in which draught is the only recorded spelling are given under that spelling．］I．$n$ ．1．The act of drawing or dragging（in any sense）；a draw－ ing；a draw；a haul；a pull．［In this sense， and iu senses $3,4,5,6,7,14,16,19$ ，etc．，gen－ erally spelled draught．See etymology and ex－ erally spe
And bent his bow，and even there
A large draught up to his eare
He drew，and with an arrow．．Chaucer＇s Dream wounde
He gave．
He gave．Chaucer＇s Dream，1． 78
She sent an arrow forth with mighty draught．
Spenser，F．Q．，IV．vi
So doth the fisher consider the draught of his net，rather than the casting in．

Bradford，Lettera（Parker Soc．，1853），11． 211.
Upon the draught of a pond not one fish was left． $\operatorname{Sir}$ M．Hale．
2．The capacity of bcing dragged or hauled； the yielding to a force which draws or drags： as，a cart or plow of easy draft．－3．The act of drawing water from a well，or any liquid from a vessel；the state of being ready to be so drawn： as，ale on draught．
Drawte of watyr owte of a welle，or other lycoure owte
of a weaselle，［L］］ 1 dem eat［ac．quod haustus］．
4．That which is drawn，dragged，or pulled；a load or hurden to be drawn．
Delve diches，bere and drawe draghtes and berthens．
5．That which is secured by drawing or pull－ ing；specifically，that which is obtained by drawing a net through the water in fishing；a haul．
Som fischeres aoid a drauzte of fishea with the nettis．
Trevisa，Ir，of Higden＇a Polychronicon，III． 67. For he was artonished ．．．at the draught of the flshea hich they had taken．

Luke v． 9.
What gtands for＂top＂In wool manuiacture is calied arsi drafts in ailk－combing

W．C．Bramwell，Wool－Carder，p． 44.
6．The act of drinking，as of water or wine．
In his hands he took the gobiet，but awhlle the draught 7．A quantity of a liquid drunk at one time；a quantity，especially of a medicine，prescribed to be drunk at one time．

Thou ahalie have drynke，
Have liere the draght that 1 I 1 ise hete［promised］．
Touncley Mysterics，

## 1754

For the whoie Ocean would not aerue the Sunne aione for a draught． My purpose is to drink my mornings a draught at the Prepare a aieeping Draught，to aeal hid Eyea， Congreve，tr．of Ovid＇a Art of Love
Where once the aign－poat caught the passing eye，
Low lies that house where nut－brown draughth ingpired．
8 $\dagger$ ．A drawing by sensuous or mental motives； attraction；enticement；inducement．
For any luate of lovea draught．
Gower，Conf．Amant．，I． 348.
9．The act of drawing or taking away a part； the act of taking a number or a portion from an aggregate；a levy；the act of depleting or re－ ducing in number，force，etc．：as，a draft upon his resources．
There remained many places of trust and proft unfilied， for which there were freah draughts made out of the gur－
10．A selection of men or things for a special duty or purpose；specifically，a selection or drawing of persons from the general body of the people，by lot or otherwise，for military ser－ vice；a levy；conscription；also，a selection of persons already in service，to be sent from one． post or organization to another，in either the army or the navy；a detachment；also，a trans－ fer of vessels of war to a different fleet or squad－ ron．
Several of the States had auppiied the deficiency by

The operatlon of the draft，with the high bountiea pald for arny recruits，is beginning to affect injuriously the
navai service．
Lineoln，in Raymond，p．423．
11．A team of horses in a cart or wagon． Brockett．［Prov．Eng．］－12．The depth of water which a ship draws or requires to float it；the depth a ship sinks in water，especially when laden：as，a ship of 12 feet draft．If the vessel is fully laden，it is termed the load－water draft；if unloaded，the light－water draft．
He is the firat that hath come to any certainly before－ hand，of foretelling the draught of water of a ship before
Pepys，Diary，II． 378 ．
13．A written order drawn by one person upon another；a writing directing the payment of money on account of the drawer；a bill of ex－ change ；particularly，an inland bill of ex－ change．Dratts are frequently used by the agents or offi－ cera of corporations，one agent drawing on another．One reason for ualng them is the convenience in keeping ac counts and having vouchera for paynuents．Drafts are frequenty negotiabie inatruments when thua used．Abbre－ viated dft．
You ahall have a draught upon him，payable at alght and，let me tell you，he io as warm a man as any within
I thought it most prudent to defer the drafts tili ad． vice was received of the progress of the ioan．
IIe waa driven to the expedient of repleuiahing the ex chequer by draughts on hia new aubjects．
14．The distance shot；a bow－shot．Also an arrow may be Fro thens a Bove dravghte，toward the Southe，is the weren buryed．

He with－drogh hym a draght \＆a dyn made，
Gedrit ail his gynge and his grounde held．
Destruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），1． 1224.
He wente and com in aoche maner till thel be come nygh the wode，with－ynne a bowe draught where the kynge
and his thre bretheren were．Merlin（E．E．T．S．），jil． 514.
15．The drawing or moving of air；the air so drawn or moved；a confined current of air，as in a room or in the flue of a chimney．The draft of a chimney depende，apart from the mode of construc－ tion，on the difference of the density of the rarefled column he external atmey，as compared with an equa in height o the two columns of elastic fluid，auppoaing them reduced to the satme atandard of denaity．The velocity of the cur－ reilgit equal to the difference in height body let fail from a columns Drafts may be produced or of two auch aërial biast which rarefles the air above the fre（ablast－draft）a （b）by blowers which compress the air beneath the fre（a forced draft）．

The topmoat elm－tree gatherd green
Tennyson，Launcelot and Gulnevere． Adraft of air came up the ataircase and rattled the iatch
16†．A move in chess or checkers．
With a droght he was chekmate．MS．in Halliwell．
Of the progresion and draughtes of the forsayde playa

## draft

But I deliuere weel this checke，
I leese my game at this drauste．
II ynnes to Virgin，etc．（E．E．T．S．），p． 76.
17．pl．The game of checkers．The name draughts （literaily＇moves＇）has reference to the manner of playing， the name checkers to the kind of board used．See cheek＇－ erl， 3 ．

The chekker waa cholsiy there choaen the first， Destruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），1． 1621.
There are two methoda of playing at draughts：the one commonly uaci in England，denominated the French called the Polish Game，becanae，I presume，the frat was invented in France and the latter In Poland．

Strutt，Sports and Pastimes，p． 415.
18．A mild blister；a peultice．－19†．A drain； a sink；a privy．Mark vii． 19.
Hang them，or stab them，drown them in a draught，
Confound them by zome course．Shak．，1．of A．，v． 1 ．
20．An allowance for waste of goods sold by weight；also，an allowance made at the cus－ tom－house on excisable goods．［Eng．］－21． The act of drawing；delineation；that which is delineated；a representation by lines，as the figure of a house，a machine，a fort，etc．，drawn on paper；a drawing or first sketch；an outline． We are not of oplnion，．．．as aome are，that nature in working hath before her certain exemplary draughts or
The drafts or aea－plata being consuited，it was concluded 10 go to certain diands lying in lat． $23^{*}$ north．

Dampier，Voyages，an．1687．
The cemeteriai cells of ancient Cinistiana and martyrs were flled with draughts of Scripture stories．
For nol the Sir T．Browne，Urn－buriai， $1 i 1$. For not only the judgment npon that nation［the Jewiah］ wymptoms and fore－runners of the one were to bear a pro－ aymptoms and fore－runners of the one were to bear a pro－
portion with the other．
Stillingfeet，Sermons， 1 ．xi．
Hence－22．A first sketch，outline，or copy of any writing or composition；the proposed form of a written instrument prepared for amend－ ment and alteration，as may be required，pre－ liminary to making a fair copy．
In the originai draft of the inatructions was a curious paragraph whlch，on gecond thoughts，it waa determined 23 + ．A treatise；a discourse．
Thet lch habbe hier beuore yasewed［ahowed］．．huer ［where］thet ic apek of the wyiter of the zanle［soui］ato ginninge of the drasthe of nirtue．

Ayenbite of Ineryt（E．E．T．S．），p． 251.
24ヶ．A drawbridge：same as draught－bridge．
Thay let down the grete drazt，and derely out jeden．
Sir Gawame and the Green Knight（E．E．T．S．）I． 817.
25．In founding，the slight bevel given to the pattern for a casting，in order that it may be drawn frem the sand without injury to the mold． －26．In masonry，a line on the surface of a stone hewn to the breadth of the chisel．－27． In weaving，the cording of a loom or the ar－ rangement of the heddles．
The draught and tie－up，as it ia called，for weaving the
A．Barlow，Weavlng，p． 108. 28．The sectional area of the openings in a turbine－wheel or in a sluice－gate．－29．The degree of deflection of a millstene－furrow from a radial direction．－ 30 个．A stroke．

> No man ne mygite asytte Hya wordea rought.

Hya awordea drought． xij draughtes with the egre of the knyfe the veniaon
crossande．
Babees Book（E．E．T．S．），p． 141. 31t．Skill；art；stratagem．

He made wel the tabernacle als hem was tagl， Goten and grauen with wilter dragt． Genesis and Exod us（E．E．T．S．），1． 3622. For Arvirage his brothera place supplyde Both in hig armes and crowne，and by that draught Did drive the Romanes to the weaker ayde． $\begin{gathered}\text { Spenser，F．©．，II．x．} 51 .\end{gathered}$
32t．A company or lot．［Slang．］
A draught of butiers．
Strutt，Sports and Pastimes，p． 80.
33．The heart，liver，and lights of a calf or sheep：in this sense only draught．Also called pluck．［Prov．Eng，and Scotch．］－Angle of －Delivery draft，in molding，he conatruction of a pat． tern by tapcring its parts，or otherwiae so forming it
that it can be withdrawn without breaking the mold． Drifts in the sheer draft，in ship－build ing tirese pieces Drifts in the sheer draft，in ship－building，these pieceas
wilere the rails are cut off．They are ended with acroila and cailcd drift－pieces．－EEfervescing draught，a aolu－ cence，prepared by mixlng iemon－juice，or a solutlon of citric acid，with a sojution of carbonate or hicarbonate of potassium．－Margin draft．See margin．－On draught． arrangement of the draft that the current of hot air and smoke is caused to return lin a course parallel to its first course．E．H．Knight．－Sheer draft，in ship－building．
See the extract．

## draft

The portion of the design which contalns the three plana we have just been describing, together with the poilt iuns of decka, ports, and general outline of the hult, is termed the sheer drawgh, and
requirad in taylng-off.
Split draft, in n steam-beiter orn the draft that the current of hot sir and smoke is divided and eausen to pass off by two or more Hues. E. H. Knight. - To have a draft, in carp., saition mortised work when than the correaponding hole thengit the checks of the mortise, so that when the pin is driven it draws the parts (See atso wheledraft.)
II. a. 1. Used er suited for drawing loads: as, draft cattle. [More properly in composition. See draft-eattle, ete.]-2. Being on draught; drawn as required from the cask: as, draught ale.
draft ${ }^{1}$, draught ${ }^{1}$ (dráft), v.t. [<draft ${ }^{1}$, elraught ${ }^{1}$, n.] 1. To draw; pull. [Rare.]

The cold and dense polar wster, as it flows in at the hottom of the equatorai column, will not direetiy take the phace of that whech has been drafted off trom the sur. 2. In veaving, to draw (thread) through the heddles.
The weaver $\qquad$ adopts some other arrangement, to devise whicl ho constructs a pian which wif not only
rapresent the draughting or entering of the warp threads through the headlea, but show also the cording or the at. taclment of the treadies to the headies.
3. To draw ont by aelection, as for service levy; conscript; specifically, to sclect (persons) by a draft for military purposes.

This Cohen-Caph-Ej was some royal seminary in upper Fgypt, from whence they drafted novices to supply their
Holvell, Dict.
Holle and temples.

Soldiers were heing drafted; but the draft was very unpopular. T. if'. Iligginson, Young Foiks' 111 st. U. S., p. 300. 4. Todraw in outline; delineate; sketch ; ont-line.-5. To prepare the proposed form of, as a document or writing of any kind; make a first aketch of in writing: as, to drafi a memorial or a lease.

He [Johm Adams] drew up the rujea and regulations for the Navy, the fommation of the present naval code, alse he drafted the Articies of War.
headore Parker, Iilistoric Americans.
A prociamation, drafted by himsali [Lincoin], copied on the spot by his secretary, was concurred in by lis Cabinet.

## draft ${ }^{2}$, draught ${ }^{2}$, $n$. Same as draff

Ye draftes of wine, floces.
Levins, Manip. Vocab., col. 9, 1. 19.
draft-animal (dráft'an"i-mnl), n. An animal, as a horse, mule, or ox, used in drawing loads. draft-bar (dråft'bär), n. 1. A bar to which the traces are attached in harnessing horses or other animals for drawing; a awingletree.-2. In a railread-car, the bar to which the coupling is attached.
draft-box (dråft'boks), n. An air-tight tube for carrying to the tail-race the water from an elevated water-whcel.
draft-cattle (draft'kat ${ }^{\circ}$ ), n. pl. Animals used in drawing loads.

IIsd I not lost three of my best draught-cattle?
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX, 623.
draft-compasses (dräft' kum 'pas-ez), n. pl. Compassos with movable peints, used for making the finer lines in mechanical drawings, as plans, etc.
draft-equalizer (dråft'ēkwal-ī-zêr), $n$. A form of whippletree designed for three horses; a trebletree.
draft-eye (dråft'i), n. In a harness, a short arm attached to the hame, and with a holo drilled jnits end, to which the tug is secured.
draft-hole (draft'hōl), u. An opening through which air is supplied to a furnace.
draft-hook (draft'hủk), n. A large hook of iron fixed on tho cheeks of a gun-carriage, there being two on cach side, one near the trunnionhole and the other at the train, used in drawing the gun backward and forward by means of draft-ropes.
draft-horse (draft'hôrs), n. A horse used for drawing heavy loads
draftiness, draughtiness (draf'ti-nes), $n$. The condition of being drafty, or of abounding in drafts.
draft-ox (draft'oks), n.; pl. draft-oxen (-ok/sn).
[ME.draght-ox.] An ox used for drawingloads.
draft-rod (draft'rod), n. A rod extending beneath the beam of a plow from the clevis to the sheth, and taking the strain off the beam. $E$. H. Knight.
draftsman, draughtsman (dråts' mąn), $n \cdot ;$
pl. draftsmen, draughtsmen (-men). [<'draft's,

1755
draught's, pess. case of draft 1 , draught ${ }^{1}+$ man.] I. One whe draws or prepares plans, sketches, or designs; ene skilled iu drawing.
Exact knowledge of these principtes ought to be at the fligers' enis of every ornamental draughtoman.

2. One whe draws up a written instrument one skilled in the preparation of pleadings and conveyances.
The mischiefs arising from the amendment of bills arc much aggravated by the peculisr camons of interpretation which the Insuiation of draftemen forees upon our tribunala. Maine, Vllage Communities, p. 374
3. One who drinks drams; a tippler. [Rare.]

The whotesome restorative sbove mentioned [watergruell may be given in tavelis when they call for minm fore noon. T'atler, No. 241
4. A piece or "man" nsed in the game of checkers or draughts. [In the last twe senses spelled only draughtsman.]
draftsmanship, draughtsmanship (drafts' man-ship), $n$. The skill or work of a draftsman.
This method of shading afferds scope as weil for survey Ing skill as for draughtsmanahip.
R. A. Proctor, Light Science, p. 281.
draft-spring (draft'spring), $n$. A spring ferming part of a trace or tug, used to relieve the draft-animal from sudden strains. Also drafi$t u g$.
draft-tree (draft'trē), $n$. The ncap or tongue of a wagon
draft-tug (dråft'tug), n. 1. A trace of a har-ness.-2. A short aection attached to the drafteye of the hame in a harness, to which the trace proper is buckled. E. H. . night.-3. Samo as
draft-spring. ${ }^{\text {drafy }}{ }^{1}$ (dráf'ti), a. [< draft ${ }^{1}$, draught $\left.1,+-y^{1}.\right]$ Of or pertaining to drafts of air; expesed to drafta: as, a drafty hall.
Some had no hangiags for their great draughty roomz.
drafty ${ }^{2}+$ draughty ${ }^{2} \dagger$ (dråf ${ }^{\prime}$ ti), a. [< draft ${ }^{2}$, draught2, for draffi, $+-y^{1}$. Cf. drafiy.] Like draff; worthless; nasty. Chaucer.
To stand whele yeares, tessing and tumbiting the filth that falieth from so many draughty inventions as daily swarme in our printing house.

Relurn from Parnassus (1606).
drag (drag), v.; pret. and pp. dragged, ppr. dragging. [< ME. draggen, a late secondary form of drauen, early ME. drazen, dragen, due to Scand. infuence: cf. Sw. dragga = Dan. dragge, aearch with a grapnel, drag (def. 3) (associated with the noun: see drag, n.); ef also Icel. dragna, intr., drag, trail along; < Icel. draga $=\mathrm{Sw}$. draga $=\mathrm{Dan}$. drage $=\mathrm{AS}$. dragan, E. draw: see draw. Hence draggle.] I. trans. 1. To draw along by main force; pull; haul.

The other disciples came in a little ship, . . dragging the net with fishes.
john xxi. 8 . He :- ia not only content to drag me at his eharlot-
wheela ; but he makes a shew of me.
Stilling dect.
The Chureh [of Encland] had falien, and had, in its tati, dragged down with it a monarchy which had stood six
hundred years.
2. Te draw along slowly or heavily, as semething difficult to meve: as, to drag one foot after the other.-3. To draw a grapnel throngh or at the bottom of, as a river or other body of water, in search of something: as, they dragged the pond. Hence - 4. Figuratively, to aearch painfully or carefully.

While I dragg'd my brains for such a song.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.
5. To break, as land, by drawing a drag or harrew over it; harrow. [U, S.]-To drag in or into, to introduce unnecessarily or unsuitahiy: as, to drag in an aliusion to private
dragged into the discussion?
It he must suffer, he must drag official gentlemen into an immortality most undesirable, and of which they have alrendy some disagreeabie ferebodings.

Emersom, John Brown.
To drag anchor. See anchorl. $=$ Syn. 1. Haul, Tug, II. intrans. I. To be drawn along or trail on the ground; be pulled or hauled along: as, au anchor that does not hold is said to drag.2. To move or proceed heavily, laborionsly, or alowly; move on languidly or with effort.
The day drags through, thoughs storms keep out the sun.
Byron, Chitde Harold, $11 l .32$ Through the whole plece ho dragged along, just half best behind the rest. Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 4

Most wexrily
Month sfter month to him the days dragged by.
ffiliam Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 291

## drag-bar

3. To use a grapnel or drag: as, to drag for fislı; to drag for a drowned person.-4. To dredge: used among eystermen.-5. To drawl in speaking. [Prov. Eng.]
drag (drag), $n$. [= MLG.dragge, a drag-anchor, a grapnel; = Sw, dragg, a grappling, grapnel, drag; drag, a pull, draft; = Dan. drag, a grapnel, drag; drag, a pull, tug, hanl, handle-ahaft8, portage, a blow, stroke, etc. $;=$ Icel. drag, the iron rim on the keel of a boat or a sledge; asseciated with the verb elrag, both being frem the verb (Icel. draga, ete.) represented by draw: see dray ${ }^{1}, v ., d r a g, v$. , and drave.] 1. Something that is, or is designed to be, dragged, hauled, or tugged. Specificaily - (a) A grapnel, a weighted net, or other similar device fer drageing the bottom of a body of (b) A dragenct. as brake 3 , 7 . (e) A kind of stout sledge npon with hesvy bodies especlally stones, are dragged over the ground. [U. S. $]$ (f) An artificiai scent, usuaily s fag of anlse-seed, dragged en the ground to furnish a trail for fox-fiound.
The Myopia tounds are atso nsed mainly after Reynard hinizeli; but at deast nine out of ten runs with the other
packs are after a drag. The Century, XXXII. 395 . packs are after a drag. The Century, XXXII. 335. (g) A tool used by mioers for cleaning out bore-loles hefore putting in the charge. It is usually made of light rod-iron, and ends in a taperting apirai, called a drag-troist. It is sim!lar to \& wermer, int ol farger eize. See seraper. (h) A device for retarding or stopp ing the retation of a whieel or of severaj wheels of a carriage iu descending hilis, siopes, etc. See skiu. (i) A tence placed across ruming water, fastened to a herizontal poie. [Y'rov. Eng.] ()) Naut. fastened to a herizontal poie. [Prov. Eng.] G) Aaut. to keep the head of a ahip or boat to the wind or to diminish leeway. (k) Anything attached to a moving body whicb retards its progress, as a boat in tow of a ajip hence, a person or thing forming an obstacie to the pro greas or pruaperity of snother.
We nee it [the ocean] now in direct connection with the solar aystem, its tidal wave aeting as a drajupon the earth's rotation. Mivart, Nature and Thenght, p. 4. (l) A device for gulding wood to a kaw, used in sawing veneers. ( $m$ ) A long, tigh carriage, often drawn by four horses, uncovered, anil either with seats on the sides or with geveral trangverse seats. Often improperiy used in the sense of mail-conch or tally-ho. (n) In masonry, s thin plate of ateel, indented on the edge, used for finlahing the dressing of seft atone which has no grit.
4. The act of dragging; a heavy motion indicative of some impediment; motion effected slowly and with labor: as, a heavy drag up-hill. Had a drag in his walk.
5. In billiards, a blow, of the nature of a push, on the cue-ball somewhat nuder the center, causing it to follow the object-ball for a short distance.-4. A hunt or chase in which an artificial acent is substitnted for a live fox.
Sportsmen were rather disconsolate, except the happy tew whe hit on the expedient of rumming and between the ont-liue and in-line picketa for the honnds of Major
IIr. 11 . Rusell, Diary in India, III. 357 . 5. The smell of a fox on the ground: as, the dra $q$ was taken up by the heunds.-6. The retardation and prolongation of signala received from a telegraph-line or submarine cable of considerable electrostatic capacity.-7. In printing, a slight alipping or scraping of a sheet on a form of types, which produces a thickened impression ou one side of cach letter.-8. In marine engin. the difference between the speed of a acrew-ship under sail and that of the screw, when the ship outruns the latter; the difference between the propulsive effects of the different fleats of a paddle-wheel. Also called slip.9. In musie: (a) In lute-playing, a portamento downward. (b) A rallentando.-10. The bottom or lower aide of a molding-fiask.-II. See the extract.

Thia clay-wster (water containing dislntegrated kaolin. rock is led into channela called arags, where tbe sand and coarser flakes of nica ere deposited.

Encye, Brit., XIV. 1.
12. Naut., the difference between the draft of water forward and that aft. Qualtrough, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 8.-13. A burglara tool for prizing safes epen; a spread. Worcester.
dragagantt, n. [< OF. dragagant: see tragacanth.] Tragacanth.
dragantt, n. [= D. Dan. Sw. dragant, < OF. dragant: see tragacanth.] Tragacanth.
dragantin (dra-gan'tin), n. [<dragant + -in 2.] A mucilage obtained from gam tragacanth. drag-bar (drag'bär), n. 1. A strong iren rod, with an eyehole at.each end, connecting a locomotive engine and tender by means of the drag-bolt and spring. It is also generally attached to freight-cars. In the United States called drav-bar.-2. The bar of a drag for retarding or stopping the wheels of carriages descending inclines.

## drag－bolt

1756
drag－bolt（drag＇bōlt），n．A strong bolt cou pling the drag－bars of a locomotive engine and tender，or those of freight－cars，together，and removable at pleasure．In the United States called conpling－pin．
drag－chain（drag＇chān），$n$ ．A strong chain at tached to the front of the buffer－bar of a loco－ motive engine，to connect it with another en gine or a tender；also，the chain attached to the drag－bar of goods－wagons or freight－cars． ［Eng．］
drag－driver（drag＇dri＂vèr），$n$ ．One who drives in the stragglers of a herd of cattle．［Western U．S．］
The rest［of the cowboys］are in the rear to sct as drag ivers，and hurry up the phalanx of reluctant weaklings Relivelt The Centry，XXXV 862
dragée（dra－zhā＇），n．［F．：see dredgc 2．］A sugar plum； glison．
dragenallt，n．A dredger
dragger（drag＇èr），$n$ ．One who drags．
draggle（drag＇l），$v_{\cdot}$ ；pret．and pp．draggled，ppr draggling．［Early mod．E．（cf．ME．drakclyn var．of drabelyn，drabble，in Prompt．Parv．） freq．of drag：see drag，v．Cf．dravl，similar y related to draw．］I．trans．1．To drag or draw along on damp gronnd or mud，or on wet grass；drabble．

With draggled nets down lauging to the tide．
Trench，Herring－Fishers of Lachfyne
2．To wet or befoul，as by dragging the gar－ ments through dew，mud，or dirt．
She＇s got from the pond，and draggled up to the walst
Yesterday was a very bad，draggling day，and Parfs is not plessant at such a time．
，Suey Smith，To Mrs．Sydney Smith

## A bough of brier－rose，whos

H＇illiam Morris，Earthly Paradise，II． 219
II，intrans．To be drawn along the ground so as to become wet or dirty．

His draggling tail hung to the dirt，
Which on his rider he would flirt． S．Butler，Iludibras，I．i． 449
draggletaill（drag＇l－tāl），n．［Early mod．E． dragletail；＜draggle，v．，＋obj．taill．］A be－ draggled or untidy person；a slut．
draggletailed（drag＇l－tāld），$a$ ．Untidy；be－ draggled．
Do you think that such a fine proper gentleman as be cares for a flddlecome tale of a draggletailed girl？
draggly（drag＇li），a．［＜draggle $\left.+-y^{1}.\right]$ Be－ draggled．
A strange draggly－wick＂l tallow candle．
rag－hook（drag＇hůk）， the hook of the g－chain bocomotive engines，ten ders，and goods－wagons or freight－cars are at－ tached to each other．［Eng．］
drag－hound（drag＇hound），$n_{\text {．}}$ A hound trained to follow a drag or artificial scent．See drag， $1(f)$ ．

What is often spoken of as fox－hunting around New York is not lox－hnnting at all，in the English sense of the sport，namely，riding to drag－hounds．
drag－hunt（drag＇hunt），$n$ A hunt in which drag or artificial scent，as an anise－seed bag is substituted for a fox；a drag．See drag，n．，4．
The advantage of a drag－hunt is that many men sre limited in time，and cannot potter round in the woods for
hours looking for foxes．
The Century，XXXII． 345 ． drag－link（drag＇lingk），$n$ ．1．In marine engines， a link connecting the crank of the main shaft with that of the inner paddle－shaft．－2．A drag－bar．
dragman（drag＇man）， $1 . ;$ pl．dragmen（－men）． A fisherman who üses a drag－net．
To which may be sdded the great riots committed by the Foresters and Welsh on the dragmen of Severn，hew－ log all their boats to pieces．

Sir Mf．IIale，Hist．Plac．Cor．，xiv．§ 7.
drag－net（drag＇net），n．［＜drag＋net；AS． dregnet $=$ Icel．dragnet $=$ Sw．Dan．dragnot．$]$ A net designed to be drawn on the bottom of a river or pond for taking fish，etc．
dragoman（drag＇ō－man），n．；pl．dragomans （－manz）（sometimes diragomen，by confusion with E．man；cf．Mussulman）．［In several forms：（1）E．dragoman＝G．Dan．Sw．drago－ man，＜F．dragoman $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．dragomán $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ． dragomano $=\mathrm{It}$ ．dragommanno $; \mathrm{ML}$ ．dragoman－
 E. drogoman，drogman，$\langle\mathrm{ME}$ ．drogman $(=\mathrm{G}$ ．
drogoman（MHG．trougemunt，tragemunt）$=\mathrm{Sw}$ drogman），く OF．drogueman，drogonan，drugue ment，F．drogman $=$ Pr．arogoman $=\mathbf{S p}$. drog－ $\operatorname{mán}=\mathrm{It} . d r o g m a n n o=\mathrm{IL} . \operatorname{drogamanus,droga}$ mundus；（3）obs．E．druggerman；（4）obs．E． trugman trudgeman truchman，truchement $=$ G．trugman，$\langle\mathrm{F}$. trucheman，truchoment $=\mathrm{Sp}$ trujamán $=$ It．turcimanno；all ult．＝Turk． Pers．tarjumā̃n，〈Ar．tarjumān，an interpreter translator，＜tarjama，formerly targama，inter pret，〈 Chald．targem，interpret，explain，＞tar gūm，explanation，interpretation，＞E．targum， q．v．］An interpreter．Specifically－（a）An inter preter and guide or agent for travelers．
Dragomans in Syria are more than mere interpreters they are contractors for the management of tours sind ties of priparation and of intercourse with the patives． Baedeker＇s Guide to Palestine，etc．
But an Englishman journeying in the East must nece保
（b）An interpreter attached to sn embassy or a consulate The term is in general nse amoug travelers in the Levan and other parts of the East．
We meet in state，accompanied by the Consul，with two janissaries in front，bearing silver maces，and a dragoman
behind．
B．Taylor，Lands of the Saracen，p． 204.
dragon（drag＇on），$n$ ．and $a$ ．［＜ME．dragon， dragun，dragoün，＜OF．dragon，a dragon，a standard，$=$ Pr．Sp．dragon $=\mathrm{Pg}$. dragão $=\mathrm{It}$ ． dragone（see the Teut．forms under drake ${ }^{2}$ ），$\langle$ L．draco（n－），a dragon，ML．also a standard so called，＜Gr．доáкぃv，a serpent，also a sea－fish，a serpent－shaped bracelet or necklace，a bandage for the ankle，etc．，lit．the seeing one， $2 d$ aor． part．（cf．2d aor．inf．$\delta \rho а к \varepsilon \bar{\nu} \nu)$ of $\delta \check{\rho к к є о \theta a, ~ s e e, ~}$ $=$ Skt．darc，see．Cf．Dorcas．The older E． form is drakc${ }^{2}$ ，q．v．；a later form with another sense is dragoon，q．v．］I．n．1．A fabulous animal common to the conceptions of many primitive races and times，or，as in the Bible， an indefinite creature of great size or fierceness． When described or depicted，it is represented as elther a inonstrous serpent or a lizard（like an of both，or（ bination of mammalian and reptilisn characters；but always as winged，with hery eyes，crested head，and terrible red aud spouting fre and as fodes with several heads like the IIydrs． and in the myths of the Sesmdinsvisns； and other races，dragons are often the uardians of treasurea，etc．The kill－ s reckoned among the greatest feata of ing of a dragon wncient and medieval times；thus，the Je－ gend of St．George and the dragon is one of the most cele． brated in Christian literature．The dragon is the imperial eminem，of China，and is regarded by the Chinese as a sort embodiment of flerceness and cruelty or watch ful malice． In the Apocalypse＂the dragon，that old serpent＂ts a synonym of Satan（Rev．xx．2）．In the Old Testament it is either a large land－animal or a great marine fish（Isa．
xxiv． 13 －revised version，jackal．${ }^{\text {Pa }}$ ．ixxiv， 13 －revised xxxiv． 13 －revised version，jackal；Ps．ixxiv． 13 －revised version，dragon），a venomous land－serpent（Ps．xcl．13－ revised version，8erpent），or the crocodile（Ezek．xxix．3－ revised version，dragon）．The same Hebrew word，than－ nim，is also sometimes translated whate（Gen．i． 21 －re－
vised version，sea－monster；Job vii． 12 －revised version， sea－monster）．The extinct pterodsctyl comes nearest all known creatures to the most prevalent conception of a dragon．

Eitsoones that dreadful Dragon they espyde， of a great hill，himselfe like a great hill
．In zoöl．：（a）A lizard of the genus Draco， specifically called the flying－dragon．It is a harm－ less creature，of
about
inches in length of hesd and body，with a long slender tail， making the whole length sbout 10
inches．It has a large frill on esch side of the body， formed of skin
stretched over six elongated hinder ribs，which like a parachutg ans tain the creature in the sir for a few momentis．The structure is not a
wing and the ani－ wing，and the ani－ crly fly，the ar－ rangement some． what resembling squirrel the fiying－ lemurr，etc．flying． spectes etc．The fined to the old worid．（b）Any

one of the monitor－lizards．Griffith＇s Cuvier． （c）In ornith．，a kind of carrier－pigeon．Also called dragoon．
The English Dragon differs from the improved English Carrier in befng smaller in all its dimensions．

Darwin，Var．of Animals and Plants，p． 146.
3．A fierce，violent person，male or female； now，more generally（from the part of guardian often played by the dragon in mythology），a spiteful，watchful woman；a duenna．
Peggy 0 Dowd is indeed the same as ever；．a tyrant over lier Michacl；a dragon amongst all the ladies of the regiment．
4．［cap．］An ancient northern constellation， Draco．The figure is that of a serpent with several smal coils．It appears at a very anclent date to have had wings in the apace now occupied by the Little Bear．
5．A short firearm used by dragoons in the sev－ enteenth century，described as having a barre 16 inches long，with a large bore．Grose．－6． An old kind of standard or military ensign，so called because it was decorated with a dragon painted or embroidered upon it，or because it consisted（like the Anglo－Saxon standard at Hastings，as seen in the Bayeux tapestry）of a figure of a dragon carried upon a staff．A similar atand ard was in use as late as the relgn of Richard 1. in England，and is eapcelally mentioned as being in his cru－ sading army．Also called dragon－8tandard．See drake ${ }^{2}, 2$ yaet．

Robert of Gloucester，p．303．
Ther gentanouns and her penselles
Wer weel wroght off grene sendels，
And on everylkon a dragoun
As he fought with a youn．
Richord Coer de Lion，1． 2967.
7．A name given to various araceons plants， as in England to Arum maculatum；the brown dragon，Arisama triphyllum：the green dragon， Dracunculus vulgaris，and in the United States Ariscma Dracontium；the female or water drag－ on，Calla palustris．－8．In Scotland，a paper kite．$-9 \dagger$ ．See the extract．
A dragon is a small Malacca cane，so called from its blood－red colourr．

Dobson，Selections from Steele，p．479，note．
Demi－dragon，in her．，the upper half of a dragon with head and fore paws（see demi－），but always including the extremity of the tail，which appears brought up behind the back．－Dragon china，in ceram．，a table porcelain made at broseley in England，decorated with a design of dragons imitated from Oriental patterns．See porcelain． －Dragon＇s head and tail，in astrol．，the nodes of the the orbits of the planets intersect the ecliptic：so called ecanse the flgurg representing the passage of a plane from one nodg to the other was fancied to resemble tha of a dragon．The dragon＇s head was the point where the planet passes from the aonthern to the northern side of the ecfiptic；the dragon＇a tail，the other．－Dragon＇s wings，in her．，the two wings of a dragon lased as a bear ng．They are geoerally represented as displayed，au Gum dragon．See tragacanth
II．a．Pertaining to or resembling dragons performed by dragons；fierce；formidable．

The dragon wing of night o＇erspreads the earth．
Beanty ．．．had need the gusrd
Of dragon－watch with unenchanted eye．
Milton，Conus，I． 395
dragonade，dragonnade（drag－o－nād＇），$n$ ．［Also written dragoonade；＜F．dragonnade，＜dragon， a dragoon；from the use of dragoons in such persecutions：see dragoon．］One of a series of persecutions of the Protestants，chiefly in the south of France，in the reign of Louis XIV． carried on by raids of dragoons，who were quartered upon the heretics and exercised great cruelty toward them；hence，any perse－ cution carried on with the aid of troops．
Ile learnt itas he watched the dragonnades，the fortures， the massacres of the Netherlands．Kingsley． dragon－beam（drag＇ọn－bēm），n．In arch．，a beam or piece of timber bisecting the angle formed by the wall－plate at a corner，and serr－ ing to receive and support the foot of a hip－ rafter．Also called dragon－piece．
dragoness（drag＇on－es），$n$ ．［［ dragon＋ess．］ A temale dragon．

Instantiy she gave command
shonld bring it vp．Chapman，Hynn to Apollo．
dragonet（drag＇on－et），n．［＜NE．Aragonet，a young dragon，¿OF．dragonet，dragonnet $(=$ Pr．dragonat），＜dragon，a dragon：see dragon．］ 1．A little or young dragon．

Or in his wombe might Jurke aome hidden nest
of many dragonettes，his frultiull seede．
So when great Cox，at his mcchanic call，
Bids orient pearls from gotden dragons fali，
Each little dragoonet，with brazen grin，
Gapes for the precious prize and gulps it in． Mason，Epistle to Dr．Shebbeare
dragonet
2. The English name of fishes of the genus Callionymus, frmily Callionymida. The appellathon dragomel was aulstituted by Pennant for yellove gur ously kuown. Day. Also dragon-fish. Sce cut under Calli опуmия.
3. A name of tho very large lizards of South America of tho genus Crocodilurus (or Ada), belonging to tho family Teidde or Ameivida.
dragon-alsh (drag'on-fish), n. Samo as dragonet, 2 .
dragon-fly (drag'ou-fli), $n$. The common namo of any nentopterous insect of the group Libellulina or Odonata, and familics Libellulida, Aischnida, and Agrionida. They have a long alender body, a large hcal with enormeua eyes, very strong jawa, and two palrs of larke rettculate membranous wings. voracity. Some of the apecies rival butterilies in the
of the tincture tawny when blazoning is dono by the heavenly bodies. - False dragon's-head, a want of the United statea, Physonteyia Birginica, which dragon-shell (drag'on-shel), n. The shell of Cypraza stolida. E. 'D.
dragon's-tail (drag'onz-tāl), n. 1. In her., the name of the tincture murrey when blazoning is done by the heavenly bodies.-2. In palmistry, samo as discriminal line. See discriminal.
dragon-standard (drag'on-stan ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ dird), $n$. Same as dragon, 6.
dragon-tree (drag'on-trē), n. The Draccona Draco. See Draceña.
dragon-water (drag'on-wâ"têr), n. A medicinal remedy very popular in the earlior half of tho seventeenth century.
Ran into Bucklersbury for two ounces of dragon-water,
ome spermaceti and treacle.
Dekker and Webster, Westward IIo, iil. s. Carduus Bepedictua may doe goorl upon hlm. Randolph, Amyntas (1640).
dragonwort (drag'on-wêt), n. The bistort, Polygonum Bistorta, and with the old herbalists the green dragon, Dracunculus vulgaris.
dragony (drag' $o$-ni), $a$. Same as dragomne. Cotgrave.
dragoon (dra-gőn'), n. [Introduced formerly also dragooner -D century (formerly also dragooner $=$ D. dragonder $=\mathrm{G}$. dragoner $=$ Dan. Sw. dragon),
$\langle\mathrm{F} . \operatorname{dragon}(=\mathrm{Sp}$. dragon $=\mathrm{Pg}$. draqäo $=\mathrm{It}$. dragone, in this sense after F. .), a dragoon, so called, it is said, "from dragon, a short species of carbine carried by the original dragoons raised by Marshal Brissac in 1554 , on the
brilliancy ef thelr luna. The great dragon-fly, Azehna grandis, is about 4 inches long. Most of tha apecles are considerably amaller than this. The egys are usually atface of the water. The larva la predaceous, and lives on other water-Insects; the pupa la active, and crawla from the water to a plant-stem or rock, where it transforms Inta the imago. The adult ia also predaceoua, catching its prey upon the wing. Libellula trimaculata is a com mon species 1 n the United Statea. Also called damselMy, devil's darning-needle, and nosquito-hawk.
may have likewise eome corrosive qually.
Bacon, Nat. IIst., 8729.
The burnished dragon- $1 y$ la thine attendant, And thts agninst the field,
And dewn the llsted aunheam rides resplendent, With steel-blue mail and shicld.

Longrellow, liower-de-Luce.
dragoniert, $n$. [OF., also dragonnier, <dragon, a dragon: see dragon.] Same as dragon. dragonish (drag'on-ish), a. [<dragon + -ish.] In the form of a dragon; dragon-like.

Sometina we aee a clond that's dragonish
A vapour, sometlme, llke a bear er lion.
Shak., A. and C., Iv. 12
dragon-leech (drag'on-lēch), $n$. A kind of medicinal leech, Hirudö interrupta. E.D. dragonnade, $n$. See dragonate.
dragonné (drag-o-nā'), a. [F., <dragon, dragon: see dragon.] In her., laving the hinder or lower half that of a dragon : said of a creature used as a bearing, whose fore part is that of a lion or the liko: as, a lion dragonné. Also dragony.
dragon-piece (drag'on-pēs), $n$. Same as dragonbeam.
dragon-root (drag'on-röt), n. A name given in the United States to tho plant Ariscma Dracontium, and to the root of the Indian turnip, Ariscema triphyllum.
dragon's-blood (drag' onz-blud), $n$. The name of several resins of a dark-red color. The drag. on's-blood of commerce is an exudation upon the frult of the Calamus Drace, one of the ratan-palma of the Malay archpelago. tooth-powders, and lo the arts for coloring varnial, stainlug marble, etc. It la largely used by the Chineac, The dragon's-blood of the island of Socetra In the Indian ocean, known from a very early date under this name (the cinnobur of Dloscerides), and supposed to be the product of apecies of Dracana, is now but little aenght. The dragonis-blood of the Canary islanda la the astringent inspissated julee of the Draciena Draco, and is ne longer in use. The name has also been applied to an exnintion obof the West Indles, and to that of the Crofon Draca, a euphorilaceous tree of Mexico; but nelther subatance is met with in commerce.
dragon's-eye (drag' onz-i), $n$. The fruit of the Nephclium Longanuim of China, much resembling the litchi, but smaller. Also called longan. dragon's-head (drag'onz-hed), n. 1. A name of plants of the genus Dracocephalum, of which
term it is a translation.-2. In her., the name
muzzle of which, from the old fable that the dragon spouta fire, the head of the monster was worked"; but Littré dates the sense 'dragoon' from 1585, and the name probably arose from dragon in the sense of 'standard': seedragon, 6.] 1. A cavalry soldier. Orlginally dragoons were a mongrel force, a sort of mounted infantry, armed with musquatoons or carbines, and acrving on toot as well as on horseback; but now they serve as cavalry only. In goons, accordling to the weight of men, horsea, and equipgents. The term is not used in the United States army. Reports and judgments will not do 't,

Brome, On Sir G. B, hia defeat. We drave hlm back to Bonnybrigs,
Up and F'ar Them $A^{\prime}$, Wille (Child's Ballads, VII. 266). 2†. A dragonade.

Endeaveur to bring men to the cathollck falth (as they pretend) by dragooms and Imprisonmenta, not by demonstrations and reasons out of Scripture.

3p. Barlone, Remains, p. 265.
3. Samo as dragon, 2 (e).
dragoon (dra-gön'), v. t. [< dragoon, n., after F. dragonner, dragoon, harass, persecute, lit. subject to the violence of dragoons, $\langle$ dragon, dragoon: see dragoon, n., dragonade.] 1. To get dragoons or soldiers upon, as in the dragonades (see dragonade); persecute or oppress by armed force. - 2. To cause to submit, as by persistent threats; compel by repeated acts of any kind; harass.

Deny to have your free-born Toe
Prior, Te Fleetwood Slıephard.
Mr. Gladstone la not the only miniater who has defled publle oplinlon, but he la almost the only one in recent times who has dragooned a majorlty of Parliament into austainlng him in it for the lack of any repreaentatlve man to aupplant him. N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 104.
dragoonadet (drag-ò-nàd'), n. Same as dragonadc. Bp. Burnet.
dragoon-bird (dra-gön'berd), $n$. A large black fruit-crow of South America, Cephalopterus ornatus: so called from the great recurved hel-met-like crest of feathers. Also called um-brclla-bird.
dragoonerł (dra-gö'nêr), n. A dragoon.
drag-rake (drag'rāk), $n$. A large heavy rake having crowded curvod teeth like a dredge, dragged principally in search of clams. Also called clam-scraper.
drag-rope (drag'rop), n. A stont rope with a hook at one end and wooden handles inserted between the strands at intervals, used by soldiers for dragging pioces of artillery, ete.
drag-saw (drag'sâ), n. A saw the effective stroke of which is given by a drag or pull instead of a thrust.
drag-sheet (drag'shēt), n. Jaut., a sort of floating anchor for checking the drift of a ves-
scl in a heavy gale, formed of a square sheet kept stretched by metallic bars, and attached to a beam which serves to float it. Also called anchor-lrag and sca-arichor.
dragsman (dragz'man), $12 . ;$ pl. dragsmen (-men). 1. I'he driver of a drag or coach.

IIe had a werd for the hoatler, . . a nod fer the ahooter or guard, and a bow for the dragaman.

Thackeray, Shahby Genteel Story, 1.
2. A thicf who follows carriages to cut away luggage from behind. [Eng. slang.]
drag-spring (drag'spring), n. In rail.: (a) A atroug spring placed near the back of the tender. It la attaclied by the ends to the dragebar which connects the eagine and tonder, and ly the center to the drag-bar which connecta the traln to the teoder. (b) A spring attached to the drag-bar to lessen tho jerk when atarting or increasing speed. [Eng.] drag-staff (drag'ataf), n. A pole pivoted to the rear axle of a vehicle and trailing on the ground behind it, designed to prevent a backward movement of the vehicle when it stops on a steep hill.
drag-twist (drag'twist), n. Sce drag, 1 (g).
drag-washer (drag' wosh"er), n. A flat iron ring on the axle-arm of a gun-carringe, having an iron loop attached for the purpose of fastening the drag-rope when necessary. Farrow, Mil. Encye.
draigle (drā'gl), o. ; pret. and pp. draigled, ppr. draigling. A dialectal form of dragyle.
drailt (drāl), $t$. [A contr. of draggle (cf. clravel). prob. due in part to association with trail.] I. trans. To trail; drag.
Hill, returned. . . towards hala gheep on the top of the Hil, drailing his aleephook behini him. Churches, To the (Reader.

## II. intrans. To be trailed or dragged.

It we would keep our garment clean, it is net sufficlent from drailing in the dirt. drall (drāl), n. [<drail, v.] 1. A toothed iron projecting from the beam of a plow for hitching the horses to. [Prov. Eng.] -2. A large piece of lead placed around the shank of a large-sized fish-hook, in the form of a conc: used in fishing for blucfigh. At the upper end a loop of wire la introduced to hold the line, and the lower end tapers untif it meets the shank oppasite the point of the hook. When until the low er end just covers the head.
drain (drān), v. [E. dial. also drean, dreen; < ME. "drainen, "dreinen, "dregnen (not found), く AS. drchnian, dreahnian, drēnian, ONorth. drehnia, drain, a secondary verb (orig. "dragnan $=$ Icel. dragna, intr., draw, trail along), (ÁS. dretgan = Icel. draga, draw: sce dravand drag. The F. drainer, G. dräniren, Dan. drane are from E. drain.] I. trans. 1. To draw off gradually, as a liquid; remove or convey away by degrees, as through conduits, by filtration, or by any comparable process: as, to druin water from land, wine from the lees, or blood from the body; to drain away the specie of a country.
Salt water, drnined throngh twenty vessels of carth, , Celonles, hy draining a way the hrave and enterprislng, leave the country in the hands of the timld and avari-
clous. 2. To free, clear, or deprive by degrees, as of a liquid; empty or exhaust gradually: as, to drain land of water (the most familiar use of the word); to drain a vessel of its contents; to drain a country of its resources.
Rouae thee, my soul; and drain thee from the dregs Of vulgar thonghts. Quarles, Emblema, i., Invoc He [the kingl proteated that he had been so drained in the late Wars ibat his Chests are yet very empty.

We will drain our deareat velna
But they ahall be free!
Ida stood,

> Burns, scota drain'd of her Iorca Ten
ennysom, Princesa, 1.
To drain the cup to the bottom. See cup.
II. intrans. 1. To flow off gradnally
II. intrans. 1. To flow off gradnally.

It [the meat] was then laid in such a positlon as to per2. To be gradually emptied, as of a liquid: as, the eask slowly drains.
drain (drān), n. [< drain, c.] 1. The act of draining or drawing off, or of emptying by drawing off; gradual or continuous ontflow, withdrawal, or expenditure.
The drain on agricultural labour for mill-hands, and diaabled, diaabled, soon demonstrated his mistake

Saturday Rev., Sept. 9, 1S65.
drain
2. That which drains, or by means of which draining is immediately effected.
When there are no such Natural Drains of Charity as Children snd near Relations which need our Assistance.
Specifleally-(a) A passage, pipe, or open channel for the channel for relnoving the aurplins water from aoils. Drains may be open ditchea or sunken pipes or conduits. Those or of thater som made as to pernit the percolation into hem or water from of parous arthen pipes or tiles or in a flling of amall stones of an open cut where there is a aufficient slope, etc. See sewer.
Here slso it receiueth the Baston dreane, Longtoft reane, . and thence goeth hy Mickham into the $3 e a$,

(b) The trench in which the melted metal flows from a sarnace to the molds. (c) In zurg, a hollow sound or seated abscesa.
3. pl. The grain frem the mash-tub: distinctively called brewcrs drains.-Gun-barrel drain, a cylindrical drain of small diameter.- Rubble drain, in ari., a drain forned of a layer of rubble-stones laid in a trench.
drainable (drā'na?-bl), a. [< drain + -able.] Capable of being drained, as land.
drainage (drā'nạj), n. [< drain + -age.] 1. The act or precess of draining; a gradual flowing effi, as of a liquid. -2. The system of cenduits, channels, or passages by means of which something is drained.
Their [the Etruscana'] drainage works and their bridgea, as well as those of the kindred Pelaggians in Greece, still remain nonuments ot their industrial acience and akill, which their succeasora never aurpassed
3. That which is drained off; that which is carried away by a system of drains; the water carried off by the systems of rivers and their minor afluents in any drainage-basin, or area of catchment, or in any part thereof. See basin, 8 , and catchment.-4. In surg., the draining of the pus and other morbid products from an accidental or artificial weund.-Land-drainage Act.

drainage-tube (drā'nāj-tūb), n. In surg., a tube, usually of india-rubber, introduced to secure efficient drainage of a wound.
drain-cap (drān'kap), n. A vessel for collecting the drainings or water of condensation from a steam-cylinder.
drain-cock (drān'kok), n. A small cock at the lower end of the cylinder of a stean-engine, for removing water of condensation.
drain-curb (drān'kèrb), n. A circular caissen used to support the earth in sinking a shaft. it is loaded with masonry, and gradually sink through the ahaft-lining.
drainer (drā'nèr), n. [Early mod. E. also drayner.] 1. One whe drains; one whe constructs channels for draining land: as, a ditcher and drainer.
But I am informed that the drayners of the fenna have of late... Wreated the mace out of this bayliff's hand, and have secured this county against his power for the
Fuller, Worthiea, Bedfordshire. I beg the reader to tske the word of an old drainer that
it [water] does get in.
The Century, XXIX. 47. 2. A natural or artificial channel by which drainage is effected.
drainh-gage (drān'gāj), n. A device for estimating the amount of moisture which percelates through the soil.
drain-gate (drān'gāt), n. A grid or grated opening to a sewer.
draining-engine (drä'ning-en"jin), $n$. A pump-ing-engine for removing water from mines, low-lying lands, etc.
draining-machine (drā'ning-mà-shēn"), n. A centrifugal drier. See drier.
draining-plow (drániug-pleu), n. A kind of plow used in making drains. A form in common use in England has three colters, two mold-boards, and a ahare. The middle colter is vertical and aplita the aoil in
the midde of the furrow; the two zide coltera are inthe middle of the furrow; the two side coltera are in-
clined, to cut the sloping sides of the drain; and the clined, to cut the sloping sides of the drain; and the
mold boards lift the soil in two alices, which are delivered mold.boards lift the soil in two alices, which are delivered
on each side of the ditch. The uanal dimenstona of ditch thus made are 12 inches deep, 15 wide at top, snd 8
draining-pot (drā'ning-pot), $n$. In sugarmanuf., an inverted cone-shaped vessel in which wet sugar is drained, Alse draining-vat.
draining-pump (drā'ning-pump), n. A special form of pump used for raising water containing mud and sand, See pump.
draining-vat (drā'ning-vat), $n$. Same as drain-ing-pot.

1758

## drama

Ai their landing, the captains, with their companies in arms, entertained them with a guard, and divera volliea of shot, and three drakes

Winthrop, Iist. New England, I. 80. 4. A species of fly, apparently the dragen-fly, used as a bait in angling. Also called drakefly.
The drake will mount steeple-height into the air; though he is to be found in flags and grass
where, high and low, in the river.
drake ${ }^{3}$ t, n. A Middle Englin, Complete Angler.
drake-fly (dräk' fī̀),
draie-
the play of ducks and a), $n$. [In reference to A stone made to skim along see under duck ${ }^{2}$.] A stone made to skim along the surface of the water; the sport of making stenes skim in such a way.
dram (dram), $n$. [Now also spelled drachm, after the L. spelling; < ME. drame, a dram (weight), < OF. drame, also spelled, in imitation of the L., dragme, drachme, mod. F. drachme $=$ Sp. dracma $=\mathrm{Pg}$. drachma $=\mathrm{It} . \quad$ dramma $=\mathrm{D}$. drachma $=\mathrm{G}$. drachme $=\mathrm{Dan}$. drakme (cf. Dan. dram in sense 4, < E.) $=$ Sw. drachma, < L. drachma, ML. also dragma, < Gr. סрa $\chi \mu \dot{\prime}$, later also $\delta \rho a \gamma \mu \eta$, an Attic weight, a Grecian silver coin.] 1. A unit of weight, less than an ounce. The dran is generally suppoaed to be of Greek origin. Many weights of this denomination and its multiples have been exhumed at Athens, belonging to different aystems, of $57,67,75$, and 78 grains troy, and there were
doubtless others. The Solonic dram, the Athenian monedoubtless others. The Solonic dram, the Athenian moneEary weight, had at first 67.4 , later weight waa greater, and is fixed by the latest authorities as normally 97 grains. A dram afterward appears in Phenlcian syatems as a hat or quarter or a shekof 54.6 grains troy. Under the early Roman emperors a dram was introduced into the Roman system as $\frac{1}{8}$ of an ounce, equal to 63.2 grains troy. Thia relation to the ounce has been preserved in several modern syatems. Thua, in spothecaries' weight, a dram is $\frac{1}{6}$ of an ounce, or 60 grains, divided into 3 acruples of 20 grains each. The avoirdupois dram, however (derived from the Spanish adarme), is only ? ${ }^{2}$ of an ounce, or 2713 graina. In the old In the Neapolitan system 10 dranis made an ounce of 4121 grains troy. The Nuremberg drachm waa 57.5 grains troy. The Tuscan dramma was 54.6 grains troy. In the Arabian aystens the dram is properly repreaented by the mitcal, but the derhan is often called a dram, and was in fact de. rived from the Attic drachma. Abbreviated dr.
We are not dieted by drachms snd scruples, for we can-
Donne, Letters, xxvii.
not take too much. not take too much.
2. A small quantity. [Rare.]

An inhuman wretch
Uncapable of pity, roid and empty From any drain of mercy. For (concerning the divine uature) here was not a dramn
Dome, Sermons, i. 3. As much liquid as is drunk at once; specifically, a drink of spirits: as, a dram of brandy. I could do this; and that with no rash potion,

I was served with marmalade, a dram, and coffee, and about an hour after with a light collation.

Por Another Durfey, Ward ! slamall if thon get free,
sing in thee.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 145.

## 4. A division (one twentieth) of a raft of staves.

 Sce cribl, 13. [St. Lawrence river.]-Fluid dram, a measure of capacity, equal to one eighth of a fluid ounce, or about a teaspoonfuli. In Great Britain it containa 54.8 graina of water sud measurea 3.55 cubic centimeters, while in the United Statea it contains 57.1 grains and measures 3.70 cubic centimeters. In medical use commonly written fuidrachm. drams; indulge in the use of ardent spirits.
He will soon sink; I toresaw what wonld come of his
II. trans. 1. To give a dram or drams to; ply with drink.

Matron of matrons, Martha Baggs !
our por newsman clad in rags. 1 tarton, Newaman's Verses for 1770 .
The parents in that flne honse are getting ready their daughter for aale, . . praying her, and imploring her, and dramming her, and coaxing her. $\begin{gathered}\text { Thackeray, Ncwcomes, xxvii. }\end{gathered}$ drama (drä'mä̈), n. $[=\mathrm{F} \cdot$ drame $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. drama $=$ It. dramma $=$ D. G. Dan. drama $=$ Sw. dram, drama (first in E., in the commen heading of plays, dramatis personce), < LL. dra$m a,\langle$ Gr. $\delta р \bar{\mu} \mu a(\tau-)$, a deed, act, an action represented on the stage, a drama, esp. a tragedy, < $\delta \rho \tilde{a} \nu=$ Lith. darau, de.] 1. A story put inte action, or a story of human life told by actual representation of persons by persous, with imitation of language, voice, gesture, dress,
drama
and accessories or surrounding conditions，the whele produced with reference to truth or prob－ ability，and with or without the aid of music， dancing，painting，and decoration；a play．
The church was unually the theatre wherein these plous astics or thetr scholats

Westward the course of empire takes its way
The tour first acts already past．
A firth ghall close the drama with the day； Bp．Berkeicy，Arts in and last． Bp．Berkelcy，Arts and Learning in America．
A drama is the imilation（in a particular way）of an action regarded as one，and treated as complete．In the observation of the process of a cemplcte action，and in the attempt to imitate it in accordance with such obser－ Irama W．Ward Eng Dram．Lith，Int，pexit
2．A composition in verso or prose，or in both， presenting in dialoguo a course of human action，designed，or seemingly designed，to be spoken in character and represented on the stage；a form of imitated and represented ac－ tion regulated by literary canons；the descrip－ tion of a stery converted inte the action of a play，and thereby constituting a department of literary art：as，the classic drama；the Hindu drama；the Elizabethan drama．The construction of such a composition is，as a general rule，marked by three stages ：first，the openiag of the movement；aecond， the growth or devclopment of the action；third，the close or catastrophe，which must in all casea bo the consequeace of the action itself，as unfolded in acts，scenes，and situa． tlons．The irama，whether in actual life or mimic repre－ and comelly；and from modifications or comblnatlone of these result the mixed or minor forma，known as tragi－ comedy melodrama，lyric drama or grand opera，opera bonffe，larce，and burletta．Other forms，auggeated by the sulyject and the manner of presenting it，are the nautical drama，the pastoral drama，the soclety drama，etc．Both tragedy and conedy attajned a high degree of develop－ ment in the ancient Greck drama，whith originated in the worshitp of Bacclins．
Sophocles made the Greek drama as dramatic as was
censistent with its original form．Macaulay，Milton． censistent with ita original form．Macaulay，Milton． It is sometimes supposed that the drama conslats of incident．It consists of passion，which gives the actor his opporimity；and that passion must progressively in－ crease，or the actor，as the plece proceedel，would be un－ of interest and emotion． In the cpic pocm there is only one speaker－the poet Thimself．The action is bygone．The scene is described． only two concerned in it，the poet and the reader．In the drama the action is present，the acene is visible，the per sous are speakers，the sentiments and passiona are theirs．

Diun Roucicault，in New York Merald，July 6， 1888. 3．Dramatic representation with its adjuncts； theatrical entertainment：as，he has a strong taste for the diama

It was on the support of these parts of the town that the playhonses dcpended．The character of the drama became conformed to the cliaracter of its patrons．
acaulay，Comic Dramatists．
4．Action，humanly considered；a course of connceted acts，involving motive，procedure， and purpose，and by a related sequence of events or episodes leading up to a catastrophe or crowning issue．
The great drame and contrivances of God＇s providence． to us lu the great drama of human affairs

D．H＇ebster，Bunker Hili，June 17， 1825.
dramatic（dra－mat＇ik），a．［＝F．dramatique $=\mathrm{Sp}$. dramático $=$ Pg．dramatico $=\mathrm{It}$ ．dram－ matico（cf．D．G．dramatisch $=\mathrm{Dan}$ ．Sw．dra－
 ঠрäна（r－），a drama：see drama．］1．Of or per－ taining to the drama；represented by action； appropriate to or in the form of a written or acted drama：as，dramatic action；a dramatic poem．

Dranatic ifterature is that form of Iiterary composition which accommodates itself to the demands of an art whose method is imitation in the way of action．

A．II．Wurd，Eng．Drank．Lit．，Int．，p．vili．
2．Employing the form or manner of the drama； writing or acting dramatically or theatrically： as，a dramatic poet；a dramatic speaker．
The maierlals which human life now supplies to the drmatic poet give him a power to move our pity and terror such as auctent tragie ant ．．did not and conl
3．Characterized by the force and animation in action or expression appropriate to the drama；oxpressed with action，or with the effect of action：as，a dramatic description；a dramatic appeal．
From thence，in my judgenent，it proceeds，that as the Mhad was written while his spirit was in ita greatest vigour action．

## 1759

drapet
dramatical（dra－mat＇i－kal），a．Samo as dra－dram．pers．An abbreviation of dramatis per－ matie．［Rare．］
Dramaticall，or representalive［poesy］，is，as it were，a
laible history；for it sets out the image of things as if lianse histur，lor suts out the if they werast they were present；and listory，af if they were past． iacon，On Learning，It．
Clecro，who is known to have been an initmate friend or Roscius the actor，and a good judge or Spectator，No．141 dramatically（dra－mat＇i－kal－i），ado．In the manner of the drama；by representation ；vivid－ ly and strikingly；as regards or concerns the drama；from a dramatic point of view：as，dra－ matically related；dramaticalty considered．
This plea，though it might save me dramatically，will boment a graphically，rend
anment a proiessed renance．Sterue，Triatram Shandy，II．viil
dramatisable，dramatisation，etc．See dramatizable，otc．
dramatis personæ（dram＇a－tis pér－sónē）． ［NL．：dramatis，gen．of LLL．drama，a play； persone，pl．of L．persona，a person：see drama and person．］The persons of the drama；the characters in a play．Abbreviated dram．pers． dramatist（dram＇${ }^{\prime}$－tist），n．$\quad[<$ F．dramatiste $=$ Pg．dramatista，＜LLL．as if＂dramatista，＜dra－ ma（ $t-)$ ，drama，+ ista，E．ist．］The auther of a dramatic composition；a writer of plays；a playwright．
In all the works of the great dramatist［Shakspere］there ccur not more than fifteen thouband words．

G．P．Jarsh，Lects．on Eng．Lang．，vili
dramatizable（dram＇a－tī－za－bl），$\alpha$ ．［＜drama tize + able．］Capable of bcing dramatized or presented in the form of a drama．Also spelled

## dramatisable． <br> dram

dramatization（dram＂a－ti－zā＇shon），n．［＜ dramatize + －ation．］The act of dramatizing； dramatic construction；dramatic representa－ tion．Also spelled dramatisation．
The spectators［of the anclent dramal lent their falth to the repreaentation，as we，at this period，should lend our feelngs if we could witncoss a perfect dramatization of the
life nild death of our Saviour．N．A．Revo，CXXVI． 51 dramatize（dram＇a－tiz），v．t．；pret．and pp．dram－ atized，ppr．dramatizing．［＝D．dramatiseren $=$ G．dramatisiren $=$ Dan．dramatisere $=\mathrm{Sw} . d r a-$ matisera，＜F．dramatiser＝Sp．dramatizar，＜ matisera，＜F．dramatiser＝Sp．dramatizar，
LL．drama（t－），drama：see drama and－ize．］ 1. To make a drama of；put into dramatic form； adapt for representation on the stage：as，to dramatize an incident or an adventure；to dramatize a legend or a novel．
At Riga，in 1204，was acted a prophetic play：that Is， a dramatized extract from the history of the Ond and New 2．To express or manifest dramatically；bring out in a dramatic or theatrical manner．
This power of rapidly dramatizing a dry fact into flesh
Lowd blood．
Liglow Papers，Int． and blood．Lovell，Biglow Papers，Int． Mr．Farebrother．dranatized an intense interest in
the tale to please the chiddren． he tale to please the children．

George Etiot，Mdddemarch，II． 242.

## Also spelled dramatise．

dramaturge（dram＇a－térj），n．［＝F．drama－ turge $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. dramaturgo $=\mathrm{It}$. drammaturgo ＝D．G．Dan．Sw．dramaturg，〈 Gr．סpaцагочpyós， a dramatio poet，a playwright，〈 $\delta \rho a \mu \mu(t-)$ ，a
 writer of plays；a dramaturgist．
What was lacking to the tragedy in the law court was a Chardin－I mean a dramaturge to aet it forth．

Athenoum，No．3151，p． 343.
dramaturgic（dram－a－tèr＇jik），a．［＝F．$\quad$ dra－ maturgique；as dramaturge + －ic．］Pertaining to dramaturgy；histrionic；theatrical；stagy； hence，unreal．
Some form［of worship］it ia to be hoped not grown dramaturgic to us，but still awfully aymbolic for us．
Solemn entrles，and grand processioning，and other
dramaturgist（dram＇a－tèr－jist），$n$ ．［As drama－
turge + －ist．］（dram ane whe cor－jist），$n$ ．［As arama－ directs its representation；a playwright．
How silent now ；all departed，clean gone！The World－ Dramaturgist has written，Exeunt．

Cartyle，Past and Preseat，11． 2.
dramaturgy（dram＇a－tér－ji），n．［＜F．drama－ turgie $=$ Sp．Pg．dramäturgia $=$ It．drammaturgia ＝D．G．dramaturgie＝Dan．Sw．dramaturgi， ，
 see dramaturge．］1．The science which treats of the rules of dramatic composition and rep－ resentation；the dramatic art．－2．Theatrical representation；histrionism．
Some ceremonlal polnts，which，as they foumd no war－
raat for them in the Bible，they suspected，with a very natural shndder in that case，to savour of idol－worship an minnelic dranaturgy．Cartyte，Cromwell，I．22．
sanc．pers．An sane．
dram－shop（dram＇shop），n．A shop where spirits are sold in drams or other small quanti－ ties，chicfly to be drunk at the counter．
drank（drangk）．Preterit（and often past par－ ticiple）of drink．
drape（drap），v．；pret．and pp．draped，ppr． droping．$=\mathrm{D}$. drapercn $=\mathrm{G}$. drapiren $=$ Dan． drapere $=$ Sw．drapera，drape，＜OF．drapcr， make or full cloth，make into cloth，F．draper， cover with mourning－cloth，dress，drape，etc．，$<$
 drappo $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．trapo， $\mathrm{ML}_{\mathrm{L}}$ drappus，drapis， also trapus，cloth，perhaps of Teut．origin：see trappings．］1．trans．1．To cover with or as with cloth；clothe；dress，as a window，an alcove，the outside of a house，ete．，the human body，or a representation of the haman body，as in sculp－ ture or painting ：as，the buildings were draped with flags；the painter＇s figures are well drapcd．

Like some sweet senlpture draped from head
Tennyoon， $\mathbf{i}$ rincese， r ．
And I＇ll plek yon an arbor，green and still，
Drape it with arras dowat to the floor．
． Cheapside，to outahine her rrvala，was draped even more splendidly in cloth or gold，and tissue，and velvet． $\begin{gathered}\text { roude，Sketchea，p．} 174\end{gathered}$ 2．To arrange or adjust，as clothing，hangings， etc．Specifically used of adjusting－（a）in dressanaking， the folds of stuff in the atyle called for by the lashtom or by taste ；（ $b$ ）in uphotstery，folds，festoons，ctc．as of
curtains or thangings ；（c）in the fine arts，the folds of a dreas，role，etc．，in a sculptured or painted representa tion．Compare drapery，

For Spamish wooll in Flaunders draped is，
And euer hatls bee，that men linuc uninde of thin
II．intrans．To make cloth．
This act．．ostinted them［prices］not to excced a rate， that the clothier might drape accorlingly as le milght af－ draper（drā＇pèr），n．［＜ME．draper，＜OF．dra－ per，drapier，F．drapier（＝OSp．drapero，Sp． trapero $=$ Pg． trapeiro $=$ It．（drappiere），a dealer in cleth，＜drap，cloth．］One who makes or sells cloths；a dealerin cloths：as，a linen－lraper or woelen－draper．
 A woman who deals in cloths．
It ia no mean algn of the denocratic day we live in ween．
a lithe draperess lives to make auch princely lar－
Contemporary Rev．，LIII． 320.
raperied（drä＇pér－id），a．［＜drapery + ed ${ }^{2}$ ．］ Furnished with drapery；covered as with dra－ pery；draped．
There were some great masses［of rocks］that had been bedded in the action or her ing in olive－green sea－weel．Mrr．Gevkell，Sylvia＇s Lovers，xvili．
draperingt（drā＇per－ing），n．［Verbal n．of＂dra－ per，v．（equiv．to drape）．］A making into cloth； draping．

By Drapering of our wooll in substance
Linen her commons；this is her gouernance，
Withont wich they nay not line at ease．
drapery（drā＇pèr－i），n．pl．draperies（－iz） ME． draperio $=$ D．G．drapcrie $=$ Dan．Sw．dra peri，く OF．drapcrie，F．draperie（＝Pr．dra－ paria $=$ Sp． traperia $=\mathrm{It}$ drapperia $),\langle$ drap， etc．，cloth：see drape．］1．The occupation of a draper；the trade of making or of selling cloth．－2．Cloth，or textile fabrics of any de－ scription．

Ilail be ze marchans with zur gret packes of draperie．
Early Eng．Poems（ed．Furnivall），p． 154.
The duty on woollen clothe or the old drapery，charged at 30 much the plece of cloth，was calculsted after the rate of two farthlngs and a half a farthing for every ponnd welght for Englishnien；but atrangers pald a double rate besides the old duty of 18．2d．the plece．

S．Doveell，Taxea in England，II． 20.
3．Such cloth or textile fabrics when used for garments or for upholstery；specifically，in sculp．and painting，the representation of the clothing or dress of human tigures；also，tapes－ try，hangings，curtains，etc．

Like one that wraps the drapery of his couch Bryant，Thanatopsis．
Her wine－dark drapery，fold in fold，
Imprisoned by an fory hand．
drapett（drap＇et），$n$ ．［Dim．of F＇．drap，cloth．］ A cloth；a coverlet；a table－cloth．

And ready dight with drapets feativall，
And ready dight with drapets feativall． $\begin{gathered}\text { Sycuser，F．Q．，II．1x．} 27 .\end{gathered}$
drapple（drap＇i），n．［Sc．，dim．of drap $=$
（lron），］A littlo drop；a trifting quantity． We＇re nae that fon＇ But just a drappie in onr e＇e

Burns，Oh，Willie Brew＇d．
drappit（drap＇it），a．A Scotch form of dropped， past participle of drop．－Drappit egg，a poached drassid（dras＇id），n．A spider of the family Drassida．
Drassidæ（dras＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，く Drassus＋ －ider．］A family of tubitelarian spiders，of the suborder Dipneumoncs，typified by the genus Drassus．The principal distinctive characters are the development of only two atigmata and two tarsai clawz， the want of a diatinct demarcation between the head and thorax，and the aecond parr of legs not longer than the and they are nostly of dull color
Drassoidæ（dra－soi＇dē），n．pl．
（dra－sol de），n．pl．［NL．］Same as Drasside．
Drassus（dras＇us），n．［NL．，appar．irreg． Gr．ঠрáббعбӨal，grasp，lay hold of：see drachma．］ The typical genus of spiders of the family Dras－ sida．
drastt，drest ${ }^{2}+$（drast，drest），$n$ ．［Usually in pl．， ＝E．dial．darsts，（ ME．draste，dreste，also darste， derste，pl．drastes，drestes，etc．，＜AS．derstan， derstan，pl．，dregs，lees，$=\mathrm{OHG}$. trestir，trester， MHG．trester，G．trester，dial．trest $=$ OBulg． drostija，dregs．Hence drasty．］Dregs；lees．

Cocumber wilde，or aour lupyne in drestes
Of oil comyxt，wol dryve away thees beeates．
Palladius，Husbondrie（E．E．T．S．），p． 35.
The dreate［var．dreatis，drast］of it is not wastid out， ther ahal drink of it alle the synneres of erthe．

V＇yclif，Ps．Ixxiv． 9 （0x1．）．
Thou drunke it vp vito the dreatis［var．drastis，Purv．］．
Wyclif，Is．Ix． 17 （Oxf．）． drastic（dras＇tik），a．and $n . \quad[=F$. drastique $=$ Sp．drástico $=$ Pg．It．drastico（ef．G．drastisch $=$ Dan．Sw．drastisk），〈Gr．ঠрaбткós，active， efficacious，＜$\delta \rho a ̆ v$, act，effect，do：see drama．］ I．a．Effective；efficacious；powerful；acting with force or violence；vigorous：as，a drastic cathartic．Compare cathartic，$a$ ．

The party was in such extreme and imminent danger that nothing but the most drasfic remedies conld save it． Lecky，Eng．in 18 th Cent．， 1.
The Coercion Act ．．I Iad imprisoned 918 persons with－ out trial，and in many cases without even letting them know the offencea with whicl they were charged．But lad brought it to the very verge of civij war．

W．S．Gregg，lrish Hist．for Eng．Readera，p． 195.
II．n．A medicine which speedily and effec－ tually purges．
drastyt，$a$ ．Trashy；of no worth；filthy．
Myn eres aken［ache］of thy drasty apeche．
dratit．An obsolete contracted form of drcadeth （drcdeth），third person singular indicative pres－ ent of dread．Chancer．
drat＇2（drat），v．t．［A minced form of＇od rot： see＇od and rot．］An expletive expressive of mild indignation or annoyance，similar to plague on，plague take，bother：as，drat that child！［Low，and chiefly prov．Eng．］

And aleepers waking grumble＂drat that cat．＂Hod． The quintain was＂dratted＂and＂bothered，＂and very generally anathematized by all the mothers who had young
Trollope．
aons． drattle（drat＇l），v．t．Same as drat ${ }^{2}$ ．［Prov．Eng．］ Drattle＇em ！thaay be mwore troubie than they be wuth．
T．Inughes，Tom Brown at Oxford，xxlfi． draught，$n$ ．A corrupt spelling of draff．
draught ${ }^{1}, n$ ．,$a_{\text {．}}$ and $v$ ．See draft 1 ．
draught $2 t, n$ ．See draff．
draught－board（dráft＇börd），$n$ ．The board on which the game of draughts or checkers is played；a checker－board．
draught－bridget，n．［ME．drauht brigge，drawte brydge：see draft 1 ，draught $1, n, 24$ ，and bridge $\mathbf{1}$ ， and cf．drawbridge．］A drawbridge．

Was ther non entre that to the castelie gan ligge Bot a atreite kauce，at the ende a drauht brigge． draught－houset（dråft＇hous），n．A sink；a privy．
And they brake down the image of Baal，and brake down the house of Baal，and made it a draught house unto this day．
draughtiness，$n$ ．See draftiness．
draughtsman，$n$ ．See draftsman．
dranghtsmanship，$n$ ．See draftsmanship．
draughty ${ }_{2}^{\mathrm{I}}$, ．See drafty ${ }^{1}$ ．
draughty ${ }^{2 f}$ ，a．See drafty ${ }^{2}$
drave（drāv）．Archaic preterit of drive．

Dravidian（dra－vid＇i－an），a．［＜Skt．Drāvidn， with cerebral d，whence in Hind．Drävida and Drāvira：see def．］Of or pertaining to Dra－ vida or Dravira，an ancient province of south－ ern India：specifically applied to a family of tongues spoken in southern India and Ceylon， supposed by some to be Scythian or Ural－ Altaic，by others to constitute an independent group of languages．It includes Tamil，Telu－ gu，Canarese，Malayālam or Malabar，Tulu， etc．Also called Tamilian．
Dravidic（dra－vid＇ik），a．Same as Dravidiar．
They first entered India，became mingled with the Dravidic race，and afterward were driven ont．

Amer．Antiquarian，X． 59.
draw（drâ），$v_{0}$ ；pret．drew，pp．drawn，ppr．draw－ ing．［＜ME．drawen，drazhen，drazen，drahen （pret．drew，drewe，drowe，drowgh，drough，droz， droh， pp ．drawen，drawe，drazen），く AS．dragan （pret．drōg，drōh，pl．drōgon，pp．dragen），tr． draw，drag，intr．go，$=$ OS．dragan $=$ OFries． drega，draga $=\mathrm{D}$ ．dragen，carry，$=\overline{\mathrm{M}} \mathrm{LG} . \mathrm{LG}$ ． dragen $=0 \mathrm{HG}$. tragan， MHG ．G．tragen，carry， bear，$=$ Icel．draga $=$ Sw．draga $=$ Dan．drage， draw，pull，drag，$=$ Goth．dragan，draw．Not cognate with L．trahere，draw，whence E．trace， tract，etc．Hence ult．drag，draggle，drawl， drain，draught ${ }^{1}=$ draft $^{1}$ ，dray ${ }^{1}$ ，dredge ${ }^{1}$ ，and prob．dregs．Cf．indraw，outdraw，withdraw．］ 1．trans．1．To give motion to by the action of pulling；cause to move to ward the force a pplied， or in the line of pull or traction：often with an adverb of direction：as，to draw a wagon，a train， or a load；to draw dovon the blinds．
＂Tis a bearded Arrow，and will more easily be thrust
orward than drawn back．Congreve，Old Batchelor，iii． 10 ． m ciaterns］， and carry it in leather bags on camela to the housea．

Pococke，Description of the East，I． 6.
The carriage was drawn by a pair of well－kept black II．O．Forbes，Eastern Archipelago，p． 184.
2．To pull along，as a curtain，or to pull with strings，as a purse，so as to open or to close it；pull across：as，to draw the bow across the strings of a violin．

## Even auch a man

Drew Priam＇s curtain in the dead of night，
And would have told him，half hita Troy was burn＇d．
We will draw the curtain，and show
Shak．，T．N．，i． 5
Close up his eyea，and draw the curtain close； And let us all to neditation．

Shak．， 2 Hen．VI．，iii． 3. I drav not my purae for his sake that demands it，but His that enjoined it．Sir T．Broune，Religio Medici，ii． 2.
Which［heart］shall ever when I an with you be in my ace and tongue，and when an from you，in my lettera， for I will never draw curtain between you and it．
Donne，Lettera，xxiii．
3．To remove or extract by pulling：as，to draw a sword（from its scabbard）；to draw teeth；to draw a cork．
Agrauadain ．．．drough hia awerde，and appareiled
Merlin（E．E．T．S．），iii． 569 ． Draw not thy aword；thou know＇at I cannot fear
A subject＇a hand．
Beau．and Fl．，Maid＇s Tragedy，tii． 1.
He durat not draw a knife to cut hils meat．
Fletcher（and another），Love＇a Cure，iii． 2.
4．To take or let out，as from a receptacle or repository；remove；withdraw：as，to draw wa－ ter from a well or wine from a cask；to draw blood；to draw money from a bank；to draw the charge from a gun．
The Angeli of Death drew from him hta aoule ont of hia nostrits，by the amell of an apple of Paradise．
Mysell drew aome blood in those wara，which I wonid give my hand to be warhed from．
eau．and Fl．，Philaster，i． 1.
5．To take，get，derive，or abtain，as from a source：as，to draw supplies from home；to draw consolation from the promises of Scrip－ ture．
I write to zou a trefice in englisch brenely drawe ont of the book of quintia essencija in latyn．

Book of Quinte Essence（ed．Furnivail），p．I．
The colonies of heaven mnst be drawn from earth
What I argue shall be drawn from the scrinture only and therin from true fundamentai principiea of the cospel．

The Poet draws the Occazion Prom an Invitation whit he here makea to his Friend．

Congreve，tr．of Juvenai＇g Satirea，xi．，Arg，
The genius of every remembered poet drew the forces that built it up out of the decay of a long antecession of
forgotten ones．
Louell，Study Windows， p .234.

6．To lead or take along，as by inducement， persuasion，or command；induce or cause to go with one：as，to draw a person to the top of a hill．

Nay，rather wilt thou draw thy forces hence．
Shak．， 3 IIen．VI．，v． 1. Sir Francts improved his opportunity to buttonhoie Mr． fllmore，and drew him into the next room．

J．Mauthorne，Dust，p． 164. 7．To lead or cause to come；bring by induce－ ment or attraction；call up or together；at－ tract：as，to draw a large audience；to draw lightning from the clouds．
So they yede，and met with their enmyes，and saugh Merlin（E．E．T．S．），i． $\mathbf{9 2}$.
He shal drawe into remembrannce
The fortune oi thia worldes chaunce．
Gower，Conf．Amant．，I． 5.
Why do melodramas draw larger andiencea than Mac－
8．In billiards，to cause to recoil after impact， as if pulled back：as，to dravo a ball．－9．To allure；entice；induce：as，to draw the atten－ tion of an assembly．
She［Mary Queen of Scots］anawered，That Letters might be counterfeited，her Secretariea might be cor－ rupted；the reat，in hope of life，might be drawn to con－
fess that which was not true．－Baker，Chroniclea，p． 369.

I may be drawn to ahew I can negiect
Aii private aima，though I affect my rest
B．Jonson，Sejanua，jii． 1.
Some fadies of position actually engaged a famous mim－ ic and comic ainger to aet up a puppet alow，in the hope of drawing away the people from Handel．
Lecky，Eng．in
10．Te elicit evoke bring out by some 10．To a criminal；to draw the fre of an enemy in or－ a eriminal；to draw the fire of an enemy in or－
der to ascertain his strength or gain some ad－ der to ascertain his strength or gain some ad－
vantage；to draw down vengeance upon one＇s head．
When he waa apit upon，mocked，reproached and acourged，none of all these could draw one impatient ex－ pression from him．

Stillingfleet，Sermons，I．vi．
The ekill and care with which those fathers had，during aeveral generations，conducted the education of youth， had arawn forth reluctant praises from the wiseat Protea＊
Hacaulay，Ilist．Eng．，vi．
11．To deduce；infer：as，to draw conelusions or arguments from the facts that have come to light；to draw an inference．
Some persons draw lucky or unlucky omena from the first object they see on going out of the houae in the
morning．
E．W．Lone，Modern Egyptians，I． 340. 12．To extort；force out：as，the recital of his sufferings drew tears from every eye．
He［Wililiam II．］aet forth a Proclamation that none ahould goout of the Realn without hits Licence，by which he dreso much Money from many．Baker，Chronicles，p． 34. 13．To inhale or suck in；get or cause to pass by inhalation or suction：as，to drow a long breath；to draw air into the lungs；the dust is drawn into the chimney．

TTis bane to draw
The amme air with thee．
14．To drain or let out the contents of ；empty by drawing off a fluid from：as，to draw a pond．
＂O father，father，draw your dam，
The Twa Sisters（Child＇a Ballada，II．241）．
A lioness，with udders ail draun dry，
Lay conching．Shak．，Aa you Like it，iv． 3. Or hath the pajeness of thy guilt drunk up
Thy blood，and draum thy veins as dry of that，
a is thy heart of trith ？Jonson，Catiline，iv． 2
15．To drag along on the ground or other sur－ face；move in contact with a surface：as，to draw the finger over anything．［In an early form of the punishment of death by hanging，the aufferer waa violent－ Iy dragged or drawn to the gallowa at the tail of a horse． Later the execution was rendered more humane，without altering its form，by drawing the condemned on a hurde， 16，and compare to hang，draw，and quarter，under hang，v． 1

With wilde hors he schal be drave．
． 4632
The howndes achuld the flesch draue．
Sir Amadas，1． 173 （Weber＇a Metr．Rom．，III．）．
16．To eviscerate ；disembowel：as，to draw poultry；hanged，drawn，and quartered．See hang，v．－17．To extract the strength or essen－ tial qualities of ；prepare by infusion：as，to draw tea．－18．To extend by or as if by pull－ ing；stretch；lengthen；proloug：as，to draw wire；to draw a long face．

His face drawn ionger than＇twas wont．
While the fatal aister sought to twine
II is tiread and keep it even，ahe drezo it so fine
It lurst．
Webster，Monumentai Coiumn．

## draw <br> In notes, wilh many a winding bout Milfon, L'Allegro, 1. 140.

19. To pull to a certain point, as a bowstring or a bow, in order to relcase it with an impe tus.
And a certaln man drew a bow at a venture, and amote
the king of Israel. Our attention is directed to the proper manner of draw
ing the bow-string. Strutt, Sports and Enstluca, p. 124. 20. To drag or forco from cover, as a fox, badger, etc.; force to appear. Sce badger-baiting.
You may drano your Fox if you please, Sir, aud make a Bear-Garden Flourlah somewhere elae.
, Way of the World, v. 10.
20. To bring out by coaxing or stratagem; cause to declare one's vicws or opinious; betray into utterance.
We are rather jncllned to think that Mr. Coleman was that he falled to pereefve it.
Weat minster Rev., CXXV. 580
21. To produce; bring in: as, the deposits draw interest.-23. To get or obtain, especially as due; take or receive by right, as for service, success in competition, etc.

If every dueat $\ln$ six thousand ducats
Were in aix parts, and every part a ducat,
If wenld not draw them - I would have my bond Shak., M. of V., IV. 1.
After supper we drew cuta for a score of aprleocka, the longeat cut stlll to drato an apricock Marston and Webeter, Malcentent, Ind.
24. To trace; mark or lay out: as, to dravo a straight line.
He [Godl draws the Ilne of hla Justlee parallel to that
Sillingteet, Sermons, II. Iv. Warring en a later day,
Round affrighted Labon dreze
The treble worka, the vast dealgns
of his labourd rampart-lines.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, vi
25. To delineate; sketch in lines or words; depict: as, to draw a plan or a portrait; he drew a graphie picture of the condition of the city.
I have drawne a Map from point to point, Ile to Ile,
IIarbour to Harbour, with the Soundinga, Sands, and Harbour to Harbour
Roeka, and Land-markes. Capt. John Smith, True Travela, II. 180
In whith pleture he is drawn leaning on a deak.
I. Wallon, Complete Angler, p. 52. The flowers therein,
Draven on the margin of the yeliowing skln
Where ellapters ended.
Villiam Morris, Earthly Paradlse, III. 209.
26. To make a draft of; write out in form; in old use, to compose or compile: as, to drave a deed; to draw a check.

Thls buke is on Yinglese draven.
Hampole, Frick of Conscl
Hampole, Frick of Consclence, 1. 836
Go, the conditiou'a drazon, ready dated;
There wants but your hand to 't.
Fletcher and Roveley, Mald
M111, 3i. 2 raio a booke M . Doctor her lusband that hee wolli reasons, and hee woull be very thankfull to hlm.

Bentenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612)
He withdrew himself to his ledgling . . and drew out both his propoaltlona and anawers to our complalnts. Winthrop, IIst. New England, II. 241
Then, atrengly fenclng 111 -got wealth by law,
Pope, Donne's Satires, i1. 04
27. Naut., to require a depth of at least (80 many fcet of water) in order to float: said of a vessel: as, the ship draws 10 feet of water.
And then he fell to explatn to me his manner of easting the clraught of water which a ahip will draw before-lhand.

Pepys, Diary, H. 378
On account of thelr belng 80 liable to run agrome, the water at the head than at the atern. $E$. IV. Lane, Modern Egyptlans, II. 27 28. In med., to digest and cause to discharge as, to draw an abscess or nlecr by a poultice or plaster.-29. In card-playing, to take or re ceive, as a card or cards not yet dealt from the pack, or one to which a player is entitled from another hand. - 30. In mining, to raise (ore) to the surface. Draving, hoisting, winding, and lifting essentially the same meaning. The encine which does the work is most commenly called the winding-engine but the most comprehensive nul generally used plarase for raising coal or ore from the molne to the aurlace is drawing zt uff.- Drawn forward, said of a furmace-firo when fnel is added to it aod the draft is turneri on.- To
draw a bead on. See bead, - To draw a cover, to hunt draw a bead on. See bead, - To draw a cover, to hunt
thruugh it for gane. - To draw back, to receive back, as dutles on goods. - To draw cuts. See cut. - To draw
down, In forging, to reduce the slze of (metal bars) by hammering.- To draw dry, to draw off or remove all th contenta from; empty completely: as, to draw a well dry

1761
My purse is large and deep,
Beyond the reaclo of rlot to draw dry,
Beau. and $F$ lo, Laws of Candy, 11.1. To draw in. (a) To contract; reduce to a smaller com. pass; eausa to shrink or contract: as, to drate in one's expenses
Misa Glsborne's flannel is promiaed the last of the week, and It nust be draton in to-merrow.

## Judd, Margaret, 1.2

(b) To collect; brlng together: as, to draw in one'a loans. (c) To entlece, lling together: or as, to draigle in one ha he was cunnlngly raion in by a achemer.
Thnt a Foot should ask such a maliscous Questlon: Death I I ahall be draton in before I know where I am. .
To draw in the horns. See horn.-To draw it ine, Collog. - To draw it mild to express something to moderate terms; refrain from exaggeratlen. [Collog.]To draw off. (a) To withdraw; divert: as, to dravo off the mind from s painful aubject. (b) To take or cause to hlow: as, to draw off wine or clder from a vessel. (c) To extract by distiliation.-To draw on. (a) To allure; entice: as, to draw one on by promisea of lavor

Some thought that Philip did but trifle with her;
Some that she but held of to draw him on.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.
(b) To occaslon; Invite; bring about.

Was there ever People so sctive to draw on their own Under cotour of war, which efther his negligence dreve on, or his practices procured, he levied a subsidy.

To draw out. (a) To leagthen; extend.
Vlrgil has draion out the rules of tillage and planting into two books, which Healod has deapatened in half a one.
(b) To lengthen in tlme; cause to contlnue; protract.

Whit thon be angry with us for ever? wilt thou drawout thlne anger to all generations?

Thy unklndness ahall his death draw out
To llingering sufferance. Shak., M. for M., ii. 4. of my mortality my youth hath acted
ome scenea of vanlty, drawn out at length
By varied pleasurcs. Ford, Broken \#leart, iil. 5.
(c) To canse to lssue forth; draw off, as Ilquer from a cask. When one came to the presafat for to draw out fifty vea. sels out of the presa, there were but twenty. Hag. il. 10. (d) To extract, as the splrit of a substance. (e) To detach; separate from the main body: as, to draio out a file or party of men.
Drato out and take you a lamb accordlng to your familes, and ktil the passover.

Ex. x $\mathbf{1 i} .21$. $(n)$ To range; array In llne.
It had bln a amall maistery for him, to have dravon out his Legions into array, and tiankt them with his thunder. All hts past life, day hy day,
Draven out before him.
Wiliam Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 288. (g) To ellelt by questioning or address; cause to be de(h) To lead to speak or act freely; obtain an unreserved exhblition of the opinions or character of: as, to draw out a bashful persen at a party; to draw one out on rellgion or politica. To draw over. (a) To raiae, or cause to come over, as in a atill.
Marewood, Essay on Inebriating Liquors, 1824, p. 28, saya that the Moslem physletan Rhazes drew over a red oll by distillation (A. D. 908 ), ealled oleum benedietum philesophorum.
N. and Q., 6th ser., p. 159.
(b) To persuade or Induce to revolt from an opposing party, and to joln one's own party: as, qome men may be drawn ooer by interest, others by fear. -To draw rein, to tighten the reins; henee, to slacken one's apeed; atop.

Ile reached a broad river's alde,
And there he drew hls rein
Sir Roland (Child's Ballada, I. 226).
To draw the curtain. See curtain.-To draw the
jacks, In weaving, to depress the jack-sinkers, one by one, se as to form double loops. - To draw the line, to make I wlll do no more; I drave the line at that.

M Tolm
M. Robin seema to us to be wrong in supposlog that it the anlmal and vegetable kincdoms Pasteur, Ferment To draw the long bow. See bow ${ }^{2}$ - To draw up. (a) order or arrangement, as in line of battle ; array.
This select assembly was draun up in the centre of a prodlgious multitude.

Addison, Vislon of Justice

## at the very f

oh
At the very first revlew whleh he [Tyrconnel] held, it was evident to all who were near to him that he did not

On the 30th of May, Genersl Halleck had his whole army draun up prepared for battle.
. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 380 .
(c) To compose in due form, as a writlng, in order to emdraio ap a petition to drate up a memorandum of contract.
The lady hereafter-mentioned,
. haring spproved ny this thaconrse of advertisenents, abliged me to drave Steele, Tatler, No. 245.
A committee was appointed to draw up an answer.
Macaulay, Higt. Eng., vi.
=Syn. 1. Draw, Drag, Haul. These words are in an as erally imply that the person or thing drawing They gen before or slong. Drave usually implies merely effective pulling or persuaslon. Drogying is generally unon the ground or surlace, to overcome active or passlve resist ance: as, to drag a enliprit to jail; to drag a log to the mill Haul more distinetly imples the use of main force agains a counteracting lumpediment, as that of a dead welght, or agalust active resistance, as that of atrugging person as, to haul a boat ashore; to haul up a prisoncr.
Equally a nulannce are the natlve cartmen, with thetr fong tow carta draven by mules or donkeys.
E. Sartorius, In the Soudan, il,

Death from a rough sud homely feast
Drew them sway.
Hilliam Morrit, Earthly Paradlse, 11. 243 Hence will I drag thee fiealleng by the heels Unto a dunghisll, which shall be thy grave.
Shak., 2 IIen. VI., Iv. 10. Thy Doll, and Helea of thy noble thoughts, Is in base durance, and contaglous prison; flaul'd thlther
By most mechanleal and dirty hand.
Shak., 2 IIen. IV., v. 5
II. intrans. 1. To produce motion, or movement of any kind, by force of pulling, suction, or attraction: as, an animal or an engine draves by shecr strength or energy; a sail dravs by being filled with wind and properly trimmed; chimney or a stove draes by sucking in a current of air; a magnet draus by its inherent power of attraction; a blister or poultice is popularly said to draw from its attracting humors to the surface or bringing an abscess to a head.
An heifer . . . which hath not drawn in the yoke.
2. To have an attracting influence or effect; attract attention or attendance; exercise allurement, literally or figuratively: as, the play dra108 well.

Example drazry, when Precept talls,
Prior, The Turtle and Sparrow.
They should keep a wateh upon the particular blas in thelr minds, that it may not dravo too much.

Addison, Spectator
It Is a singular fact that Mr. Fmerson is the neat ateadly attractive lecturer in America. . Mr. Emerson al
3. In billiards, to make the cue-ball recoil from an object-ball.-4. To shrink; contract.
I have not yet found certainly that the water ftself, by rom. 5. To move in some direction or manner inlicated by an adjunct or adjuncts; go, come pass, etc., by or as if by being drawn or at tracted (with reference to some specific course or destination): as, the wind drew strongly through the ravine. See plirases below.

IIe, arriving with the fall of day,
So the gate. 6. To unsheathe one's sword: as, drav and defend thyself; he drev upon me.
Drare, if you be men.-Gregory, remember thy swash
ing blow.
A nobleman can now no longer cover with his protection every... Mally who drau's in hls quarrel. 7. To use or practise the art of delineating figures: as, ho draws correctly.-8. To make a draft or demand: with on or 1ipon: as, to dravo on one's imagination, experience, etc.
It fs on my own personal reminlsceneea that I draw for
the following atory. Barham. Ingeldsby Lecends if 98 . Drave not too often on the gushing spring,
Where the cool waterg rise
Jones Very, Poems, p. 76.
Hence - 9. To make a formal written application through a bank or other medium for money or supplies: with on: as, draw on the firm when you need funds.
You may draz on me for the expenses of your journey.
10. To be susceptible to the action of drawing or pulling: as, the cart draves easily; the pipe draus frecly.
Thy balaace will not draw; thy balance will not down.
11. In manuf., to leave the mold with ease, because of the shape given to the mold and therefore to the piece cast in it. In metal-cnsting, molding of pottery, and the 1 ke , care is taken that the object from the mold : thus the sides of the mold are no normal to the back, but sllehtiy incllned, and stmilar precautions are taken in other cases. See deliver,$v$, i. Ligit boats may salt awift, tbough greater hulks draw dеер.

## draw

Drawing curtains, curtains made to open and close that is, to drsw-as distingulished from wall-hangingR, Ass.. XXX. 253.-To draw aitert, to "take after"; resemble.
She is youre donghter with-oute doute, and draweth
He is more suetter then is any maide
Off that he drawith after that laydy
Rono of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), ]. 6243.
To draw back or backward. (a) To retíre; move back ;
The aoldier slso that should go on warlare, he will draw back as much as he can.

Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.
Her conscious diffidence he saw,
Drew backward, as in modest awe
Scott, Rokeby, Iv. 4.
(b) To turn back or away, as from an undertaking or a belief; give wsy; recede.
Now the just shall live by faith; but if any mand draw
back, my soul shall have no pleasure in him. Heb. x. 38 .
To draw by, to go or pass by; come to an end.
The foolish netghboura come and go,
And tease her till the day draws by.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lx.
To draw in, to shorten: as, the days draw in now.

## drisable to make the utmost use of the daylight.

Mrs. Chas. Meredith, My Home in Tasmania
To draw near or nigh, to approach closely ; come near. They draw near unto the gates of death. Pa. cvii. 18. Draw nigh to God, and he will draw nigh to you.

To draw off. (a) Toretire; retreat: as, the company drew
Montpensier, finding no prospect of relief from home, snd straitened by the want of provisions, determined to draw off from the neighbourhood of Benevento.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 2.
To mske good the cause of freedom you must draw off from sll foolish trust in others.

Emerson, Fugitive Slave Lsw. (b) To prepare to strike, as with the flat, in a personal encounter. [Colloq.]
vsnce ; approach.

Our nuptial hour
Draurs on apace. $\quad$ Shak., 31. N. D., i. I. (b) [On, prep.] (1) To gain on; approach in pursnit: as,
the ahip drew on the flying frigate. (2) Of a dog, to move cautiously upon (the scented game).
The Wilson's snipe gives forth a strong game effluvium, and it is no uncommon circumatance for a careful dog to draw upon one at a distance of ... sixty feet.
E.J. Lewid, The American Sportaman (1885), p. 252. To draw out, to move out or away, as from a station:
absolutely, or followed hy of or from: as, the army drew ausolutely, or feflowed hy of or from: as, the army drew berth.

To-morrow we'll draw out, and view the cohorts;
I' the mean time, all apply their offices. Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.
The train from out the castle drew.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 13.
To draw to or toward, to advance to or in the direction of; come near; approach: as, the day draws toward evening.

Vnto his manoir comyn were many
Which fro lunting were draving to that place,
As wel of gret as smal, both hye and bace.
Rom. of 'Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1. 621.
The heads of all her people drew to me,
With supplication both of knees and tongue
Tennyson, IIoly Grall.
To draw to a head. Same as to come to a head (which see, under head).-To draw up. (a) To move upward;
rise; ascend: as, the clouds drew up and dIsclosed the noon.

Whan the day vp droghe \& the dym voidet,
Thus Jason full toyfull to that gentill asid.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 755. (b) To form in regular order ; assume a certain order or arrangenent: as, the troops drew up in front of the palace; the fleet drew up in a semicircle. (c) To come to a tand; halt: as, the carriage drew up at the gate.
I could see my grandfather driving swiftly in a gig along the seaboard road, . . and for all his business hurry, drawing up to apesk good-humouredly with those he met.
R. L. Stevenson, Some College Memories. (d) To keep company, as a lover: followed by with.

Gin ye forsake me, Marion,
Ll e'en gae draw up uri Jean
Ritson, Scottish Songs, I. 153.
0 cou'dna ye gotten dukes, or lords,
Intill your sin countrie,
That ye drew tep wi an English dog,
To bring this shame on me? Lady Maisry (Child
$\operatorname{draw}(d r a ̂), n . \quad[\langle d r a w, v$.$] 1. The$ ing. Specifically- $(a)$ In card-playing, the act of taking a card or cards from the pack or from another hand; the right or privilege of doing 80: as, It is my draw next. (b) object-ball sfter Impact, eithor straight back or flightly alanting, by a quick low stroke snd immediste withdrawal of the cue.

1762
2. That which is drawn or carried; especially, a lot or chance drawn.- 3 . That part of a drawbridge which is drawn up or aside.-4. A drawn game; the result of a game or contest when neither party gains the advantage: as, the match ended in a draw.-5. The act or manner of bending a bow preparatory to shooting. The ntmost care and grest practice should be given to acquiring the correct dravo
W. Thompson, Archery, p. 19. 6. The lengthening of an iron rod in forging. -7 . The action of the rollers on the fiber in a drawing-frame. - 8. The gain or advance of a mule-carriage in drawing out the yarn.-9. Among sportsmen, the act of forcing a fox from his cover, a badger from his hole, etc. the place where a fox is drawn.-10. Something designed to draw a person out, to make him reveal his intentions or what he desires to conceal or keep back; a feelcr. [Slang.]
This was what in modern days is called a draw. It was a guess put boldly forth as fact, to elicit by the young man's answer whether he had been there lately or not.

Reoute, Coister and Hearth, $v$
drawable (drâ'a-bl), a. [<draw +-able.] Capable of being drawn.
drawback (drâ'bak), n. 1. Any loss of advantage or impairment of profit, value, success, or satisfaction; a discouragement or hindrance; a disadvantage.
The avarice of Henry VII. . . must be deemed a draw back from the wisdom ascribed to him. Hallam.
It gives me great pleaaure to think of visiting Scotland In the summer; but the drawback will be to leave my wife
and children.
Sydney Smith, To Francts Jeffrey, Iv.
2. Money or an amount paid back; usually, a certain amount of duties or customs dues paid back or remitted to an importer when he ex ports goods that he has previously imported and paid duty on, as, for instance, tobacco, or a certain amount of excise paid back or allowed on the exportation of home manufactures. Abbreviated dbl.
Sir John. Honour's a Commodity not vendable among the Merchants; there is no Drauback upon't.
Fain. That's a Mistake, Sir John; 1 have known a Statesman pawn his Honour as often as Merchants enter draw it back so cleverly, that those who give him Credit unpo 't, never jerceivd it till Me Great SIan was out of
The Irish were allowed to import foreign hops, and to receive a drazback on the duty on Britiah hops.
3. In iron-founding, a loose piece in a mold. In brass-founding such a piece is called a false eore.
draw-bar (drâ'bär), n. 1. A bar used to connect two railroad-cars or locomotives. See drag-bar. [U.S.]
The higher the draw-bar is above the rails the greater will be the tendency to pull the engine down behind and
up in front.
Forney, Locomotive, p. 334 .
2. A bar, or one of a set of bars, in a fence, which can be drawn back or let down to allow passage, as along a road or path. [U. S.]
They were now stopped by some draw varg, which passed, they found themselves ascending a steep incline sown with draw-bays (drâ'bāz), n. A species of lasting, especially for making shoes.
draw-bench (drâ'bench), n. In wire-drawing, a machine in which wire is reduced in size or brought to gage by being drawn through openings of standard size. See draving-bench and trawing-bloek.
Solid wire can easily be reduced in size by means of the draw-bench, a contrivance working with a widdlass.

Goldsmith's Ifandbook, p. 103.
draw-bolt (drâ'bōlt), n. Same as coupling-pin. draw-bore (drâ'bōr), $n$. In carp., a hole pierced through a tenon, nearer to the shoulder than the holes through the cheeks are to the abutment with which the shoulder is to come into contact, so that a pin when driven into it will draw these parts together. - Draw-bore pin, a joiners' tool, consisting of a solid piece or pin of steel, tapered from the handie, used to emlarge the pin.holes which are to secure a mortise snd tenon, and to bring the sloulder of the rail close house to the abutment on the edgc of the
stile. When this is effected the draw-bore pin izremoved stile. the hel this is effected the draw-bore pin
drawbore (drấbō̄), v. t.; pret. and pp. drawbored, ppr. drawboring. To make a draw-bore in: as, to drawbore a tenon.
draw-boy (drâ'boi), $n$. A boy who helps a weaver in drawing the heddles to form the pattern of the cloth he is weaving; hence, a mechanical device employed for this purpose.
drawbridge (drấbrij), n. [<ME. drawebrygge, drawbrugge, < drawen, draw, + brygge, etc., bridge.] 1. A bridge which may be drawn up or let down to admit or hinder communication, or to leave a transverse passage free, as before the gate of a town or castle, or over a navigable river. Formerly also called draught-bridge and draught. Sce draft 1 . Drawbridges, as spplied to fortifications, date only from the beginning of the four-

teelth century. At
first they apsnned
the
the foss, joining the
gate of the fort or gate of the fort or
of the advanced
work with its outer bank. Later, draw. bridges formed only the inner portion of the plstform of the
bridge, the outer pridge, the outer tionary. The draw. bridge was usually attached to levers wrojecting from the distance ahove it, weights by heavy their inner extemities the wall forming the fulcrum. When ralsed, the drawbridge formed $s$ barricade before the gate, thus providing a worold obstacle to the assailant -a cliasm and a strengthened barrier.
Frem Iztacpalpan to Mexico is two Jesgues, all on a faire Causey, with many draw-bridjes, thorow which the
water passeth.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 787. The entrance to the courtyard of the old mansion lay but the an archway, aurmounted ay one leaf of tlie ironstudded folding-doors atood carelessly open.

Scott, Kenilworth, xif.
2. A bridge one or more sections of which can be lifted or moved aside to permit the passage of boats.
draw-cut (drấkut), n. A cut produced by a drawing movement of a cutting-tool.
drawee (drâ-ē'), n. [<draw + -eel.] One on whom an order, draft, or bill of exchange is drawn - that is, the one to whom its request is addressed; the person requested by a bill of exchange to pay it. See extract under draver, 3. drawer (drầér), n. [< ME. drawer, drawere; < draw $\left.+-e r^{1}.\right]$ 1. One whe draws, as one who takes water from a well, or liquor from a cask; hence, formerly, a waiter.
all the congregation.
water unto
Put on two leather jerkins and aprons, and wait upon hm st his table like drawers, Shal, 2 Hen . IV ii. 2
The Drawers are the cluillest people in it, men of good bringing vp, snd howsoeuer wee esteeme of them, none can boast more instly of their high calling.

Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Tauerne.
2. One whe or that which attracts. - 3. One who draws a bill of exchange or an order for the payment of money.
The person, however, who writes this letter [a draft] is cslled in law the drawer, and he to whom it is written the
dratackee.
Blatone, Com., II. 10.
4. A box-shaped receptacle, as for papers, clothes, etc., fitted into a piece of furniture, as a burean, 凤 table, a cabinet, etc., in such a manner that access to it is had by drawing or sliding it out horizontally in its guides or frame.

As little knowledge or spprehension as a worm shut up in one drawer of a eshinet hath of the senses or un.
deratanding of a man.
Locke. 5. pl. An undergarment worn on the legs and lower part of the body by both sexes.
The Maltese harden the bodies of their children by making them go stark naked, without ahirt or drawers, till
they are ten yeara old.
Lockc.
Chest of drawers, a piece of furniture having drawera to contain clothing, linen, etc. The earlier ones commonly had a box-like compartment above and two or thrce drawers below. The secretaries frequently found among tury, and still common in some parts of the continent of Furope, are chests of drawers with a writing-table above. The only form now commonly in use is the bureau.

The chest contrived $z$ double debt to pay,
A bed by night, a chest of drawers hy day, $\begin{gathered}\text { Goldsmith, Des. Wi., } 1.230 .\end{gathered}$
drawfile (drâ'fīl), r. t.; pret, and pp. draufiled, ppr. drawfiling. To file by drawing the file used.
The cutters are backed off on the ends only, their tops belng merely lightly draio-filed aiter belng turned up.
J. Rose, Pract. Machinist, p. $17 \%$.
The cone having been turned true, and its surface alightly roughened by drawfiling, It 18 then charged with
flonr-emery anul oil.

## draw-gate

draw-gate (drâ'gāt), $n$. The valve of a slnico. draw-gear (drâ'gēr'), n. 1. A harmess adapted for draft-horses.-2. The apparatus or parts by which railway-carriages are coupled together, etc. [Fing.]
drawglove (drí'gluv), n. An old gamo that consisted in representing words by the flngers: also used in tho plural.
l'usa and her prentice both at draw-glovea jlas.
After diancr tho children were set to questiona anil commands; but here our hero was beaten hollew, as he was II shme the slipper.
draw-glove (dra'gluv), $n$. Samo as drawingglove.
The ordinary dran-glove, with eylinirical polata and strapa up the back of the hand and aronnd the wriat, is
preferred by many archers.
draw-head (dráhod), n. 1. Tho head of a draw-bar.-2. In spinning, a contrivanco in which tho slivers aro lengthened and receive an additional twist.
draw-horse (dráhors), n. In carp., a device for holding work upon which a drawing-knife is used.
There is also a drav-horve, on whleh Ifash smooths and squares his ahingles.
$\underset{\text { verbal } \mathrm{n} \text {. of drav, v.] [ } \mathrm{I} \text {. The act of imparting }}{\text { drawing (def. 1); }}$ verbal $n$. of drave, $v$.$] 1. The act of imparting$ The act of attracting.
Will not this time of God's paticnce be a aufficient vindication of hils lenity and goodness In order to the drawing 3. The act of forming or tracing linos, as with a pen, poncil, point, etc.; specifically, in the fine arts, the act or method of representing objects on a surface, strictly by means of lines, but, by extension, by means of lines combined with shades or shading, or with color, or even by means of shading or colors without lines; properly, a method of representation in which tho delineation of form prodominates over considerations of color.-4. A representation produced by the act of drawing; particularly, a work of art producod by pen, pencil, or crayon; also, a slighter or less elaborate work than a picture, very frequently in the sense of sketch, or a hasty and abridged representation of an olject, scene, ete., often intonded as a study for a more elaborate work to be exceuted later; also, especially in architecture, etc., a representation of a projected work; a design; a plan.
When they eoncelved $n$ anblect, they made a varlety of sketches; then a finished draving of the whole; after that hare correct dravoing of every separate part-heads, pieture, and after all retouched it trom the Iffe.
5. The art of a draftsman; the art governing the acts and nethods included under sense 3. -6. The amount of money taken for sales in a shop or other trading establishment: usually in the plural. [Eng.]-Chalk, crayon, pen, pencil, sepla, water-color, etc., drawing, a drawing in the material or mantur of the phrticular epithet, or the sepia, cquarclle, water-color, etc.-Charcoal drawing, method of drawing in black and white with prepared pleces of charcoai, or the work produced by thil method. lar paper, which should be of mediunt welght aad reguthe design laas been sketched in, the darkest pointa are marked with a l light touch of charcoal, and thic highest light is formed by rubblag off the cliareoal with a bit of dry bread, so that the extremes may not be loat sight of in
establishing gralations. The aubject is indieated In broad establishing grilations. The aubject is indieated in broad
simple masses, and the delicate tones are blended nud seftsimple masses, and the delicate tones are blended nud gort-
ened with a stump.-Cut-line drawing, in stained-glass woork, a full-size cartoon or drawing on paper of the deaign, with the leada marked. The glasa, being latil over this, is cut by following these lines. The same drawing aerves af lerward for lending up the work. - Drawing from the round, a drawing from a atatuc, \& east, or any other object in rellef or in the round; or the art or practice of making aneh drawings. - Drawing in two colors, in as in binek and white, or in not more than three colors, pencils, was much in vogue in the eighteenth century. It with a red or plak crayon for the flesh on tinted paper, shadows, drapery, etc. and white for lights.- Drawing on the block, or on the wood, the process of drawlag a picture, or a plecure drawn, on a block of wood prepared printing.- Finished drawing, a drawing earefully worked out in detaif, as disttnguished from a rough drawing or a hand gutded by the eye alone, without the use of any anxillary instrumeats; or the art of making such drawlings.etc.; or the method or art of producing sueli a drawing. In drawing a building, or the like, by this method, the shad-
ows are conventionalized geometrically, usually falling

1763
from left to right st an angle of $45^{\circ}$, sum all raya of light are considered to be puraliel. - In drawing, correetly drawn; aymmetrical; in proportion: appied to a work ol art or to n naturai object, etc. - Linear or line drawing, a drawing executed strictiy in linea or with a poizt. Monochrome drawing, a arawing executed 11 oire eolor mirtion: Iniarmonlous. Compare in drawing - Wash drawing, a representation of an object produced by laying in the ainalea $\ln$ flat washes, with mercly the outlines and chilef details put in in lino'; or the method, etc. of producing anch a representation. This method is much used for architeetural drawiags, drawings of machines, industrial dealgna etc.; and it is also iargely practised in drawing on tho noek for engravera.
drawing-awl (drá'ing-âl), n. A leather-workers' awl having a hole near the point, in which thread is inscrted so that it may be pushed through in sewing.
drawing-bench (drû'ing-bench), n. 1. An apparatus, invented for uso in lnints, in which strips of metal are brought to an exact thickness and width by being drawn through a gaged opening made by two cylinders at the required distance apart and prevented from rotating. 2. A bench or horso used in working with the coopers' drawing-knife.
drawing-block (drâ'ing-blok), n. In wire-drawing, a drum or cylinder to which one end of the wire is attached, and which byits motion draws the wire through the drawing-plate, and at the same time coils it.
drawing-board (dra'ing-bōrd), n. A board on which paper is stretched for use in drawing.
drawing-book (drá'ing-bủk), n. A book for practice in drawing, made of leaves of drawing paper, usually blank, but sometimes partially printed with elementary designs to be copied in tho blank spaces.
drawing-compass (dra'ing-kumpas), n. A pair of compasses one leg of which has a pen or pencil attached to it, or forming part of it. See cut under bow-pen
drawing-engine (drấing-en'jin), n. An engine for raising or lowering men or materials in the shaft or inclines of a mine. This is generally effected by the revolution of a drum, which windsup or unWinda a rope of hemp or steel wire to whith the kifble or cage is attaehed. The term vinding is more frequently nsed in the United States than drawing, which Is common
In England, although both are current in both couatriea. drawing-frame (drâ'ing-frām), n. 1. A machine in which the slivers of cotton, wool, etc. from the carding-engine areattenuated by passing through consecutive pairs of rollers, each pair revolving at a higher speed than itsprede-cessor.-2. In silli-manuf., a machine in which the fibers of floss or refuse silk are laid parallel, preparatory to being cut into lengths by the cutting-engine, to be afterward worked like cetton. E. II. Knight.
drawing-glove (dráing-gluv), n. In archery, a glove worn on the right hand to protect the fingers in drawing the bow. Also called drawglove.
In addition to hils bow and arrowa, an archer, to be fully equipped, must have a drawing-glove to proteet the fin-
Eera of the right hand.
Ency. Brit., II. 376 .
drawing-hook (drấing-húk), n. A clutch-hook ased in lifting well-rods. E. H. Knight.
drawing-in (drâ 'ing-in'), n. 1. In vccaving, the operation of arranging the threads of yarn in the loops of the heddles.-2. In bookbinding, the process of covering the boards of a bookcover with leather.
drawing-knife (drâ'ing-n̄̄f), n. 1. A cutting tool consisting of a blade with a handle at each end, for use with a drawing motion. When used, it is lald transveraly to the work, and pulled toward the peraon wlth both hands. The work ls held by a ahaving
2. A tool for making an incision in the surface of wood along the line which a saw is to follow, to prevent the tceth of the saw from tearing the surface of the wood. Also draw-knifc.
drawing-lift (dráing-lift), $n$. The lowest lift of a Cornish pump, or that lift in which the water rises by suction (that is, by atmospheric pressure) to the point from which it is forced upward by the plunger.
drawing-machine (dráing-ma-shēn"), 13. A machine in which a strip of metal is drawn through a gaged aperture to make it even and thin.
drawing-master (drâ'ing-mås ${ }^{f}$ têr), n. A teacher of drawing.

The method differs . . . materially from that geuerally adopted hy drawing-masters. Ruscin, Elemeats of Drawiag, Iat., p. Ix. drawing-paper (drấing-pā perr), u. A variety of stout paper made in large sizes, and designed for use in making drawings. For peuell drawings
drawl
it is generally white, a ad for chalk drawlaga tinted. It is asmally made of liaen stock. There are fourteen regular $\times 16$ inchea : denyy $151 \times 181$; $\times 24$; superroyal, $15 \times 2$. $\times 18$; metinm, $18 \times 22$; royal, 18 $22 \mathrm{f} \times 274$; columbler, $23 \times 338$; atlas, $26 \times 33$; theorem, 20 $\times 34$; double elephant, $20 \times 40 ;$ antlyuar
peror, $40 \times 60$; and Unclo Sam, $48 \times 120$
drawing-pen (dré'ing-pen), $n$. A pen used in drawing lines. It generally conalata of two adjustable ateel blatea betwecn whileh the iak la held, the thicknese of the lite depending upon the sajustment of the diatanee pen ween the biadea,-Donble drawing-pen, a drawing-
drawing-pin (drê'ing-pin)
rawing-pin (dra ing-pin), \%. A fat-headed pin or tack uscd to fasten drawing-paper to a board or desk; a thumb-tack.
drawing-point (dra'ing-point), n. A steel instrument used in drawing straight lines on metallic plates; a metal-seriber.
drawing-press (drâ'ing-pres), n. A machine for forming hollow shect-metal ware. It consista essentinily of two dies, placed one above the other, and operated by means of cams or ather appliances. Each die sheet-metal havlng been placed between the dies, power is applied, and the two dies come together, frat cuttiag the metal into the required ahape, then hoiding it frmly by the edgea while the interlor parts of the dies press together, beading and atretching the metal luto shape. The machine makes pana, piates, dishes, covers, etc., complete
drawing-rolls (drá'ing-rolz), n. pl. In spin-ning-machinery, rolls set in pairs, each turning more rapidly than the preceding pair, through which the sliver passes in succession and is thus extended or "drawn."
drawing-room ${ }^{1}$ (drâ.'ing-röm), n. [< draning, $3,+r o o m$.$] A room for drawing; specifically,$ the apartment in an engineer's shop whero patterns and plans are prepared.
drawing-room ${ }^{2}$ (drấing-röm), n. [Abbr. of withdrawing-room, q. v.] 1. A room appropriated for the reception of company; a room in which distinguished personages hold levees, or privato persons receive parties, etc.
There is nothing of the copy-book about his [D'Artagnan's] virtues, nothing of the draving-room in his fine matural civility.
. L. Sterenson, A Gossip on a Novel of Dumas's.
2. The company assembled in a drawing-room. IIe would amaze a draxing-room by auddenly ejaeulatIng a clause of the Lord's I'rayer.

Macaulay, Samuel Johnson. 3. A formal reception of cempany at the English court, or by persons in high station: as, to hold a drawing-room.

Pay their last duty to the Court, and come, Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 215. A dracing.room yesterday, at which the Princess Victora made her firs sppearance.

Greville, Menvirs, Feb. 25, 1831. Drawing-room car see carl
drawing-table (drâ'ing-tā"bl), n. 1t. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a table the top of which could be lengthened by pulling out slides or leaves. It was the prototype of the modern extension table. 2 . A tablo or stand especially designed for uso in drawing. drawk ${ }^{I}$ (drâk), th. [Also drauk, drook (and dravick); < ME. draue, drauke, drawke, drake = D. dravig, dravich, cockle, darnel.] Darnel; wild oats. [Local, Eng.]
drawk ${ }^{2}, v . t$. Another form of $d r o u k$.
draw-knife (dránif), n. Same as dravingknife, 2.
drawl (drâl), $v . \quad$ [A mod. freq. form of draso (as draggle, freq. of drag) ; cf. D. dralen = ODan. dracle $=$ Icel. dralla, loiter, linger, similarly from cognates of E. draw.] I. trans. 1. To drag on slowly and heavily; while or dawdle away (time) indolently. [Rare.]
Thus, sir, does she constantly drave out her Ume with2. To ntter or pronounce in a slow, spiritless tone, as if by dragging out the utterance.

> Thou draw 'st thy words,

That [ muat wait an hour, where other men
Can hear ía instants. Beau. and Fl., King and No King, 1. 1. II. intrans. 1. To move slowly and heavily; move in a dull, slow, lazy manner. [Rare.] Whlle the first anow was mealy under feet,
A team drawled creaking down Quompegan street.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.
2. To speak with a slow, spiritless utterance, from affectation, laziness, or want of interest.

I never heard auch a drawing-affecting rogue.
Shak, M. W. of W., 1. 1.
drawl (drâl), n. [<dravel, r.] The act of drawling; a slow, unanimated ntterance.

## drawl

This, while it added to intelligibility, would take from psalmody its tedious draul.

Mason, Fng. Church Musick, p. 223
drawlatch $\dagger$ (drâ'lach), $n$. A thief who practised somewhat in the manner of a sneak-thief, watching to see if the people of a house were absent, and then opening the door (drawing the lateh) and taking what he could get. RibtonTurner, Vagrants and Vagrancy.
If I pepper him not, say I am not wor thy to le cald a drawler (drâ'lêr), $n$. One who drawls.

Thou art no sablath-drawter of old saws
Tennyson, Sonnet to J. M. K.
draw-lid (drâ'lid), n. A lid that slides in grooves.
The box contalning the selenium was iald on its sicie, and had a draw-lid which was kept closed except, when
Ure, Dict., IV. 791. drawlingly (drâ'ling-li), adv. In a drawling manner; with a slow, hesitating, or tedious utterance.
drawlingness (drâ'ling-nes), $n$. The quality of being drawling.
draw-link (drầ lingk), $n$. A link for connectiug two railroad-cars.
draw-loom (drâ'löm), $n$. A loom used in fig-ure-weaving. The warp-threads are passed through to each warp-thread. The strings are arranged in separate groups, and are pulled by a draw-loy in the order required by the pattern, the groups being drawn up by pressing upon
drawn (drân), p.a. 1. Undecided, from the fact that neither contestant has the advantage. If we make a drazen game of it, or procure but moderate advantages, every british heart must tremble.

Addison. If you have had a drawn battle or a repulse, it is the price we pay for the enemy not being in Washington
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 253 2. Eviscerated; disemboweled: as, a drawn fowl.-3. Melted : as, drawn butter.-4. In needleworth, gathered or shirred; puckered by threads drawn through the material.
The Queen was dressed in pink silk, over which was a lace dress, and wore a white draun gauze bomet
5. Freed from all particles of iron and steel by means of magnets: said of brass filings.-6. Having the sword drawn.

Why, how now, ho! awake! Why are you drawn? Wherere his ghashy looking? Shak., T'empest, ii. 1 At daggers drawn. See dagger 1 . - Drawn and quar$v . t$., 14.-Drawn brush, a small brush, such sas a tootin or nail-brush, in which the tufts of bistles are wound with wire and drawn into holes, the wire being sunk in narrow groves in the back, which are then filed with cement.-Drawn clay. Seeclay.-Drawn lace, drawn. work.
draw-net (drâ'net), $n$. A net made of packthread, with wide meshes, for catching the larger sorts of birds.
drawn-work (drân'wèrk), n. A kind of ornamental work done in textile fabries by cutting out, pulling out, or drawing to one side some of the threads of the fabrie while leaving others, or by drawing all into a new form, producing a sort of diaper-pattern. This work was the original form of lace, the addition. to it of needlework producing the simplest varieties of lace. The early name for this was cut-work. Modern drawn-work is generally left in simple patterns without the addition of needlewor
Why is there not a cushion-cloth of drawn-work, Or some fair cut-work, pind gilt casting-bottle hung by t?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { gilt casting-bottle hung by t? } \\
& \text { Middleton, Women Beware Women, iii. I. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Creva drawn-work, a kind of drawn lace made in Bra-draw-plate (drâ' plàt)
raw-plate (dra plat), n. 1. A drilled plate of steel or a drilled ruby through which a wire, or a metal ribbon or tube, is drawn to reduce its caliber and equalize it, or to give it a particular shape. The holes in the plate are made somewhat conical, and where a consile erable reduction in size is sought the wire or rod is passed in succession through a 2. A similar instrument for testing the ductility of metals, consisting of an oblong piece of steel pierced with a diminishing series of gradually tapered holes.
draw-point (drấpoint), n. The etching-needle when used on a bare plate; a dry-point. E. H. Knight.
draw-poker (drâ'pō"kèr), n. A game: same as poker. See poker2
draw-rod (drấrod), n. A rod by which two
draw-bars, or the drawing-gears at the opposite ends of a railroad-car, are joined.
draw-spring (drâ'spring), n. 1. An apparatus designed to counteract the recoil or shock when

## 1764

a tow-rope or cable breaks. It conaista of a cylinder, having a piston-rod to which india-rubber bands are fitted, and a chain to whicli the tow-rope of a boat or 2 a mring compecting the draw-bar . A spring connecting the draw-bar of a rail-road-car with the car, and designed to resist both tension and compression.
draw-stop (drâ'stop), n. In organ-building, the knob by which the slide belonging to a particular set of pipes or stops is drawn and the wind admitted to that set, or by which a coupler is put in operation.-Draw-stop action, in organsuiding, the entire mechanism of knobs, bars, angles, stickers, sid
controlled.
draw-taper (drâ'tā"pėr), $n$. Same as delivery, 10. Also called draft, draught.
draw-timber (drâ'tim"bèr), $n$. One of two timbers at the end of a railroad-car beneath the frame, and generally extending from the end timber of the platform, in passenger-cars, to the bolster. In passenger-cars they mainiy snpport the piatiorn. In atreet-cars usually but one draw-timber is empioyed, and that is in the center of the car, and has the draw-bar attached to it.
draw-tongs (drấtồngz), n. pl. An instrument for drawing fine wire.
This method prevents plier-marks, and also preserves the shape of the wire intact, by diapenaing with the use of draw-tongs, and this is of some importance in fancy
wire-drawing.
draw-tube (drâ'tūb), $n$. In a microscope, the tube which carries the eyepiece and objectglass. It consists of two parts, one sliding within the other, so that its length can be varied at will. Dana.
draw-well ${ }^{1}$ (drâ'wel), n. A deep well from which water is drawn by a long cord or pole and a bucket.

They've thrown him in a deep draw well,
Full flity fathoms deep. niture, a deep drawer in In old-fashioned furkept.
I wish, for their sakes, I had the key of ny study out of my draw-well, only for five minutes, to tell you their
names.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vl. 30. dray ${ }^{1}$ (drā), n. [E. dial. also dree; < ME. *dreye, a sledge, sled, «AS. droge, lit. that which is drawn, found only in the sense of 'drag-net' ( $=$ Sw. drög, a sledge, dray; cf. Icel. drag, the iron rim on the keel of a boat, or a sledge), (dragan $=$ Sw. Icel. draga, ete., draw. The ME. sense seems to be of Scand. origin.] 1. A low, strong cart with stout wheels, used for carrying heavy loads. Also called dray-cart.
It makes no difference . . . whether the conveyance was by wagons, drays, or cars. 2. A sledge; a sled; a rude sort of vehicle
without wheels. [Eng.] without wheels. [Eng.]
dray $^{1}$ (drā), v. t. [<dray ${ }^{1}$, 2.] To carry or convey on a dray.
Ali unclaimed goods . .. will be carted, drayed, or iightered by responsible cartmen, draymen, or lightermen, etc.
Laws and Regulations of New York Customs Inspectors.
$\operatorname{dray}^{2}$ (drā), $n$. [Origin obscure.] A squirrel's nest. Also written drey.

The nimble squirrel noting here,
Her mossy dray that makes.
Drayton, Queat of Cyntbis.
The morning came, when nelghbour Hodge,
Who long lad mark'd her airy lodge And bore the worthless prize away.

Cowoper, A Fable.
dray ${ }^{3}+$, n. An obsolete variant of deray. drayage (drāāj), n. $[<d r a y 1+$-age. $] 1$. The use of a dray; the act of hauling on a dray.
Coal was $\ldots$ removed by defendant on cars run upons
ramway on drays. 'This was held equivalent without being hauled
Soule vos. San Francizco Gastight Co., 54
2. A charge for the use of a dray.
dray-cart (drä’kärt), n. Same as drayl, 1.
dray-horse (drā'hôrs), n. A horse used for drawing a dray.
drayman (dráman), n.; pl. draymen (-men).
A man who drives and manages a dray.
A brace of draymen bid-God speed him well,
And had the tribute of his aupple knee. Shak., Rich. 1I., i. 4.
To descend lower, are not our streets filled with saga-
cious dray-men, and politicians in liveries?
Spectator, No. 307.
drazelt, n. Same as drosscl.
dread (dred), $v . ;$ pret. and pp. dreaded, formerly dredde. ly dradde, drad, pp. dred, rarely drad, < AS.
*drādan, only in comp. on-dr $\bar{x} d a n, \bar{a}-d r a x d a n$, of-drēdan, ONorth. on-drēda, usually reflex., be of -draedan, ONorth. on-drèda, usually reflex., be afraid, dread, $=$ OS. an-dradan $=\underset{\text { OHG. }}{=}$ in-
trätan, MHG. in-traten, be afraid; remoter origin unknown.] I. trans. 1. To fear in a great degree; be in shrinking apprehension or expectation of: used chiefly with reference to the future: as, to dread death.

Adnonishing all the world how that he is to he dread and feared. J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 109. But what I drad, did me poor wretch hetide For forth he drew an arrow from his side.

Greene, Sonnet.
What the conseqnence of this will be, God onely knows,
and wise men dread.
Evelyn, Diary, March 30, 1673 . wise men dread. have I brought my horse, by word and blow,
So

To stand atock-still and Iront the fire he dreads
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 264.

## 2 †. To cause to fear; alarm; frighten.

This travelling ly night in a desolate wilderness was very thoughts of it would seem to dread me.
$3+$. To venerate; hold in respectful awe.
Thia flour that I love so and drede.
Chaucer, Good Women, 1. 211. He waa drad and loued in countreis abowte, Heyeat \& lowest hym Loved \& alowte,

Arthur (ed. Furnivall), 1. 116.
II. intrans. To be in great fear, especially of something which may come to pass.
Wian the princes sud the Barouns herde the kynge thus speke, thei were somdell a-shamed, forthei dredde leste he Dread not, neither be afrald of them. Deut. i. 29 dread (dred), n. [Early mod. E. also dred, dredde ; < ME. dred, usually drede, fear, doubt from the verb.] 1. Great fear or apprehension tremulous anticipation of or repugnance to the happening of something: as, the dread of evil; the dread of suffering; the dread of the divine displeasure.

Ac for drede of the deth I dar noust telle trenthe.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 407.
When Gaheriea and Galssinin saugh Agranayn falie,
thei hadde grete drede that he were alayn. Mertin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 199
Whence this aecret dread, and inward horror,
of lalling into nought? Addison, Cato, v .
2. Awe; fear united with respect; terror.

The fear of you and the dread of you shali be upon
every beast of the earth. Gcu. ix. 2
Shall not his excellency make you afraid? and his dread fall upon you?

Job xiii. 11.
She turn'd her right and round about,
The Laird of īaristoun (Child's Ballads, III. 320).
3. A cause or object of apprehension; the person or the thing dreaded.
Let him be your dread.
Iss. vili. 13.
4†. Doubt.
Ther shuhn ye sen expresae, that no dred is
Chat he is gentil that doth gentil dedis.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, 1.313
Out of dread $\dagger$, without donlit. - Without dread $t$, with out doultt; doubtlesa. $=$ Syn. 1 and 2. Awe, affright, iright terror
dread (dred), p.a. 1. Dreaded; such as to excite great fear or apprehension; terrible; frightful.

If he will not yield,
Rebuke and dread correction wait on us,
And they ahall do their office.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.
We will be dread thought beneath thy brain,
And foui deaire round thine astonished heart.
Shelley, Promethens Unbound, i. 1.
2. That is to be dreaded or feared; awful; solemn; venerable: as, dread sovereign; a dread tribunal.

Confonnding Mighity things by meanes of Weak;
eaching dum1 Miants thy drad Praise to speak.
God of all Nations! Sovereign Lord!
In thy dread name we draw the aword.
.iv. Homes, Army Hymn.
dreadablet (dred'a-bl), a. [< dread + -able.] That is to be dreaded. Latham.
dreader (dred'ér), $n$. One who dreads, or lives in fear and apprehension.
I have suspended much of my pity toward the great dreaders oi popery.
dreadful (dred'fü), a. and n. [Early mod. E. also dreadfull, dredful; < ME. dredful, dredeful; \} dread $\left.+-f u l_{\text {. }}\right]$ I. a. 1t. Full of dread or fear.
"Certes, sir," aeid Merlin, "in these two a-visions there is grete signiffcacion, snd it is no wonder thongh ye ther-
of be dredfulu (E. E. T. S.), iii. 416.

Dreadfull of daunger that mote him betyde.
2t. Full of respect, honor, or veneration.

## dreadful <br> With dreifful herte and glad devocloun.

 haucer, Good Women, 1. 100 3. Exciting or attended by great dread, fear, or terror; terriblo; formidable; direful: as, a drealful storm; a dreadful invasion.And zit Is the Lond of Prestre John more ferr, be many Mandevile, Travels, p. 271
The great and dreadful day of the Lord. Mai. Iv. 5. The lady may command, sir;
She bears an eye metcher and Roveley, Mald in the Mili, i. I.
There ls nothlng so inconsiderable, which msy not appear dreadful to an lmagination that is flled with omens and pregnestics
4. Awful; vencrable; awe-inspiring.

How dreadful is thls place! Gen. xxvlii. I\%.
A dread/ul music. Massinger, Renegado, v. 8.
So Livangelist drew nearer and nearer, and, coming up to him, he tooked upon him with a severe and dreadfu countenance. Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 04. =Syn. 3. Fearful, Frightful, etc. (see awful); terriflc, herible, horrid, dire, direful, tremendous.
II. n. That which is fearful or terrible: used only in the phrases penny dreadful, shilling dreadful, to denote a tale of vulgar sensationalism sold at a small price, or a cheap sensational newspaper or periodical. [Eng.]
A drunken good-for-nething, bllad to hls own absurditles and shortcomings, he [Ally Sloper) commenced his career as the hero of a penuy dreadfub which, unfortunately for lts author, had but little success.

Contemporary Rev., L. 516.
By grace of a very rare genius, the best work of the Brontes is $8 a v e d$, as by fire, out of the repulsive sensstion alism they started, destined to perlah ln shilling dreadfuls. F. Ia arrison, Choice of Books, il
dreadfully (dred'fàl-i), adv. [Early mod. E. also dredfully, < ME. dredjully; < dreadful + $-1 y^{2}$.] $1 \dagger$. With alarm; fearfnlly.
Ac whan he hadde alste of that segge a-syde he gan hym
Dredfully by, this day! as duk doth fram the faucoun.
Piers Plowman (B), xviL. 62.
Fui tenderly begynneth she to wepe;
She rist her vp, and dredefilly she quaketh,
As dothe the braunche thist Zepherns shaketh.
As dothe the braunche thst Zepherns shaketh.
Chateer (ed. Gllman), Good Women, I. 2679.
2. In a dreadful or terrible manner.

Firo Viterbe to Venyse, thels valyante knygintez: Dresses up dredfully the dragotie of golde, With egles al-over, ensmelede of sabie.

Morls Arthure (E. E. T. S.), L. 2026.
Thelr beaten anvils dreadfully resound,
And Ftha shakes sll o'er, and thunders underground. Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv dreadfulness (drod'ful-nes), $n$. The quality of being dreadful ; terribleness; frightfulness. dreadingly (dred'ing-li), adv. In a manner significant of dread or terror; with misgiving. [Rare.]

Mistrustfully be trusteth,
And he dreadingly doth dsre;
And forty passlona in a trice
An him consort and square.
Il'arner, Alblon's Engiand, vL. 33.
dreadless (dred'les), a. [ C ME. dredles, dredeles; <dread + -less.] 1. Fearless; bold; not intimidated; undaunted; intrepid.

> And dreadless of their danger, cllmb The flostlng montafus of the brine. Cotton (Arber's Eng. Garner, 1. 217).

## Gentle snd just and dreadless, Is he not

 The monarch of the world?2. Exempt from dread or fear of danger , secur

Safe in his dreadles den him thought to hide. Spenser, World's Vanltle, x. 34 . Without dread or apprehension: used elliptically (like doubtlcss) with adverbial effeet. Do dresse we tharefore, and hyde we no lsngere, ourez 1 Marle Arthure' (E. E.T.S.) 1 , dreadlessness (dred'les-nes), n. Fearlessness; undauntedness; freedom from fear or terror.
Zelmane (to whom danger then was a eause of dreadles. nes8 . . . ) with swittuess of desire crossed him.
dreadlyt (dred'li), a. [< ME. dredli, dredlieh; <drcall + -ly $\left.{ }^{1}.\right]$ Dreadful.

Thls dreadly spectacle.
Spenser.
dreadnaught, dreadnought (dred'nât), u. [< dread, v., + obj. naught, nought.] 1. A person who fears nothing. - 2. Something that assures against fear. Hence-3. A thick eloth with a long pile, used for warm elothing or for protection against the elements; a garment made of such cloth. Also called fearnaught.
Look at him $\ln$ a great-coat of the closest texture that
the looms of Leeds conld furnish - one of those dread. noughts the utlity of whlch sets fashion at defance.

Soulhey, The Doctor, ivli.
dream ${ }^{1}$ (drēm), n. [< ME. dreme, dreem, drem, dream, a droam, く AS. "dream (not found in this sense) $=$ OS. drōm = OFries. drām $=\mathrm{D}$. droom $=\mathrm{MLG}$. dröm, LG. droom $=\mathrm{OHG} . \mathrm{MHG}$. troum, G. traum $=$ Icel. draumr $=$ Sw. dröm $=$ Dan. dröm, a dream; perhaps lit. a deceptive vision, orig. "draugmo-, < Teut. $\sqrt{ }{ }^{\text {"drug, seen in OIIG. }}$ triogan, MHG. triegen, G. triegen, now trägen $=$ OS. bi-driogan (= OHG. bitriogan), deceive, delude (cf. OS. drugi, deceptivo, OHG. MHG. ge-troe $=$ OS. gi-drog, phantom, apparition, $=$ Icel. draugr, a ghost, spirit; $=$ Skt. $\sqrt{ }$ druh (for "dhrugh i), hurt (by deceit, wile, magic), cf. OPers. drauga, a lie). Though generally identifiod with dream², AS. dreim, joy, a joyful sound, otc., thero is roally nothing to conneet the two words except the likeness of form.] 1. A succession of images or fantastic ideas present in the mind during sleop; the sleeping state in which sueh images occur.
And thel ete ne mete in alle the Wynter: but thel lyza as in a Drem, as don the Serpentea. $\begin{gathered}\text { Jfandeville, Travels, p. } 288 .\end{gathered}$

Dreams are but Interludes which Pancy makea;
When monarch reason sleeps, thla mimle wakes $\begin{gathered}\text { Dryden, Coek and Fox, I. } 325 .\end{gathered}$
A dream la a succession of phenomens having no external resilly to correspond to them.
ir. K. Clifford, Lectures, घ. 244.
2. That which is presented to the mind by the imaginative faculty, though not in sleep; a vision of the faney, especially a wild or vain fancy.

Of human greatness are but pleasing dreams
Ford, Broken Heart, hi. 5 .
The potentiality of growing rich beyound the dreams of arice. Johnson, in bo They llve together and they dine twgether; . but the love is over, as everythlog else is over in life. love is over, as everythiog else is over himre. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Thackeray, Henry Emond, vil. }\end{aligned}$
dream ${ }^{I}$ (drēm), $v . ;$ pret. and pp. dreamed or dreamt, ppr. dreaming. [< ME. dremen (not in AS. $)=$ D. droomen $=$ Sw. drömma $=$ Dan. drömme $=\mathrm{OHG}$. troumjan, MHG. trounten, G. träumen, dream; from tho noun.] I. intrans. 1. To be partially, and with more or less confusion or incoherence, conscions of images and thoughts during sleep: with of before an object: as, to dream of a battle; to dream of an absent friend.
And he dreamed, sod behold a Indider set upon the The alave who, slumbering on his rusted chain,
Dreams of the palm-trees on his lurning plain.
O. il. Ifolmes, Poetry.

So I dreann, sometimes, of a straight scarlet collsr, stiff with gold isce, around my neck, instead of this limp white
cravat.
2. To think idly or dreamily; give way to visionary thought or speculation; indulge in reverie or waking visions.
They dream on In a constant course of reading, but not digesting.
Franklin thinks, Investigates, theorizes, invents, but never does he dream.

Theodore Parker, Historic Amerleans.
3. To have indefinite thought or expectation; think of something as possible; conceive: with of: as, ho little dreamed of his approaching fate. He . . . [Jesus] takea this occasion to tell his Dilsciples that they must no longer drea m of the Glories and Splen-
dour of this world.
Stilinglieet, Sermons, I. xif.

We might be otherwise; we nlight be all Shloh, majestlcal.
Shelley, Julian and
Shelley, Julian and Msddalo.
In Persis, no one with any pretence to respectablilty would dream of stirring outside the door without at feast II. trans. 1. To see or think in a dream; imagine in sleep.
Your old men shsll dream dreanis.
Joel II. 28.
Ssid he not so ? or dld I dream it se?
Shak., R. and J., vo s.
The dreams which nations dreann come true.
2. To imagine as if in a dream; think about vainly, idly, or fancifully.

> Man errs not that he deems Ills welfare his true alm; He errs because he dreamis The world does but exlst that welfare t
f appose indefinitely; have a conception or about; belicve in a general way.
The Athelsts and Naturslists cireame the worid to he eternall, and concelue that all men could not be of one; because of this diuersitie of Languages, $\begin{gathered}\text { Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. } 45 .\end{gathered}$

## dreamy

she never dreams they used her for a anare,
And now withdraw the batt has served lis turn.
4. To pass in reverie or inaction; spend idly or fancifully: followed by away, out, or through: as, to dream away one's life.

Why then does Antony dream out hls hours?
Dryden, All for Love, i. I.
dream²t, u. [ME. drem, dreem, dreme, earlicr dream (rare except in earliest ME.), a sound, esp. a joyful sound, jubilation, く AS. dredim, a sound, esp. a joyful sound, song, harmony, joy (very common), $=$ OS. drom, joy; hence the verb AS. drȳman, drèman, rejoice, make jubilee, sing, $=$ OS. drōmian, rejoico. Prob. not connected with dream 1, q. v., but perhaps allied to Gr. Apĩhos, a noise as of many voices, a shouting, murmuring; perhaps also allied to drone ${ }^{1}$, q. v.] A noise, cspecially a joyful noise; jubiq. V.] A noise

Tha be unlhte ihere . . . muchel folkea dream.
Layanon, I. 43.
Homea blast other lor beliea dre m.
Bestiary (Old Eng. Msc., ed. Morris), 1. 665. Lus 1 bus! las! das ! rowtyn be rowe
wech dolful a dreme the devgl it to dryve.
To hlre louerd hee aede with stille dreme. King IIorn $^{(E)}$ E. T. S.), p. 52
[८ ME. dremere, dremer
dreamer (drē'mer), n. [८ ME. dremere, dremer $\overline{\overline{S W} . ~ d r o o m e r ~}=0 H G$. troumäre, $G$. traumer $=$ er ${ }^{1}$.] 1. One who dreams; ono who has dreams or visions.
They sald one to anether, Behold, this dreamer cometh.
Gen. xxxyil. 19.
Alasi the dreamer first minst sieep,
I only watch'd, and wish'd to weep. The Glsour.
2. A visionary: as, a political dreamer.

He must be an Ide dreamer.
Who leaves the pie and gnaws the streaner. Prior. 3. A mope; a sluggard.-4. A South Ameriean puff-bird of the genns Chelidoptera, as $C$. tenebrosa.
dreamery (drê'mér-i $), n . \quad[=\mathrm{D}$. droomerij $=\mathrm{G}$. träumerci $=\mathrm{Dan}$. Sw. Arömmeri; as dream ${ }^{\mathrm{I}}+$ -ery, collective suffix.] A habit of dreaming or musing: as, given to dreanery. Imp. Diet. dreamful (drēm'fủl), a. [< elream ${ }^{\text {I }}+$-ful.] Full of dreams; marked by dreams or visionary thought.
Give us long rest or death, dark death, or dreamful ease.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Sonk).
dream-hole (drēm'hōl), n. One of the openings left in the walls of steeples, etc., for the admission of light. Grose. [Prov. Eng.] dreamily (drē'mi-li), adv. 1. In a dreamy manner; as a dream.

I hear the cry
of their volces high
Falling drea mily through the sky.
Longfellow, Birds of Passage.
2. As in a dreaming state; in reverie; idly.
dreaminess (drē'mi-nes), $n$. The stato of being droamy, or given to reverie.
lle was a dark, stlll, slender person, always with a trancelike remotencss, a mystic dreaminess of nuanner.
dreamland (drem'land), $n$. The land or region seen in dreams; hence, the land of fancy or imagination; the region of reverie.
They are real, and have a venue li thelr respectlve districts in dreamland. Lamb, To Colerjdge.
dreamless (drēm'les), a. [(=G.traumlos=Dan.
drömlös) (dream ${ }^{1}+$-less.] Free from dreams. Worn with misery,
He slept the dreamiess sieep of weariness.
Filliam Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 207.
dreamlessly (drēm'les-li), aulv. In a dreamless manner.
dreamt (dremt). Preterit and past partieiple
dream-while (drêm'hwil), n. The apparent duration of a dream. [Rare.]

Now and then, for a dream-white or so
Lamb, Artifclal Comedy.
dream-world (drēm'wėrld), $n$. A world of dreams or illusive shows. [Rare.]

But theu be wise in thls dreasu-world of ours.
Ternyson, Anclent Sage.
dreamy (drē'mi), a. [(= MLG. drömceh) <
dream $+-y^{1}$.] 1. Full of dreams; given to dreaming; relating to or associated with dreams; giving rise to dreams: as, dreamy moods.

All dsy within the dreany house
The doors upon th:sir hinges oreak
Tennyson, Marians.

## dreamy

2．Having the characteristics of a dream consisting of or resembling idle imaginations； dream－like；vague；indistinct；visionary：as， he led a dreamy existence．

## Fing like distaste．

Talfourd，Charles Lamb Treamy effects；all the headlands were softened and tinged with opaleacent colors．

C．D．Warner，Their Pilgrimage，p． 123.
drear（drōr），$a$ ．［An abbrev．of dreary，q．v．］ Dreary．［Poetical．］

In urns and altars round
drear and dying sound
heir service quaint．
Milton，Nativity，1． 193.
A drear northeastern storm came howling up．
dreart（drēr），n．［Made by Spenser from dreary，a．］Dread；dismalness；grief；sor－ row；dreadfulness．

The ill－faste Owle，deaths dreadfull messengere
The hoars Night－raven，trump of dolefull drere．
He to hlm stepping neare，
Right in the flanke him strooke with deadly dreare．
dreariheadt，drearihoodt（drēr＇i－hed，－hủd），$n$ ［False forms，made by Spenser，＜dreary + －head，－hood．］＇Dreariness；dismalness；gloomi－ ness．

What evil plight
Hath thee opprest，and with sad drearyhead
Hath thee opprest，and with
Chaunged thy lively cheare？
Spenser，F．Q．，III．ii． 30
But Fury was full ill appareiled
In rags，that naked nigh she did appeare，
With ghastly looks and dreadfull drerihed．
drearìly（drēr＇i－li），adv．［＜ME．drerily，dreri－ liehe，dreariliehe；＜dreary $\left.+-l y^{2 .}\right]$ In a dreary manner；dismally；forlornly．

A queer Inner court，befonled with rubbish and drearily Are of convenience．$I$ ．Jomes，Jr．，Trans．Sketches，p． 149. drearimentt（drēr＇i－ment），$n$ ．［A false form， made by Spenser，＜dreary＋－ment．］Dismal ness ；terror；horror；dread．

To sadder times thou maysi attune thy quill，
And sing of sorrowe and deathes dreeriment．
dreariness（drēr＇i－nes），$n$ ．1．The state or char－ acter of being dreary．$-2 \dagger$ ．Sorrow．

Let be thi wepynge and thy drerinesse． $\begin{gathered}\text { Chaucer，Troilus，i．} 701 .\end{gathered}$ drearingt（drēr＇ing），$n$ ．［A false form，made by Spenser，〈drear－y＋－ing．］Dreariness；gloom． All were my self，through griefe，in deadly drearing． $\begin{gathered}\text { Spenser，Daphnaida，} 1.189 .\end{gathered}$ drearisomet（drēr＇i－sum），a．［＜dreary＋ －some．］Very dreary；gloomy；desolate；for－ lorn．
dreary（drēr＇i），a．［Early mod．E．also drearie， drery，drerie ；＜ME．drery，dreri，dreari，drury， ＜AS．dreorig，sad，mournful．AS．dreorrig also means bloody，gory，＝OS． drōrag＝Icel．drey－ rigr $=$ MHG．trōrie，bloody，〈 AS．dreór $=$ OS．
drōr $=$ Icel．dreyri，dröri drōr＝Icel．dreyri，dröri $=$ MHG．trör，blood， gore，＜AS．dreósan（ $=$ Gotb．driusan，ete．），fall， whence ult．E．drass and drizzle，q．v．But the sense＇sad＇is prob．reached from another di－ rection：OHG．${ }^{\text {＊trūrag，trūreg，MHG．trūrec，G．}}$ traurig，whence prob．LG．trūrig，D．treurig （with HG．$t$ ），sad，mournful，connected with OHG．trūrēn，cast down the eyes，mourn，MHG． trūren，G．trauern，mourn，orig．cause to fall， causative of the orig．verb，Goth．driusan，etc．， above．］1 $\dagger$ ．Sorrowful；sad．

Thus praied thai all with drery steuyn，
Heueand up thaire heuidea till heuyn．
Holy Rood（E．E．T．S．），p． 129.
They renue the funerall pompe of these great men yearly， assembling thither with plentie of wine and meats，and there watch all night（especially the women）singing
drerie lamentalions，
Purchas，Pilgrimage，p．S22． 2．Lonesomely dismal or gloomy ；exciting a feeling of desolation，sadness，or gloom．

The messenger of death，the ghastly owl，
With dreary ahrieks did also yell
The breakers were right beneath her bower，F．Q．
The breakers were right beneath her bows，
She drifted a dreary wreck．
Longfellow，Wreck of the Heaperus． On the ridge of the slope［was］an old cemetery， 80 dreary with its few hopeless fily
heart ache to look at it．

T．B．Aldrich，Ponkapog to Pesth，p． 245.
Hence－3．Exciting a feeling of tedium or en－ nui；tiresomely monotonous：as，a dreary book．
Chaucer is the first who broke away from the dreary traditional style，and gave not merely stories，but lively pictures of real life as the ever renewed substance of
poetry．
Lowell，Study Windows，p． 255 ．

## 1766

$=$ Syn． 1 and 2．Cheerless，comfortlesa，drear，dark．-3 Tediona．, ．See dreteh 1, dretch $^{2}$
dredt，dredet，$v$ ，and $n$ ．Middle English forms of dread．
dredefult，a．A Middle English form of dread－ ful．
ful．
dreder（dred＇ér），n．［Sc．，also dredour，dridder
drither；appar．＜dread，v．］Fear；dread． ［Scotch．］

What aileth you，my daughter Janet
You look sae pale and wan？
here is a dreder in your heart，
Or else ye love a man．
Lord Thomas of finesberry（Child＇s Ballads，IV．305）．
dredge ${ }^{I}$（drej），$n$ ．［Formerly sometimes written drudge；of LG．origin，perhaps through OF． drege，dreige，a kind of net used for catching oysters（cf．mod．F．drague，〈 E．drag，n．），＜OD． draghe，D．dreg（－net），a dredge，a drag－net（see drag－net and dray ${ }^{1}$ ）；cf．D．dreg $=\mathrm{LG}$. dregge， drägge $=$ Dan．drag $=$ Sw．dragg，a grapnel， drag．The form dredge is practically an assibi－ lation of drag，n．，ult．＜drag，v．：see drag．］ 1. A bush－harrow；a large rake．［Prov．Eng．］－ 2．Any instrument for bringing up or removing solid substances from under water by dragging on the bottom．（a）A drag－net for taking oysters，etc． The oystera．．haue a peculiar dredige；which ia a thick atrong net，fastened to three spils of iron，and
drawne at the boates sterne gathering whatsoener it meet． drawne at the boatesaterne of gathering
eth lying in the bottome of the water．

R．Carew，Survey of Cornwall，fol．30．
（b）An apparatus for bringing up marine animale，planta， and other objects from the bottom of the sea for acientiffc investigation．It consiats principaly of a frame of iron constructed，the frame is transversely oblong，generally about three times as long as wide，with straight ends and slightly inclined sides，having the outer edgea sharp to serve as scrapera．The net is usually composed of heavy twine，but sometimes of lron chainwork，and is attached to the frame by holes near the inner edges．Fastened to
the frame are iron handles to which a rope or iron chain the frame are iron handles，to which a rope or iron chain
is attached．（c）A machine for clearing the beds of canals， is attached．（c）A machine for clearing the
3．In ore－dressing，in certain mining districts of England，ore which is intermediate in rich－ uess between＂prill－ore＂and＂halvans＂；ore of second quality，more or less intermixed with veinstone．Sometimes written dradge．
dredge ${ }^{1}$（drej），$v . ;$ pret．and pp．dredged，ppr． dredging．［＜dredge $\left.{ }^{1}, n.\right]$ I．trans．1．To clear out with a dredge；remove sand，silt，mud，etc．， from the bottom of：as，to dredge a harbor， river，or canal．－2．To take，catch，or gather with a dredge；obtain or remove by the use of a dredge：as，to dredge mud from a river．
A Oaryophyllia which was dredged up alive by Captain
Darein，Coral Reefs，p． 116. II．intrans．To make use of a dredge；oper－ ate with a dredge：as，to dredge for oysters． dredge ${ }^{2}$（drej），$n$ ．［Allso dradge；assibilated from earlier dreg，＜ME．dragg，dragge，drage，a mixture of different kinds of grain or pulse，mes－ lin；the same as ME．dragge，dradge，dragy，a kind of digestive and stomachic comfit，〈OF． dragie，dragee，a kind of digestive powder，a com－ fit，sweetmeat，also small shot，etc．，mod．F． dragée，a sugar－plum，small shot，meslin，〈 Pr． dragea $=$ Sp．grajea $=$ Pg．grageia，grangea $=$ It．traggea，now treggea，comfits，sugar－plums， sweetmeats（ML．dragetum，dragata，drageia， dragia，after OF．）く ML．tragemata，pl．，く Gr． т $а ⿱ ㇒ \dot{\eta} \mu \alpha \tau \alpha$, rarely in sing．тра́үпиа，dried fruits or sweetmeats eaten as dessert，$\langle\tau \rho a \gamma \varepsilon i v, 2 d$ or sweetmeats eaten as of $\tau \rho^{\prime} \gamma \varepsilon \iota v$ ，gnaw，nibble，munch，eat．］For－ a．or．of $\tau \rho \dot{\prime} y \varepsilon v \nu$ ，gnaw，nibble，munch，eat．］For－
merly，same as meslin；now，specifically，a mix ture of oats and barley sown together．
Thy dredge and thy barley go thresh out to malt．Thuser． dredge ${ }^{3}$（drej），v．t．；pret．and pp．dredged，ppr． dredging．［Formerly dreg；E．dial．dridge； dredge ${ }^{2}, n$ ．］To sprinkle flour upon，as roast－ ing meat．
Burnt figs dreg＇d with meal and powdered sugar．
of plovers．
Dredge you a dish of plovera．
dredge－box（drej＇boks），$n$ ．$\quad\left[\left\langle d r e d g e^{3}+b a x^{2}\right.\right.$ ．$]$ Same as dredging－bax．
dredgeman（drej＇man），n．；pl．dredgemen （－men）．［＜dredge ${ }^{1}+$ man．］One who fishes for oysters with a dredge．
dredger ${ }^{1}$（drej＇èr），$n$ ．［＜dredge $\left.{ }^{1}+-e r^{1}.\right] 1$
One who works with or makes use of a dredge．
In the month of May，the dredgers（by the law of the Admirally court）have liberty to catch all namner of oys－
ters，of what size soever．
Bp．Sprat，Hist Royal Soc．
dree
A boat or vessel used in dredging．
We ．．．had sight of a brigandine or a dredger，which the general tooke within one houres chase with hia two 3．A dredging－machine．
dredger ${ }^{2}$（drej＇èr），$n$ ．［く dredge ${ }^{3}+-e r^{1}$ ．］A dredging－box．
dredgerman（drej＇èr－man），n．；pl．dredgermen （－men）．One engaged in dredging．
In these courta they appoint．．The quantity［of oys－ （ers）each Dredgernan shall take in a day，which la naually called Setting the Stint．

Defoe，Tour through Great Britain，I． 150.
dredgie（drej＇i），$n$ ．Same as dirgie．［Scotch．］
dredging（drej＇ing），$n$ ．［Verbal n．of dredge ${ }^{1}$ ， v．］1．The act of using a dredge．
Most of our coasts produce them［oysters］naturally， and in auch placea they are taken by dredging，and ar become an aricle of commerce，both raw and pekled．
2．The matter or material brought up by a dredge．

It is not a little curlous that these two forms ahould present themselves in the same dredging．

W．B．Carpenter，Microa．， 8474. dredging－box（drej＇ing－boks），n．［Also for－ merly drudging－box；＜dredging＋box22．］A small box，usually of tin，with a perforated top，used to sprinkle fiour on roasting meat，on a knead－ ing－board，etc．Also dredge－bax．
Cuts of the basting－ladlee，dripping－pans，and drudging． boxes，\＆c．，lately dng up at Rome，out of an old subterra－
nean acullery．
King，Art of Cookery，
dredging－machine（drej＇ing－mą－shēn＂），$n$ ．An apparatus for lifting mud and silt from the bot－ toms of rivers，harbors，canals，etc．Some dredg－ ing－machines employ a single bivalve or clam－shell acoop； thers a series of scoo the earliest form appears to orm of auction apparata，shovel or apoon，guspended from a crane rigged up on a large flat－boat．It waa low－ ered into the mud，dragged along by means of ropes till filled，and then raized and emplied into the boat．An－ other early form is the chapelet or chain－pump，which，by means of an endless chain carrying buckets traveling in a trough，lita mnd and water， top into a flat alongside the machine．On this plan are nowhines in use．They consiat of large，flat－bottomed


Steam Dredging－machine．
boata，uaually of iron，with a bucket－chain carrying near－ Iy 40 buckets，each with a capacity of about 13 cnbic feet． In excavating the suez canal，the lifting buckets of aome of the larger machinea had a capacity of 5 cubic feet each， ery of the sand or apoil both chutes and traveling buckets were used，the spoil heing，in some instances，delivered 230 feet from the dredger．The clam－shell dredger is largely used in the United States，and has the merit of ease of management，the scoop operating in a half－circle about the boat， 80 that a widc channel can be excavated without moving the boat．The acoop 18 suspended from a crane at the bow of the boat，and is operatec by meana or gerving as guides for the clam－shell．In the machines em－ ploying a suction or exhanst，a tube is lowered into the moyd，and the mud and water are raised by means of a re－ volving disk in the tube，or by the aid of a vacunm or an ejector．A large vessel on the boat，being exhausted of air，is connected with the submerged pipe，when the mud and water readily rise into the receiver．In another form of pneumatic dredger a pipe is lowered into the ailt and cloaed the pipe driving out the air．Many other forms are used． Dred Scot case．See case ${ }^{1}$ ．
dree ${ }^{1}$（drē），v．［＜ME．dreen，dreien，dryen， drehen，dregen，dreghen，dreogen，〈 AS．dreógan， bear，suffer，endure，also do，perform，$=$ Goth． driugan，do military service；cf．Icel．drȳgja （a secondary form），connect，perpetrate，also lengthen：see dree ${ }^{2}$ ．Cf．also dright．］I．trans． To suffer；bear；endure：as，to dree penance． ［Now only Scotch or poetical．］

For what I drye or what I thinke，
I wil myselven al It drynke．
Chaucer，Honse of Fame，1． 1879.
Why dreghis thou this dole，\＆deris thi aelnyn？${ }_{\text {Destruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），l．} 3586 .}$
Ye have the pains o hell to dree．
The Cruel Mother（Child＇s Ballads，II．271）．

## To dree one＇s or a weird to ahide one

I kenn＇d he behovell to dree his weird till that day caun． Scott，Guy Mannering，lv．
A poor broken－hearted thing，that，if she hath done evil， has dreed a sore weird for it．

Scott，Fair Maid of Perth，I．xii．

## dree

II．$\dagger$ intrans．To endure；be able to do or continue．

> Nely wod of his witt he wax nels for drede，
> tiod as fast homward as fet mist drie． $\begin{aligned} & \text { if } 1 \text { ．lliam of Palerne（E．E．T．S．}) \text { ，1．} 1772 .\end{aligned}$ Ride on，ride on，Lord Wulism now， As fast as ye can dree！
iililliam（Child＇s Balisds，111．19）．
dree ${ }^{2}$（drō），a．［E．dial．，$=$ Se．drcigh，dreich， dreegh，＜ME．drez，dregh，driz，dryz，long，ex－ tended，great，く Icel．drjügr＝Sw．dryg＝Dan． dröi，long，amplo，substantial，solid，heavy；ef． Ieol．draugr，a sluggard；elrȳja，commit，also keep longer，lengthen；Sw．dröja，stay，delay， $=$ Dan．dröie，make a thing go far，go a long way；ult．connceted with AS．dreogan，bear， suffer，endure，do，perform，E．dree：seedreel．］ 1t．Long；large；ample；great．

## The kynge was lokyd In a fetde <br> lis a ryver breda and dreghe．

MS．Harl．，2252（Hallivell．）
Tine durres to vndo of the dregh horse
Destruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），1． 11890. 2 $\dagger$ ．Great；of serious moment．－3．Tedious； wearisome；tiresome．［Prov．Eng．］
＂＂Thou＇rt in great pain，my own dear，Stephen ？＂＂I ha＇been－dreadful，sind dree，and long．＂

Dickens，IIard Timea，iii． 6.
dree $^{2}$（drē），n．［E．dial．，＝Se．dreigh，＜ME． dreghe，dregh，＜dregh，drez，ete．，dree：see drec ${ }^{2}, a_{\text {．}}$ Length；extension；the longest part． Thus they drevene to the dede dukes and erles，
Alla the dreghe of tha daye，with iredrille werkea！
Merle Arthure（E．．T．S．），1． 2916.
dreely（drḗli），adv．［E．dial．，$=$ Sc．dreighly， ＜ML．drely，drczly，dreghly，dryz7y，etc．；＜drec ${ }^{2}$ $\left.+-l y^{2}.\right] 1+$ ．Highly；largely；nobly；earnestly． 1 drow into a dreme，\＆dreghly ne thought That Jiercury the mykili God，in the mene tyma， That come in hita company clere to beholde．

Destruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），1． 2379.
Drawene dreghely the wyne，and drynkne thereaftyre．
2．Slowly；tediously．［Prov．Eng．］
dreen，$x$ ．and $n$ ．A dialeetal form of drain．
dreg ${ }^{1}, n$ ．An obsolete or eolloquial singular of dregs．
dreg＇t，$n$ ．An obsolete form of dredge ${ }^{2}$ ．
dreg ${ }^{3}$ ，$v, t$ ．An obsolete form of drcdge ${ }^{3}$ ．
dregginess（dreg＇i－nes），$n$ ．［＜dreggy + －ness．］ The state of being dreggy；fullness of dregs or lees；foulness；fceuleneo．
dreggish（dreg ish），a．［＜dreg ${ }^{1}$（dregs）+ －ishI．］
Full of dregs；foul with lees；feculont．
To give a atrong taste to this dreggish liqnor，they fling in as incredible deal of broom or hopa．
dreggy（dres＇i），a．［＜ME．dreggy（＝Sw．dräg－ gig），$<$ dreg ${ }^{1}$（dregs）$+-y^{1}$ ．］Containing dregs or lees；consisting of dregs；foul ；muddy；fee－ ulent．
No relations of theirs，after all，hut a dreggy hybrid of the basest bloods of Europe．

Lorcell，Biglow Papers， 2 d ser．，p． 46. dregs（dregz），n．pl．［＜ME．dregges，also drag－ ges，rarely in sing．dreg，＜Ieel．dregg，pl．dreg－ giar $=$ Sw．drägg，drogs，lees；prob．＜leol．and Sw．draga＝E．draw，the eonneetion of thought being like that in drain as related to draw： see drain，draw．］1．The sediment of liquors； lees；grounds；feculence；any foreign matter of liquors that subsides to the bottom of a vessel containing them．［Formerly，and still some－ times colloquially，used in the singular．］
The dregs thereof，all the wicked of the earth shall wring
What too curions dreg caples my aweet lady in the foun－ What too curions dreg caples my aweet lady in the foun－
tain of our love？
Shak．，T．and C．，Iii． 2
King John，in the meanwhile，was draining the cup of
hitterness to the dreys．Prescote，Ferd．and Isa．，I． 2 hitterness to the dreys．Preacott，Ferd，and Isa．，i． 2 the sifted sediment of a restidum．

IF．K．Clifford，Lectures，I． 253.
2．Waste or worthless matter；dross；sweepa ings；refuse；hence，what is most vile and worthless ：as，the dregs of society．

From the dregs of Ife think to receive
What the first aprightly running could not give．
What wonder is it，if ever aince，and eapeclally now，in these dregs of time，there be wilful men found，who will oppose their own vain fancles and novelties to the general

Bp．Atterbury，Sermons，II．xi．
They increased，by their mumbers and their vices，the weight of that dreg which，in great and prosperous citles， ever sinks ．．．to the lowest condition．

J．Adans，Works，IV＇． 538.

1767
drepanidium

3．Solid impurities found in raw fats．W．$L$ ． Carpenter，Soap and Candles，p．83．－To drain | dreher（drā ${ }^{\prime}$ er $)$ ，$n$ ．［G．，a kind of dauce，a |
| :--- | turner，a winch，$\langle$ drchen，turn，$=$ AS．thrä๒ö， turn，throw，E．throw：see throw．］1．An Aus－ trian dance similar to the landler．－2．Musie written to accompany such a dance．

dreier，dreyer（dri＇er），n．［G．usually dreier， ＜drei＝F．three．］A Silesian money， 3 hellers． dreigh（drėẻh），a．and $n$ ．A Seotch form of dree ${ }^{2}$ ． When thou an＇I were young an＇skeigh，
Burns，Tha Auld Farmer＇a Salutatloa to hia Auld Mare．
dreintt．An obsolete preterit and past parti－ eiple of drench1．
Dreissena（dri＇se－nêh），$n$ ．［NL．，after Dr．Dreys－ sen of Belgium．］A geuus of bivalve lamelli－ branchs，of the family Mytilide，or mussels，or made type of the family Dreissenide．D．poly－ norpha，originally an iahabitant of rivers and streams range into many European localities．Also Dreyssena， Dreissensia．
Dreissenacea（drī－se－nā＇sō̄－ḥ̆），n．pl．［NL．，く Drcissena + －accu．］A group of acephalous mollusks：same as the family Dreissenda．
Dreissenidæ（drï－sen＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，くDreis－ scna＋－ider．］A family of bi－ valve mollusks，typified by the genus Dreissena．The mantle is open only for the foot in tront of the umbones，and the siphona sre situ－ ated at the distal margin．The branchisl siphon is tubular，the anal subsessile，the foot ligulate and hys－
siferour，and the gilell mytiiform siferous，and the shell mytiliform
with terminal umbonea．There is an With terminal umbonea．There is sn presslons are olscure；and there are


## 

 lower arrow，inhalentsiphon upper aarow，
exhalent siphon three muscuiar acars．
Dreisseninæ（drī－se－nīnē），n．pl．［NL．＜Dreis－ sena＋－ince．］A subfamily referred to the fam－ ily Mytilida：same as the family Dreissenide． Also Dreissensinc．
Dreissensia（dri－sen＇si－lid），n．［NL．］Same as Dreissena．
Dreissensinæ（drī－sen－sī＇nē），n．pl．［NL．］ Same as Dreissenince．
drem ${ }^{1}+$ ，dreme ${ }^{2} t$ ，$n$ ．and $r$ ．Obsolete forms of
$d^{2 r e m}{ }^{2}+$ dreme $^{2}$ t，$n$ ．Sec dream $^{2}$ ．
dremelst，$n_{\text {．}}$［ME．，also drencles，人 dremen， dream，＋－ils，a suffix scen also in ME．metels， a dream，and in tho earlier forms of riddle，n．］ A dream．
How that Imagynatyi in dremeles me tolde，
of Kynde end of his consynge and how curteise ine is to
Dremotherium（drem－ö－théri－um），n．［NL．， for（1）＂Dromotherium，＜Gr．dob $\quad$ os，a running， course，+ onpiov，a wild beast．］A genns of fossil ruminants from the Miocene of France， said to bo related to the musk－deer．
drench ${ }^{1}$（drench），v．［く ME．drenchen（pret． drenched and dreint，pp．drenehed and dreint）， dreneh，drown，〈 AS．drencan，give to drink，also drown（ $=$ OFries．drenka，drinka $=\mathrm{D}$ ．drenken $=$ LG．dränken，OHG．trenelan，MIIG．trenken， G．tränken＝Icel．drekkja＝Sw．dränka），eaus． of drincan，drink：seo drink：Cf．drown，of the same vilt．origin．］I．trans．I．To wet thorough－ ly；soak；steep；fill or cover with water or other liquid：as，garments drenched with rain or in the sea；swords drenched in blood；the flood has drenched the earth．

> Oute of the see gravel the salt to briage, Let drenche it for a tyme master swete.

Let drenche it for a tyme in witer swete．
Some Ja the greedie flouds are sunke and 3 ，p． 14
Spenser，tr．of Virgil＇s Gnat

## Orderd to drench his Kaife in fillal Blood；

Destroy hia Heir，or disobey his God．
Prior，solomon，ili．
For there，witin brond wig drenched with rain，
The parish priest he saw．Whitlier，The Exiles．
2．To gorge or satiate with a fluid：as，he drenched himself with liquor．－3．Speeifically， to administer liquid physic to abundantly，espe－ cially in a foreible way．
I continued extranrdinary Weak for aome days after hia
［8 Malayan doctor＇a］Drenching me thus：\}ut my Fever
If any of your cattle are infected，．．．drench them．
Mortimer，Husbsadry．
Dosed him with torture as you drench a horse
4．To drown．Browniny，Ring and Book，II． 75.
1 lim thenketh verrayly that he may se
Joes flood come walking as the see
To drenchen Aliaont，his honey deere．

5．To subject（hides）to the effect of soaking and stirring in a solution of animal exerements or an alkaline solution．Harper＇s Mag．，LXX． $276 .=$ Syn．1．To steep，aouse，dcluge（with）

II．$\dagger$ intrans．To drown．
Thus shal mankynde drenche and leac lis lyt．
Chaucer，Miller＇s Tale，1． 335.
drench ${ }^{1}$（drench），$n . \quad$［＜ME．drench，drenke， drene，a drink，＜AS．drenc，also drinc $=$ OS． OFries．D．and LG．drank $=$ OHG．tranch，G． lrank，a drink，＜AS．drinean，ete．（pret．dranc）， drink：see drink，$v$. ，and cf．drink，$n$ ．，and drenehI，$\tau$ ．In senses 2 and 3 rather from the verb drench．］1t．A drink；a draught．
Ther ne ja nother kiag ne kueae thet ne ssel drinke of deathes drench．Ayenbile of 1 nwyl，p． 130 ． 2．A large draught of fluid；an inordinate drink．

At a good tavern，and a filue of anck
At a good tavern，and a file fresh puilet
Would cure him．B．Jonson，Staple of News，iL． 1. Dregs and Jees of Spain，with Weish metheglin－
A drench to kill a horse．
Massinger，Great Duke of Floreace，il． 2.
Hence－3．A draught of physie；specifically， a dose of medicine for a beast，as a horse．
The sugar on the pill and the ayrup around the ofi left drench and purgative sufficlently heroic．
4．That with or in which something is dreneh－ ed；a provision or preparation for drenehing or steeping．
They［aking］are prt into s drench of bran and water， drench $2 t, n$ ．A less eorrect form of dreng．
drencher（dren＇eher），n．1．Ono who or that which drenches or wets．－2．Ono who adminis－ ters a drench to a beast．
drenching－horn（dren＇ching－hôrn），n．A eow＇s horn with perforations at the pointed end，the other being elosed，used in giving medieine to sick animals．
dreng $\dagger$（dreng），$u$ ．［In historical books cited also as drenge and drench；in Law L．drongus， repr．ME．drong，also dring，pl．drenges，dringes， rarely drenches，a vassal，＜AS．dreng，a valiant man，＜Icel．drengr，a valiant man，a youth，＝ Sw．dräng，a man，a servant，＝Dan．dreng，a boy，an apprentiee，obs．a lootman（whence Se．dring，a servant）．］In old Eng．lau，a ten－ ant in capite．The term was uaually or originally ap． plled to tenants holding directly of the king or of ecclesi－ astice，but in virtue of a service less iionorabie than knigithood，includtug commonly some agricultural work snd service as messenger and in the care of dogs and horsea．Its application seema to have varied greatly in different places and timea；but it imphled generally a servile vasas who aspired to be a millitary vassai

## Bothe of eri and of baroun，

And of dreng and of thayn，
And of knith and of aweyn．Havelok，1． 2182. It seema，then，that the drengs were tenants in pure vil． lenage，bound to the lord，and ammexed to the manor， and that they were nsually bold wid the form the vile and laborious offices．
Lanfrane，we are told，turned the drengs，the rent pay－ ing tenants of his archiepiscopai eatatea，into knights for drengaget（dreng＇āj），n．［＜dreng＋age．］ 1. The tenure by which a dreng held land．
There are also aervices connected with the bishop＇s hunting expeditions．Thus there sre persona holding in drengage，who have to feed a horse sud a dog，and to go drengage，whit hate（magna caza）with two harricrs sud 15
ia the great hunt
＂cordons，＂ctc．
2．The quantity of land，usually sixteen aeres，
to be plowed，sown，and harrowed by a dreng． drenket，$n$ ．An obsolete form of dreneh 1 ．
drenklet，$v$ ，See drinkle，dronkle．
drent $\dagger$（drent）．An obsolete preterit and past partieiple of drcneh1．
 also dрéтavov，a sickle，a pruning－hook，く $\delta \rho \in \pi \varepsilon \iota v$, pluek．］A genus of fishes，typieal of the family Drepanidae：so called from the olongated falei－ form pectoral fins．
drepania，n．Plural of drepanium．
drepanid（drep＇a－nid），n．A fish of the family Drepanide．
Drepanidæ（dre－pan＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，く Dre－ pane + －idec．］A family of scombroid acan－ thopterygian fishes，represented by the genus Drepane．They have a compreased elevated body with scales encroaching on the dorsal fin；the dorsal fla is divided into a shorter anterior and a larger posterior portion，and the pectorals sre falciform．The Drepane gunctata is
drepanidium（drep－a－nid＇i－um），n．；pl．drepa－
nidia（－i．j）．［NL．，＜Gr．dpenáv，a siekle（seo

## drepanidium

Drepane $),+$ dim. -idon.] In zoöl.: (a) The flagellula or sickle-shaped young of certain protooans, as a gregarine, as hatched from a spore. (b) The phase or stage of growth in which a young gregarine is sickle-shaped. (ct) [cap.] A genus of such organisms.
Drepanidium ranarum, the falcitorm young of 811 unas.
Encyc. Brit., X1X.
853 .
drepaniform (drep'a-ni-fôrm), a. [< Gr. $\delta \rho e-$ $\pi a ́ v \eta$, a sicklo, + L. forma, shape.] Formed like a sickle or scythe; sickle-shaped; falciform or falcate.
Drepaninæ (drep-a-nī́nē), n. pl. [NL, $<$ Drepanus -inc. $]$ A sublamily Chetodontider, and by others to the Carangide: Chetodontida, and by others to
same as the family Drepanide.
Drepanis (drep'a-nis), n. [< Gr. $\delta \rho \epsilon \pi a \nu i ́$, a bird, perhaps the European swift, so called from the long, thin, falcate wings, 〈 $\delta \rho \varepsilon \pi \alpha ́ v \eta$, a sickle: see Drepane.] A genus of Nectariniida with falcate mandibles, characteristic of the Friendly


Sickle-billed Sunbird (Drepanis pacifica).
and Sandwich islands, sometimes giving name to a subfamily Drepanince; the sickle-billed sunbirds. D. pacifica is an example. The genus is also Mellithreptus. In some species, ss Drepanis vestiaria, or Vestiaria coccinea, the bill is enormously long and curved almost to a senicircle. This is a scrilet species from the plumage of which the Sandwich islanders manulacture healtiful roles.
drepanium (dre-pā'ni-um), n.; pl. drepania (-ä̀): [NL., く Gr. $\delta \rho \varepsilon \pi \alpha ́ v \nu o \nu, ~ d i m . ~ o f ~ \delta р ह ́ \pi \pi a \nu o v, ~$ equiv. to dрєтóvn, a sickle: see Drcpane.] In bot., a sickle-shaped cyme, the successive flowers springing always from the upper side of their respective axes.
drepe ${ }^{\mathrm{I}}+$, v. i. See drip, drop.
drepe ${ }^{2 t}$, $v$. $t$. See drib 1 , drub.
dreret, $a$. and $n$. An obsolete spelling of drear. drerimentt, $n$. A variant spelling of dreariment.
drerinesst, $n$. An obsolete spelling of dreariness.
drery $\dagger$, $a$. An obsolete spelling of dreary.
Dresden point-lace. See lace.
dress (dres), $v$. ; pret. and pp. dressed or drest, ppr. dressing. [Early mod. E. also dresse; $<$ ME. dressen, make straight, direct, rule, prepare, clothe, address one's attention to, < OF dresser, drescer, drecier, erect, set up, arrange, dress, $=$ Pr. dressar, dreissar, dreçar $=$ OSp. de rezar $=\mathrm{It}$. drizzare, dirizzare, direct, etc., $\langle\mathrm{ML}$. *direetiare, an assumed freq. $<\mathrm{L}$. direetus, ML also drectus, drictus, straight, direct: see direct.] I. trans. 1. To put or make straight; adjust to a right line: as (in military use), to dress ranks.
Schrewide thingis schulen be in to dressid thingis $[$ L. erunt prava in directa]. Wyclif, Luke iii. 5 .
2t. To regulate; direct; set right; keep in the right course.
Thou schalt blease God and pray lym to dresse thy ways. Danmarke he dryszede slle by drede of hym selvyne,

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 4B
Make clean [my soul] thy thoughts, and dress thy mlxt de-
3†. To adjust; fasten; fix.
The vyne eke to the tree with bondes dresse Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.
4t. To address; direct: as, to dress words to a person; hence, with reflexive pronoun, to direct or turn one's course, efforts, or attention; prepare or apply one's self to do something; repair; betake one's self: as, they dressed themselves to the dance.

To the chambre dore he gan hym dresse.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, 1. 232

## 1768

What for the Mles, what for the See, . fewe folke myghte don it well, that myght ben of power to dress him thereto. Mandeville, Trsvels, p. 306.

The men of srmys hothe with spere sud aheld,
With grete corage dressid themin to the reld. 1.
5. To prepare or make ready; treat in some particular way, and thus fit for some special use or purpose. (a) To till; cultivate ; prune.
And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the srden of Eden to dress it snd to keep it. Gen. ii. 15 . The well-dress'd Vine
Produces plumpest Grapes.
(b) To preare for use Congreve, h. or ond or the (o) To prepare for use as food, by cookng or by the addidress a saldid.
It were a folly to take the pain to dress a had dinner at home, when they may be welcome to good and fine fare so nigh linnd st the hall.

Sir T. More, Utopis (tr. by Robinson), ii. 5.
The people were very civil, lending us an earthen Pot to dress Rice, or any thing else.

Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 90.
We dined together on very excellent provision, dressed 8 ccording to their custom. Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 298. (c) To make fit for the purpose intended, by some auita c) To make nt for the purpose for the market; to dress akins; to dress flax or hemp.
For their apparell, they are sometimea covered with the kinnes of wilde beasts, which in W
Che hsyre, but in Sommer withont. True Travels, 1. 129.
At that time 1 in the loom.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 239.
(d) To cut or reduce to the proper shape or dimensions, or evenness of surface, as by planing, chiseling, tooling, etc.; trim; finish off; put the flnishing touches to: as, to al., to sort or fit for smelting by separating and removing the non-metalliferous veinstone : as, to dress ores. ( $f$ ) To comb and do up: as, to dress the hair.

0 whast need I dress up my head,
Nor what need I ksim doun my hair?
Laird of Blackwood (Child's Ballads, IV. 290).
(g) To curry and rub down : as, to dress a horse
8. To treat with remedies or curative appliances : as, to dress a wound.

To heal her wounds by dressing of the weapon.
The wound was dressed antiseptically.
7. To array; equip; rig out: as, to dress a ship with flags and pendants.
We sent our skiffe aland to
edressed.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 276.
And Caddell drest, amang the rest,
Battle of Tranent-Muir (Child'a Ballads, V11. 172).
8. To attire; putclothes upon; apparel; adorn or deck with suitable clothes or raiment: as, he dressed himself hastily; to dress one's self for dinner; the maid dressel her mistress for a ball.

## So dress'a, All her Tresses ties behind;

Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love
Good-morrow, Sir: what! up and drest, so early? Cotton , in Walton's Angler, ii. 236. A young nan came to the court dressed as a minstrel, and carrying his Timpan at his back
9†. To direct toward; reach toward; reach offer.

## He dressyd hys hak unto the maste.

Richard Coer de Lion, 1. 2554.
Who of 30 is a msn, whom 3 if his sone axe breed, wher
he shal dresse to hym a stoon? Hyclif, Mat. vii. 9 (Oxf.).

## 10t. To prepare for action.

Segramor drough his suerde and dressed his ahelde, and com towarde Agravadsin a grete apede and he com for to To dress up or out, to clothe elaborately or peculiarly; dress with great care or elegance, or $\ln$ unuankl clothing. Our modern medals are full of togas and tunicas that have not been in fashion these thousand years. You see very often a king of England or France dressed up like
a Julius Cæssar.
$=$ Syn. 1. To sline. - 7. To accoutre, array, rig.-8. To II' apparel, cloch,
II. intrans. 1 $\dagger$. To direct one's course; go.

Fro derknesse I dresse to blysse clere.
2. To come into line or proper alinement: as (in military use), to dress up in the center.
All that remaina of the west aide of the square runnulng southwards is contimued on the same plan as the brick house, and dresses with it in height.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 344.
3. To clothe one's self; put on one's usual garments, or such garments as are required for a particular occasion: as, to dress for the day; particular occasion: as, to dress
to dress for dinner, or for a ball.

1 did dress in the best array,
The Laird of I'aristoun (Child's Ballada, III. 319). The servant told me that Lord Grey was still at the House of Lords, snd that her ladyghip had just gone to
She alwsys dressed handsomely, and her rich silks and sces aeemed appropriate to a lsdy of her dicniffed position in the town. Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 61. $4 \dagger$. To give orders or directions.
For sls I byde bus [it behooves] all thyng be and dewly . To get on or up; rise.

Deliverly he dressed $\mathbf{v p}$, er the day aprenged.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2009.
To dress up, to dress one's self with special care; put on monly worn. [Collo U S. .]
dress (dres), $n$. [< diess, v.] 1. A garment, or the assemblage of garments, used as a covering for the body or for its adornment; clothes; apparel: as, to spend a good deal of money on dress.
Aa Chastity, aaya Philsnder, appears in the hablt of a Roman mstron, in whom that virtue was supposed to reign in its perfection, Piety wears the dress of the vests] virgins, who were the greatest and most ahining examples
of it.
Addison, Anclent Medals, ii. of it.
Abs. Is Mr. Faulkland returned?
Fag. He is above, sir, changing his dress.
(1) 1.

Style is the dress of thoughts.
Chesterfield, Lettera, Nov. 24, 1749.
Specifically - 2. The gown or robe worn by women, consisting of a skirt and a waist, either made separately or in one garment.
Two evening dresses for a girl who had never hsd anything better than the simplest muslin!
rre,
3. Outward adornment; elegant clothing, or skill in selecting, combining, and adjusting articles of clothing: as, a love of dress; a man of dress.-4. In ornith., plumage: as, spring or autumn dress; the breeding dress.-5. External finish: used especially of the arrangement of the furrows on a millstone.-6. Size; dressing. Boil or soak [the canvas] for an hour or so in a solution of soda snd wster to get out the dress.

Workshop Receipts, $2 d$ ser., p. 122
Full dress, a style of dreas which etiquette or fashion requires to be worn on occasions of ceremony, or on certain social occasions, as a fashionable private entertalnment, a ball, etc. $=$ Syn. 1. Clothing, raiment, hsbiliments, ac coutrements,
dress-circle (dres'sèr"kl), n. A portion of a theater, concert-room, or other place of entertainment, originally set apart for spectators or an audience in evening dress, but now generally used indiscriminately: in theaters, usually the first gallery or circle above the floor.
There they [East Indians at the Queen's Theatre in London] sit in splendid array, in the dress-circle, close to the
toyal box, and no one objecta. N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 484 .
dress-coat (dres'kōt'), n. A coat worn by men on occasions of ceremony; especially, a coat fitting tightly, and having the skirts cut away over the hips. See eoat², and full dress, under dress.
dresser ${ }^{\mathrm{I}}$ (dres'êr), $n$. [<dress + -er1. Cf. F. dresseur, a trainer.] 1. One who dresses; one who is employed in preparing, trimming, or adjusting something.
Then said lie unto the dresser of his vineyard, Behold, these three years I conse seeking fruit on this fig tree, and flid none ; cut it down. Luke xiii. 7.
A very simple honest fellow, air, one Demetrius, a dresser of plays sbout the town here. B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1. Specifically - (a) A hospital assistant whose office it is to dress wounds, ulcers, etc.
The magistrate and clerk were bowed in by the housesurgeon and a couple of young men who smelt very strong of tobacco-smoke, they were introduced as dressers.
(b) One who is employed In clothing and adorning others, as in a theater.
She [the Empress Eugénie] had three maids, or dressers, as they are called at the English court. IIarper's Mag., LXXVI. $617 .^{\text {a }}$ (c) In type-founding, a workman who dresses types arfor ssle. 2. A tool, apparatus, or power-machine for cutting and dressing the furrows on the face of a millstone. The simplest of the tools used for this purpose is a pick or light lismmer baving one or more vided with a handle, and having a sliarp cutting edge is also used. In more complicated apparatus, a pick or other similar tool is supported on a frame that travels over the face of the stone. In some cases the stone ls set up on edse, as in a lathe ; in others it is placed horizontally in the machine nnder a revolving cutter, which travels on a fixed arm radlal to the stone, the stone revolving beneath it.

## dresser

3. A machine for splitting geological specimens. It consists of a atrong frame with a pair of chlaela, ene fixed and the other controiled by a powernit lever. the cirisels ami aplit by pressure.
4. A niners' pick.-5. A plumbers' mallet used for closing joints in sheet-lead.
dresser ${ }^{2}$ (dres'ér), n. [< ME. dressour, dressure, dressore (ML. dressorium, after L.), < OH. drecoir, drechoir, a dresser ( F . dressoir, a sidebeard), 〈ML. directorium, a dresser, < L. direetus, straight, > ult. OF. drecier, drescer, etc., dress, prepare: seo dress, $v$.] 1. A table, sidebaard, er bench on which meat and ether things are dressed or prepared for use.

Sumnoning your tenants at my dresser,
Which is, indeed, my drum.
lassinger The Guardian, ill. 3
A maple drexser in her hall the had,
On which full many a alender meal she nuade.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, 1.17.
It was formerly euatomary for the cook, when dinner was ready, to knock on the dresser with his knife,
summoning the aervants to carry it into the hall.
Gifford, Note to Masainger . 2. A cupboard or set of shelves for dishes and ceoking utensils.
and and reflected the sunshine. Lonafellov, Evangeline, i. 2.
dress-goods (dres'güdz), n, pl. Fabries use for women's and children's frocks or gowns. dressing (dres'ing), $\%$. [< ME. dressynge; verbal n. of dress, v.] 1. The act of one who dressos; the aot or process of adjusting, preparing, trimming, finishing, etc., in any sense of the verb dress. Specifteally, in metal., the mechanical treatment which an ore receives after belng brought to the aurface; concentration. This la almost alwaya done in water, and with the aid of suitabie nachincry. (See cob 7 , jig, buddlea.) The dressing of an ore, or the mechanical reatment, necessarily precedea tho amelting, or chemical treatment. In the former it is chlefly the difference in apeclite gravity between tho metalliferouss portion of the vein and the veinstone itscli of which advantage fa taken for effecting a separation. In tho chemical treatment the reances present have with one another when exposed to a high temperature or smelted.
2. That which is used in dressing or preparing anything, as for use or ornament. Specifleally - (a) In med. and surg., the remedy or appnratus applied to a weund or aore, ete. (b) The manure or composi spread over land in preparing it for eropping. (c) In cookery: (l) Stufting; the flavered material as diah for the table. (t) in a fowl, in veal, etc., for roasting. Colloq.] ( $(d)$ The glaze, stiffening, or finishing applied to textile fabrics to give them greater smoothiness nud firmness, to allew of their being folded, packod, etc., with greater ease, and gometimes with the dishonest intention or giving them ar
tifcial welght or the appearance of greater excellence of mifinafucture. (e) In arch., the moldings around doors, windows, mud other openings on an elevation.
3. A thrashing; a flogging or beating; a reprimand or scolding. [Colloq.]
If ever I meet him ngain, I will give him auch a drese. ing as he has not had this many a day.
ana Austen, Sense and Senalbility, xxx.
dressing-bench (dres'ing-bench), $n$. In brickmaking, a bench with a cast-iren plate upon which the bricks, after drying in the sun, are rubbed, polished, and beaten to make them symmetrical.
dressing-board $\dagger$ (dres'ing-bōrd), n. Same as dresser ${ }^{2}$, 1 .

She'a laid hink on a dressin board,
Whar she did often dine.
Sir KIugh (Child̛'s Ballada, 11I. 14S).
dressing-case (dres'ing-kảs), $n$. A box containing certain requisites for the toilet, as combs, shaving apparatus, hair-, tooth-, and nail-brushes, pomatum, etc.
dressing-floor (dres'ing-flōr), $n$. In mining, an area of ground near the mouth of the mine with a floor of firmly beaten carth or paved with stones, on whieh the ores as they arrive at the surface are serted or receive their first rough treatment. Seo spalling-floor.
dressing-frame (dres'ing-främ), $n$. A frame of wire, having the general shape above of the shoulders and bust of a weman, and belew following the curves of a skirt: used in shaping dresses, draping the folds, otc.
dressing-gown (dres'ing-goun), n. A loose and easy gown or rebe worn while making the toilet or wheu in disliabille.
dressing-jacket (dres'ing-jak ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{et}$ ), 12 . A looso upper garment of washable material worn by women while dressing. Also dressing-sack
dressing-knife (dres'ing-nif), n. [< ME. dressingkinife dressyngenufe, ete.] A slightly curved blade with haudles, used by tanners in shaving off the fatty tissue from the hides.

1769

Cekes come with dryesunge knufe;
They brittened tham als thay were wode
Thomas of Ereseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 106).
dressing-machine (dres'ing-ma-shēn'), n. 1. A machine for separating the bran from four, wire and of a skeletou cyix to eight brushes. 2. A machine in which twisted yarn is sized, scraped, brushed, and dried by heat and an air-blast, to remove the fuzz and slightly gloss it.
dressing-room (dres'ing-röm), n. A roem, as one opening from a bedroom, intended to be used for dressing: as, the dressing-rooms of a theater.
dressing-sack (dres'ing-sak), $n$. Same as dress-ing-jacket. [This word is the more usual in the
United States, and dressing-jacket in England.] dressing-table (dres'ing-tä ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{bl}$ ), n. 1. A table provided with conveniences fer adjusting the dress ; a toilet-table,-2. A dressing-bench. 3. A bench on which eres are sorted.-4. A machine for dressing, truing, and straightening stereotype plates. See stereotype.
dressmaker (dres'mā ${ }^{f} k e ̂$ ), $n$. One, especially a weman, whose occupation is the making of gowns and other articles of female attire.
dressoir (dre-swor'), $n$. [F.: see dresser ${ }^{2}$.] A sideboard; a court cupbeard; a dresser.
dress-parade (dres'pạ-rāds), n. Milit., a tac tical cercmonial or parade in full uniform.

The darky is always on dress parade. The moment h gets into uniforni he thinka the eyca of all men are upon
him.
dress-spur (dres'spèr), n. A name given to a spur scen on medieval brasses, etc, the rowe of which is inelosed in a smooth ring, and which has been for this reason thought to be merely emblematic. It fa prolinble, however, that the ring fa a mere device of alading uaed by the engtaver to throw the rowel into relie
dress-uniform (dres'ū ${ }^{7}$ ni-fôrm), $n$. Milit., the uniform prescribed to be worn on occasions of ceremony.
dressy (dres'i), a. [ $\left\langle d r e s s+-y^{1}\right.$.] 1. Fond of dress; given to elaborate or showy dressing. [Celloq.]
"And don't trouble to dress," contimed the consider ate aunt "for we are not very dressy here"

Miarriage, I. 33
2. Having an air of fashion or dress; modish stylish: said of garments or materiaIs. [Colloq.] Many hints had been given on the virtnes of black velvet gowna ; . . . they were dressy, nud not too dres8y.
drest ${ }^{1}$. An occasional preterit and past participle of dress.
drest ${ }^{2 t}, n$. See drast.
dretch ${ }^{1}, \eta, t_{0}$ [ME. drechen, drecelien, later dretelien, < AS. dreecan, vex, trouble, aftlict. Connection with dreteh ${ }^{2}$ doubtful.] To vex; trouble; oppress.

This chanteclere gain gronen in his throte,
As man that in his dreme is drecehed aore. "Truly," said the bishop, "I snuw the angcta heave up Sir Lamincelot towarda heaven, and the gatea of heaven apened against him." "it is but dretching of awe vens aald Sir Bors," Sor 1 doubt not Mir Lamneelot aileth nothdretch ${ }^{2}$ t, v. i. [=Sc. dretch, drateh, linger, < ME. dreehen, drecelien, later dretchen, linger, delay (not in AS. in this sense). Perhaps $=$ MHG. trecken, G. trecken = D. trekken = Dan. trekke, draw, pull (D. and Dan. forms perhaps of HG. origin).] Te delay; linger.

What ahold I drecche, or telle of his array?
Chaucer, Trollus, il. 1204.
Be than fby then] the Romaynez ware rcbuykyde a lyttille,
With-drawes theyme drerely and dreches no lengare.
dreult, $v, i$. An ebselete spelling of drool.
drevet, v. t. See drove ${ }^{4}$.
drevilt, $n$. Samo as drivel ${ }^{2}$.
drew (drö). Preterit of dravo.
dreyt, $n$. See dray ${ }^{2}$.
dreyet, $a$. An obselete form of dry. Chaucer. dreyer, $n$. Seo dreier.
dreyling (dri'ling), n. An old Danish copper coin, a quarter-skilling.
dreynt $\dagger$. An obsolete past participle of drench 1.
Dreyssena, $n$. See Dreissena.
dribl+ (drib), $v$. [A dial. var., like drub, of ME.
drepen, hit, strike, slay: see drub. In part (def. 2) mixed with drib2, dribblel, q. v.] I. trans. 1. To cut off; chop off. Dekker. Specifically2. Te cut off little by little; cheat by small and reiterated trieks; purloin.
He whe drives their bargains dribs a part. Dryden.

## dridder

3. To entice step by step. With daliy lies she dribs thee into cost.

Driders tr of Ovid's Art of Love, 1
4. In arehery, to shoot directly at short range.

Net at the first sight, nor with a dribbed ahot,
Love gave the wound, which wille I breathe will bleed.
F. Sulmey, Arcadia, Astrophel and stella.
II. intrans. In arehery, to shoot at a mark at slort range.
dribt (drib), v. i. [A dial. var. of drip (ME. drippen) or of the related ME. drepen, drop; due prob. in part to the freq. dribble for "dripple. Sco drip, dribble ${ }^{1}$, dribble ${ }^{2}$.] To dribble; drivel.

Like drunkarda that dribtio.
Skeltom, Garland of Laurel, 1. 64I.
drib $^{2}$ (drib), n. [< drib $^{2}, v$; or elso an abbr. of driblet, dribblet.] A drop;'a driblet, or small quantity.
Rhymea retalled in dribls. Sxift, On Gibb's Fsalme.
Wa nre sending auch regiments and dribs from here und Baltintere as we can apare to Ifarper'a Ferry.
dribbert (drib'èr), n. [<dribi, v., 4, + $-\mathrm{cr}^{1}$.] In
archery, one whe shoets at short range. Ascham.
drlbbett (drib'et), n. [Var. of driblet.] Same as driblet.
Their poor pittances are injurleusly compounded, and alewly payd by dribets, and with hinfinte delayea.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Clurch, $p .143$. dribble ${ }^{1}$ (drib'l), $v$; pret. and pp. dribbled, ppr. dribbling. [Formerly also drible; for "dripple ( = LG. drippeln), freq. of drip): see drip, aud ef. drib1.] I. intrans. 1. To fall in drops or small particles, or in a quick suecession of drops : as, water dribbles from the eaves.
Which receiver .. allowa the grain to dribble only In amall quantities into the central hole in the upper mill-
Patey, Nat. Theol., $x v$.

Twas there I caught from Uncle Renben'a lips,
The atory I ao long have tried to teli.
2 t . To fall weakly and slowly.
The dribling dart of love. Shak., M. for 31., 1. 4. 3. To act or think feebly ; want vigor or energy. [Rarc.]

Small temptationa allure luut dribfing offenders.
Hilton, A pelogy for Smectymnuas.
4. To be of trifling importanee. [Rare.]

Some dribling skirmishes. Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 597.
II. trans. 1. To throw down or let fall in dreps or bits.
Let the cook follow with a ladle full of aoup, and dribble it all the way up atalrs. Suift, Directiona for Servants. 2. To give eut in small portions: often with out. Stripea, too, at intervala, dribbled out the Marsala with a solemuity which would have done honour to a duke's 3. In foot-ball and other games, to give a slight kick or shove to, as the ball, without intending to send it far.

As we wheeled quiekly, I saw that one of the other two men on our aide had stoppeed it [the balij, and was begin. ning to dribble it niong. F. M. Crauford, Mr. Iaaces, vill. dribble ${ }^{1}\left(\right.$ drib'l$\left.^{\prime}\right), n_{1} \quad[\langle$ dribblel, v.] 1. Any small quantity of dropping or trickling fluid a dropping or dripping: as, the dribble from the eaves.

If that little dribble of an Avon had anceeeded in engencering shakeapeare, what a glant might we not look for from the nighty womb of M11ssissippi? Lovefl, Study Windowa, p. 185.
2. Drizzly or wet weather. [Scotch.]

Now thou's turn'd ont, for a' thy trouble,
But house or hnile,
An' cranreuch cauld! Burus, To a Mouse
dribble ${ }^{2}$ (drib'l), v.i. [A var. of drivell by confusion with dribblel. Cf. drabble.] To drivel; slaver.
dribble ${ }^{3} \dagger\left(\right.$ drib$\left.^{\prime} 1\right), n . \quad$ A variant of drivel ${ }^{2}$.
dribbler (drib'ler), n. A weak persen; a driveler.
The aspirants and wranglers at the bar, the dribbers and the splt-fires. Southey, The Doctor, interchapter vil. driblet, dribblet (drib'let), n. $\quad\left[\left\langle\right.\right.$ dribble ${ }^{1}+$ dim. -et.] A small piece or part; any inconsiderable part of a whole: as, the money was paid in driblets; the food was deled out in dribpaid.

The driblet of a day. Dryden.
The savings banks of the United Statea had, in 1887 aome $\$ 1,200,000,000$ of deposits. . . . Saved in dribblets, it would have been apent in dribblets, and would have passed out of reckoning without doing the world any aervice, but
for the savings banka. The Century, XXXV, oo5. drídder (drid'ér), $n$. Same as dreder.
driddle (drid'l), $r . i . ;$ pret. and pp. driddled, ppr. driddling. [Sc., also written druttle, druas on the violin.

A pigmy acraper wi' his fiddle,
Burns, Jolly Beggars.
2. To wander aimlessly or feebly from place to place.-3. To work constantly without making much pragress.
drie ${ }^{1} t$, $a$. An obsolete spelling of $d r y$.
drie ${ }^{2}, v, t$. A Scotch spelling of dree ${ }^{1}$
Would'si thou thy every future year
Yei wait thy latter end with fear-
The $\alpha$, daring warrior, follow me !
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{o}}$
drier (drìér), 2. [ $<d r y+$ erl.] One who or that which dries or is used in drying. Specif-cally-(a) A machine or mechancal conirivance or appaa fruit-drier; a clothes-drier; a grain-drier. (b) Any aul). atance added to a paint to increase its drying quality. Ii may be a llquid, auch as japan, or a dry material, as oxid of lead, oxid of manganeae, burnt uinber, or augar of lead. Also apelled dryer- Centrifugal drier, a machine in which rotary motion is the direct means of extracing molsturc. If consists of two crrcuiar tubs of pierced with many amall holea and revolving on its axia. pierced with many smali holea and revolving on its axis. sel and setting it in rapid motlon, the waier is expelled by centrifugal force. See evaporator and lumber-drier.
drier, driest (dri'ér, dri'est). Comparative and superlative degrees of dry.
drifet, $v$. A Middle English form of drive.
drift (drift), $n$. [< ME. drift, dryft, act of driving, a drove, shower of rain or snow, impulse (not in AS.; = OFries. *drift (in comp. ur-drift) $=$ D. drift, a drove, flock, course, current, ardor, = MLG. drift $=$ MHG. trift, a drove, herd, pasture, drift (of wood, etc.), activity, = Icel. drift, dript, a snow-drift, $=$ Sw. drift, impulse, instinct, = Dan. drift, instinct, inclination, drove, (naut.) drift, leeway); with formative -t, <AS. driffun, pp. drifen, arive: see drive.] 1 . A driving; a force impelling or urging forward; impulse; hence, figuratively, overbearing power or influence.

The ffolke was so ferd, that on fleie were,
Alf drede for to drowne with dryft of the se ;
Destruction of Troy (E. E. 1'. S.), l. 4635.
The dragoun dreew him awaie with drift of his winges.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), $\mathbf{j} .998$.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), $\mathbf{j} .998$. A bad man, being under the a rift of any passion, w
foliow the inspulse of it till something interposes.
South, Se
There is a kind of undertow in that rich baritone of his waters with a drift we cannot and would not resist.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 383.
2. Anything driven; especially, an assemblage or a number of things or animals driven, or impelled by any kind of force: as, a drift of trees in a torrent; a drift of cattle (a drove); a drift of bullets.

Anton Shiel, he loves not me,
For I gat twa drifts of his sheep.
A dryft of tame swine.
Strutt, Sports and Pastics,
We saw a great drift; so we heaved out our skiff, and it proved a fir log, which seemed to have been many years
In the water.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 20 .

Drifts of rising dust involve the aky.
Dryden.
Beyond the lodge the city lies,
Beneaih its drift of smoke.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.
Hence-3. A heap of any matter driven together: as, a drift of snow, or a snow-drift; a drift of sand.

A smooth while mound the brush-pile showed,
A fencelesa drift what once waa road.
Whittier, Snew-Bound.
4. Course of anything; tendency; aim; intention: as, the drift of reasoming or argument; the drift of a discourse.

And then he faketh him al to the deuises of his worldly conasailers, and . . maketh maoy wise waies as he weneth, and ai turne at length vato foly, and one aubtil
Sir T. Bore, Cumfort againat Tribulation (1573), foi. 41. These Furies: who with fell despight . . . pursue (inTheir damned drifts in Adam first commenced.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas'a Weeks, 1. 1.
Hovers betwixt two factions, and explores
The drifta of beth
The drifta of beth. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2. He threw in some . . . commonplace morslity to con-
ceal his real drift. 5. In geol., loose detrital material, fragments of rock, boulders, sand, gravel, or clay, or a
mixture of two or more of these deposits, resting on the surface of the bed-rock. The term drift was fatroduced by Lyell In 1840 , to take the place of diluvium, with which latter word the idea of a universal del-
uge, and especially the Noachian deluge, had been gencrage, and especially the Noachian deluge, had been gencrusually applled to detrital deposita when it is intended to include at the sane time the transportation from a dia. tance. Almost all deirital material has, however, been formed with more or less help from running water, and therefore musi in that process have been moved io a
greater or less distance from the place of its origin. It is greater or less distance from the place of its origin. It is in nerthern Europe and northeastern Norih America thai the term drift is used at present by geoiogists, and it is the term drift is used at present by geologiats, and It is moved in a sontherly direction. And since ice ia believed by moat geologists to have been the principal agent by which this drift was moved, it is also denominated glacial drift, while the detrital material transported by the agency of lce at the present time is not ao callet. See glacier
and moraine. 6. In minin
6. In mining, a nearly horizontal excavation made in opening or working a mine: nearly the synonym of level. The levels or drifts are the nearly horizontal openings in a mine ; the shafts are the nearly vertical openfings by which ihe levels are connected and
made accessible. (See level and adit.) A drift is wholly made accessible. (See level and adit.) A drift is wholly
within the soil or rock; an open cut is open to the aky.
Also driftioay. Also driftway.
lying toor hove way which a vessel makes when lying to or hove to during a gale. Also driftway.
-8. In shin-building. -8. In ship-building, the difference between the size of a bolt and the hole into which it is to be driven, or between the circumference of a hoop and the circumference of tho mast on which it is to be driven.-9. The horizontal oversetting force or pressure outward excrted oversetting force or pressure outward excrted
by an arch on the piers on which it rests.- 10 . Slow movement of a galvanometer-needle, generally due to changes in the torsional elasticity of the suspending fiber.-11. In mech., a longish round and slightly tapering piece of steel used for enlarging a hole in a metallic plate; a drift-bolt; a punch. It sometimes has grooves cut in spirals on the sides, to give it cutting edges. Alse called driver.-12. Milit.: (a) A tool used in ramming down the composition contained in a rocket or similar firework. (b) A priming-iron to clean the vent of a piece of ordnance from burning particles after each discharge. [Eng.] (c) In gun., same as derivation, 6.-13. A green lane. $N_{\text {. and }} Q ., 7$ th ser. V. 302. [Prov. Eng.]-14. Delay; procrastination. [Scotch.]
Trouble uppon irouble is the matter and exercise of paercise, of irue patience. $\quad$ R. Bruce, Eleven Sermons.
15. [D. drift, a course, current, a passing.] In South Africa, a ford.-16. The distance traversed in making a single haul of a dredge. Drift epoch. See glacial epoch, under glacial.-Drift of a current, the rate ai which it fows.-Drift of the forest, in Eng. law, a driving together of the cattle that are in a forest, in order to asceriain their condition and
status, as to ownerahip, commonableness etc. status, as to ownership, commonablenesa, etc.; a klnd of
"round-up."-Drifts in the sheer draft. See draft Glacial drift. Sec above, 5, and glacial. - Northern drift, in geol., a name given to boulder-clay of the Pleistocene perlod, when its materiala were supposed to lave
been brought by polar currents from the north. See been brought by polar currents from the north. See
above, 5 .-Road-drift, the materials scraped from a above, 5 - Road-drift,
road, as in repairing it.
drift (drift), v. [<drift, n.] I. intrans. 1. To float or be driven along by a current of water or air; be carried at random by the force of the wind or tide; hence, figuratively, to be carried as if by accident or inveluntarily into a course of action or state of circumstances.

We drifted o'er the harbour bar.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, vi. Half the night
Buoy'd upon floating iackle and broken spars, Tennyson, Enoch Arden.
After 1860 he [Tllden] drifted into New York State poll2. To accumulate in heaps by the force of wind; be driven into heaps.

The nighiw
in drifting sand
3. In mining to pun drift
II. trans. 1
rent of wind drifts snow or sand.-2. To cover with drifts or driftage.
The sides of the road were drifted with heapa of wild awthorn and honeysuckle in fuil bloom.

Lovell, Fireside Travels, p. 240.
The roads were drifted to such an extent that even the plougha could not be passed ihrough in many places.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 1
3. To excavate horizontally or in a horizontal direction; drive. Shafts are sink; levels or
drifts are driven or drifted.
drill
There is for every soli a limit in depth heyond which it becomes more expedieni to drift the required way, and to make an open cutting with the requisite slopes. Encyc. Brit., IV. 448.
4. To delay; put off. Jamieson. [Scotch.] The Lord, suppose hee drifted and delayed the effect of his prayer, . . yit he heareth him.
R. Bruce, Eleven Sermona.
driftage (drif'tãj), n. [< drift + -age.] 1. 'Ihat which is drifted; drift.-2. Naut., the amount of deviation from a ship's course due to leeway.-3. In gun. and archery, windage. drift-anchor (drift'ang "kor), n. Same as sea-
drift-bo
drift-bolt (drift'bōlt), $n$. A bolt, commonly made of steel, used for driving out othor bolts. drift-current (drift'kur"ent), $n$. A current produced by the force of the wind.
A current thus directly impelled by wind is termed a
Encyc. Brit., III. 19.
drift-ice (drift'is), n. [Cf. Sw. drif-is = Dan. driv-is.] Masses of detached floating ice which drift with the wind or ocean currents, as in the polar seas.
drift-land (drift'land), u. In old Eng. law, a tribute paid yearly by some tenants, to the king or a landlord, for the privilege of driving cattle through a manor on the way to fairs or market.
driftless (drift'les), a. [<drift + -less.] 1. Without drift or aim; purposeless; aimless. North British Rev.-2. Free from drift or driftage.
Whitney describes the aurface of the rock within the driftleaa region as being uneven and irregular.

Geikie, Ice Age, p. 500.
drift-mining (drift'mi"ning), "1. A term used in various gold regions to denote that kind of mining which is carried on by following, by means of drifts or levels, the detrital material in the channels of former rivers, now obliterated and covered with volcanic and other accumulations.
drift-net (drift'net), n. A gill-net supported upright in the water by floats and distended by means of weights below.
drift-netter (drift'net"èr), n. A fisherman who uses a drift-or gill-uet.
drift-sail (drift'sāl), n. Naut., a sail attached toa hawser, thrown overboard and veered ahead so as to act as a drag and keep the ship's head to the sea in heavy weather.
driftway (drift'wā), n. 1. A road over which cattle are driven.
The horse-passengerway became in lapse of time a driftway.
2. Naut, and in mining, same as drift.
driftweed (drift'wēd), n. 1. Same as gulf-reed.-2. In England, the tangle, Laminaria cligitata, especially cylindrical portions of the frond.
driftwood (drift'wủd), n. Wood drifted or toate by yater.
drifty (drif'ti), a. Forming or characterized by drifts, especially of snow.

Drifty nights an' dripping summers. Hogg.
drightt, $n$. [ME., also drizt, earlier drihten, < AS. drihten, dryhten, a ruler, lord, prince, esp. the Lord $(=$ OS. drohtin $=$ OFries. drochten $=$ OHG. truhtin, trohtīn, trehtīn, MHG. truhten, trohten, trehten $=$ Icel. drōttion $=$ OSw. drotin, droten, Sw. drott $=$ Dan. drot (Goth. not recorded), a ruler, lord), ( driht, dryht, also gedriht, gedryht, ME. drihte ( $=$ OS. druht, in comp., $=$ OFries. dracht, drecht $=$ OHG. * truht, MHG. truht, trucht = Icel. drōtt), a host, company, retinue, following, people (cf. Goth gadrauthts, a soldier; cf. drauhtinon, serve as a soldier, drauhtinassus, military service), く dreógan, bear, endure ( $=$ Goth. driugan, serve as a
 a chief; in a particular sense, the Lord.

> Me thinkth bi thine crois lisie [shining], That thu longest to ure driste.

That thu longest to ure drizte.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1310.
Which dereworthe dright desires mee too hane
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), 1. 692. drigie (drij’i), n. Same as dirgic.
drill1 (dril), $v$. [The meanings of drill are more or less involved with those of trill, making their separation, in history and definition, a matter of some uncertainty. Drills, <D. drillen, bore, turn round, whirl, wheel, shake, brandish, exercise in the management of arms, train, $=$ LG. drillen, bore, also vex, tease, tire with importunities, 'bore,' $=\mathrm{MHG}$. drellen, turu round, G. drillen, bore, train, also tire, 'bore,' = Dan.
drille, bore, tire, 'bore,' drill (in agri.), $=\mathrm{Swr}$ drilla, boro (the G. and Scand. forms are prob. of LG. origin), $=$ AS. thyrelian, lit. pierce, E. thrill, make a hole, $\langle\mathrm{MD}$. drille, a hole, $=\mathrm{AS}$. thyrel, a hole: see thrill. See also trill and trill ${ }^{2}$, and cf . drill2.] I. trans. 1. To pierce or make a hole in with a drill or a similur tool, or as if with a drill.

And drill'd in holes, lhe solid onk is found,
By worma yoracious eaten through and tirough
Couper, Task, i. 26.
2. To make with a drill: as, to drill a hole. 3t. To wear away or waste slowly.

This necident hath drilled away the whole summer.
4. To instruct and exercise in military tactics and the use of arms; hence, to train in anything with the practical thoroughness charac teristic of military trainiug.

And drill the law world for the niarch of mind.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, vil.
IFe drilled himaelf tlll inflexibis habit stood sentinel before all those poatern-weaknesses which temperament leavea nobolted to temptation.

Lovell, Fireside Travela, p. 78.
5. On American railroads, to shift (cars or locomotives) about, or run them back and forth, at a terminus or station, in order to get them into the desired position.-6t. To draw on; entice; decoy.

At length they drilld them [Indiana] by diaceurse so near, that our Men layd hold on all three at once.

Dampier, Veyages,
With faint Resistance let her drill him on.
7. [<drill, n., 4.] In agri.: (a) To sow in rows, drills, or channels: as, to drill wheat. (b) To sow with seed in drills: as, the field was drilled, not sown broadeast.
II. intrans. 1. To go through exercises in military tactics.-2. To sow seed in drills. drill ${ }^{1}$ (dril), $n . \quad[=\mathrm{D}$. dril $=\mathrm{LG}$. drill $=\mathrm{Dan}$. dril $=\mathrm{Sw}$. drill, a drill; from the verb.] 1. A tool for boring holes in metal, stone, or other hard substance; specifically, a steel cutting-tool fixed to a drill-stock, bow-lathe, or drilling-machine. See cuts under bow-drill, brace-drill, and cramp-drill. In the widest aense, the term is used to include ail drilling-machines, or machlitee for perforating stone, metal, etc, such
as the rock-drill, diamond drill, denas the rock-drill, diamond drill, dental drill, etc. ; but not boring-ma-
chines which are used for weod. Also called drilt-bit.

A kind of patent drill Till. Lowell, Tempora Mutantur. 2. In mining, a borer: the
 A, ordinary iron drill;
$B_{1}$ twist-drill ; Coun-
tersink-drill ; $D$, Codrill. more common term in the United States.-3. In ayri., a machine for planting seods, as of grasses, wheat, oats, corm, etc., by dropping them in rows and covering them with earth. Such machines vary in form and gang-drill drawn by one of two hersea, and heavy steampower machines drawn hy s rope from a traction-engine as in ateam-plowing. Horae-power drilis are aometimea fitted with self-feeding devices for regulating the speed and the amount of fced frou the hopper to the tubes that convey the seed to the ground. They all have seme form of share or tool for opening or preparing the ground for the seed. Neariy all forms have aiso an attachment for cov. ering the seed after it has been dropped. Some of the larger machinea, particularly for steam-power, are com hined hurrowa and (rilla. Graill orseed-drilling machine are sometimes called seaders or seeding-minchines.
4. (a) A row of seeds deposited in the earth. (b) The trench or channel in which the seeds are deposited.-5. A shell-fish which is destructive to oyster-beds by boring into the shells of young oysters. In the United States the namo is applied to Ubosalpinx cinerec, s muricine gastropod with a ahell with 10 or 12 mululations on the body-wherl. It lays its eggs in capsules containing about a dozen eggs. It ranges rare north of Massachusetto. Also called borer and snail bore.
The deatructive drill, which werks its way into the shell cupants.
6. The act of troining sidies tics; hence, in general, the act of teaching by repeated exercises.
The gecond anbstitute for temperament is drill, the pow-
Archimedean drill. Same as Persian drill.-Bur-
the surface of which is formed into s sertes of cuttin edges: used to excavate a cavity for filling.- Car-box brill, a drill used to remave dimigal drill a drill whicl curriea a fly-wheel upon the stock to maintain steady mo-tion.-Dental drill, \& dentists instrument of variona forms, for cutting out decayed portlons of teeth, opening a nerve-cavity, etc.- Dlamond drill. (a) A drili of an annular bit or boring-head. The boring-head, which is a hollow cylinder, is made to revolve with rapidity by suitable machinery, so that a large hole can be muade by which flis the hollow of tire cylinder and is broken et' and remeved from time to time. (b) In dentistry, s small fron drill into the end of which is aet a small piece of bort. Double drill, a drill with two cutters: pised for making countersink-ieles, as for screw- or rivet-heads. - Doubletraverse drill, an adjustable machine-tool for making exactly similar holes simnitaneonsly at a distance apart piecce exactly alike are required. E. $H$. Knipht. Expiecca exactly alike are required. E. H. Knipht.-Excan be spread spart at any given depth, to increase the form of drill making a smooth cnt, used to follow a driil doing rapid but rough work.-Fluted drill, a drill upon which are formed, on opposite sides, twe longitudinal grooves or flutes. The cutting faces at the point are formed by the edges of these flutes, which are cut away in conical form, -Forked drill, a slotting-tool with a forked point, used in a slot-drilling machine. It is either forged and ground irom solid stecl or formed by fixing twe leaves a rough surface, and muat be followed by a fintah. ing-tool.-ILp drill, sny flat drill upon the cotting edge of which a lip is formed, either by grinding or during cleanncas of werking.-Persian drill (a) A band-drill operated by a nut moved backward and forward over quick acrew on the stock of the drill. (b) A acrew-atock
drlll in which, by meana of bevel-pinions, the metion of the screw-atock is transmitted to a drill at right anglea the screw-stock is transmitted to a drill at right anglea
to the atock. Also called Archiuedean drill, screvo-stock drill.-Piercing-drill, a drill for making a hole, as distinguished from a tinishing drill or a sletting-drill.- Pln drili, a drili having a cylindrical pin projecting from the previously made, or to face off the surface around such hole, the pin being inaerted into the hole and holding the tool true.-Plain drill, a driil of which the sngnlar cntting end is formed on a shank flattened on oppositc sidea but should point, sucharila do fair work for amalholea, ahort distance from the point, to afford guidance to the tool in the hele, as well as for the needs of sharipentug - Pneumatic drill, a drill actuated by mechanism for which compressed air supplies the pewer; an air-drilli.-
Rose drill, s drill with a cylindrical cutting face, the edge in a series of teeth: used for fniahing, eapecially in alot-drilling. - Roughing-drill, any form of drill adapt ed for speedy working, but produchng a reugh cnt, auch
as the forked drill. Screw-stock drill. Same as Perwhich the point has the form of alll, a Hat-ended drill of Which the point has tha form of \& Gharpened oval. It is geft materials. - Square-ended drill, a drill of which the cylindrical end is beveled off to a a atraight cutting edge, from the center of which a amall indentation is cut out: used tor slotting, etc.-Swiss drill, a cylindrical drill of which one half the body is cut away at the point,
and the remninder is aharpened in the form of one half of and the remninder is sharpenen in the form of one half of a quadrangular pyramil. It is a form of single-acting with a sharp, pyranidal projection or teat issuing from the center of the cutting face. It is used to flatten or finish the bettoms of holea.-Twist drill, s cylindrical drill around the body of which is carried a deep spiral groove, 60 that the teol appears as if twisted frem a flat bar. The point is abarpened to an obtuse angle. Such
drilis are used in ali sizea, from a diameter of three inches drills are usedical drill, a drill with a vertical spindle. H. Knight. - Wall-drill, a drilling-machine set up againat Thedrind nol in adjusting it to the work It is used for laree work adapted to be placed on a table.-Watchmakers' drill a small drill with a spear-ahaped head having an obtuse or but slightly acute peint, the edge of which is nsunlly aharpened evenly on both silles. In use it is generally driven alternately backward and forward.
drill ${ }^{2}$ (dril), v. [Origin not clear; cf. ME. drillen, a-drillen (rare, with doubtful meaning), slip away; LG. drullen, ooze, =- Dan. dial. drille $=$ Sw. drälla, spill, as water out of a full vessel. See the equiv. trill.] I. intrans. To trill; tricklo; flow gently.
All have cool refreshing rivulets of crystal, drilling over pebbles of amber. Sir T. Iferbert, Traveis in Africa.
Into which [pool] a barren spring doth drill from bealmost undiscerned.
II. trans. To drain; draw off in drains or streams: as, water drilled through a boggy soil.
drill $^{2}+$ (dril), n. [< drill $\left.^{2}, v_{.}\right]$1. A sip, as of Drylle, or lytylle drafte of drynke, haustellus.
2. A rill.

So does a thirsty land drink up all the dew of heaven that wets its face, and the greater shower makes ne tor the water might pass into rivers, or refresh their neigh bour's weariness. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 613 Springs through the pleasaat meadows pour their drills.
drill ${ }^{3}$ (dril), n. [Abbr. of drilling ${ }^{2}$ (regarded as a collective n. "); cf. equiv. LG. and G. drell.] A trade-name for drilling ${ }^{2}$ : often used in the plural.
drill ${ }^{4}$ (dril), n. [Developed from mandrill, an ape, appar. regarded as $₹$ man + drill, the second element being takeu for a kind of ape. See mandrill.] In zoól., a baboon.
Whit a devil (quoth the midwife), would you have your son move his ears like a drill Martinus Seriblerus, if,
Specifically, Mormon or Cynocephalus leucophoeus, a ha. boon of western Africa, ciosely related to the mandrill scarcely two inches lonk. drill-barrow (dril'b
[Fl ${ }^{(1)}$ ), Naine as drill, 3 drill-bit
drill-bow (dit), $n$. Same as drill, 1.
small string-bow, generally $[=\mathrm{D}$. drilboog.] A of steel, usebow, generally made of a thin slip t wisted about the drill and the string being ciprocated forward and backward. See cut under bow-drill.
drill-chuck (dril'chuk), $u$. In a lathe or drill-ing-mackine, a chuck which grasps and holds the shank of the drill.
driller (dril'er), n. One who or that which drills.
In drilling, the drilter turna the clamps, united to the
drillet (dril'et), n. The acorn-eups of Quercus Ayilops, used in tanning.
drill-gage (dril'gāj), $n_{\text {. }}$ A tool for determining the angle of the bezel or edge of a drill. drill-harrow (dril'har"ō), u. [=Dan, dril-harr.] A small harrow employed to extirpate weeds and to pulverize the earth between rows of plants. [Eng.]
drill-holder (dril'holl/der), $n$. A stock, latherest, or other attachment for holding a drill steady or in position, while it is kept up to its work by the tail-center.
drill-husbandry (dril'huz 'ban-dri), n. In agri. the method of sowing seeds in drills or rows. drilling ${ }^{1}$ (dril'ing), in. [Verbal n. of drill ${ }^{1}, v_{\text {. }}$ ] That which is worn off by a drill from the substance drilled.
When the oil-sand is reached, speciment of the drillings are taken for every ruri.
S. G. W'illiams, Applied Geology, p. 176.
drilling ${ }^{2}$ (dril'ing), $u$. [Accom. to the form of a collective $u$. in-ing. < G. drillich, drilling, tick ing, huckaback, く OHG. drilih, MHG. drilich, drilch, drilling, as adj. three-threaded, accom. ( to G. dri-, drei= E. three) from L. trilix (trilie-) three-threaded, $\langle$ tri-, tres $(=$ E. three $)+$ licium, a thrum, a thread. Cf. dimity, samite, twill.] A twilled linen or cotton cloth, very stout, and used for waist-linings, summer trousers, etc. Also called drill and drills.
Arilling-jig (dril'ing-jig), $n$.
ing-machine worked by hand. drilling-lathe (dril'ing-lāTH), n. A drillingmachine on horizontal ways or shears, thus resembling a lathe. E. H. Knight.
drilling-machine (dril'ing-ma-shēn'), $n$. A machine for cutting holes in metal, rock, etc., by means of a drill. See drill - Multiple drillingmachine a machine-tool having a number of drilis which can be adjusted as to their diatance apart. It is adapted for drilling holes st regulated distances in bars which mus be exactly alike, as in bridge- and car-work- Pillar drilling-machine, a machine-tool of which the bed is either by means of a rack and pinion or by a screw fermed about the pillar.- Radial drliling-machine, a driling. machine of which the arm aupporting the drilling-toof is piveted so that it wiii awing in the radius of a circle over
drill-jar (dril'jär), $n_{*}$ A form of stone-or wellboring tool in which the tool-holder is lifted and dropped successively. E. H. Kinight.
drill-master (dril'más"têr), $n .[=\mathrm{D}$. dril-mees-
ter.] One who gives practical instruction in military tactics and the use of arms; hence, one who trains in anything, especially in a mechanical manner.

The numher of educnted officera was . . . too 11 mited to satisty the imperious demands of the ataft. much less
those of the drill-master.
I. A. Rev., CXXVI, 7\%.
drill-plate (dril'plāt), n. A breastplate for a
drill-plow (dril'plou), n. A plow for sowing grain in drills.
drill-press (dril'pres), n. A form of drillingmachine armed with one or more drills for boring holes in metal, and designated as rertical, horizontal, or universal, in accordance with its mode of working.

## drill－rod

drill－rod（dril＇rod），$n$ ．In boring wells，etc．，the rod used to support the drill er boring－tool and to connoct it with the motor at the surface．
drill－sergeant（dril＇sür＂jent），$n$ ．Milit．，a non－ commissioned officer whö instructs soldiers in their duties and trains them to military move－ ments．
drill－stock（dril＇stok），n．In mech．，the holder （of which there are many kinds）for receiving the fixed end of a drill．
drily，adv．See dryly．
Drimys（dri＇mis），$n$ ．［NL．，so named from the bitter tonio taste of the bark，〈Gr．$\delta \rho \iota \mu v s^{\prime}$ ， piercing，sharp，keen，acrid，bitter．］A genus of evergreen aromatic shrubs or small trees，

belonging to the natural order Magnoliacees and nearly related to the genus Illicium．There are 5 ${ }^{\text {species }}$ ，of which 2 are Australian，the others belonging respectively to New Zealand，Borneo，and South America．
D．Winteri of South Anserica yields Winter＇a bark（which see，under bark 2 ）．
drinessi，$n$ ．An obsolete spelling of dryness．
drink（dringk），$v$. ；pret．drank（formerly drunk）， $\mathrm{pp} . d r u n k$（sometimes drank，formerly drunken）， ppr．drinking．［＜ME．drinken（pret．drank， dronk，pl．drunke，drunken，dronke，dronken，pp． drunken，dronken，dronke），く AS．drincan（pret． dranc，pl．druncon，pp．druncen）$=$ OS．drinkan $=$ OFries．drinka $=\mathrm{D}$ ．drinken $=$ MLG．LG． drinken $=$ OHG．trinchan，MHG．G．trinken $=$ Icel．drekka $=$ Sw．dricka $=$ Dan．dridke $=$ Goth．
drigkan，drink．From G．come It．trincare $=$ drigkan，drink．From G．come It．trincare $=$
F．trinquer，touch glasses，hobnob．Hence F．trinquer，touch glasses，hobnob．Hence
drench ${ }^{1}$ ，drown，q．v．I I．intrans．1．To swal－ low water or other fluid．
Thei ne ete ne dronke of all that nyght，and no more ne hadde the i on of all the day be－fore，for the lataile hadde
endured all the day．
Merinin（E．T．T．Sil endured all the day．Merlin（E．E．T．S．），1i． 171.

To drink or eat in earthenware we scorn，
Which cheaply country cuphoards
Which cheaply country cuphoreards doos adorn．
Specifically－2．To imbibe spirituous liquors， especially habitually or to excess；be intem－ perate in the use of spirituous liquors．
They drank，and were merry with him．Gen．xliii． 34. To drink deep，to take a deep draught；indulge in
intoxicating liquors to exceas． A little learnlng is a do
Arink deep，or taste not the Plerlan spin
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain
And drinking largely zobers ns again．
To drink to，to salute in drinking；invite to drick． drinking first；wish well to in the act of taking the cup．

1 drink to the general joy of the whole table，
And to our dear Iriend Banquo．Shak．，Macbeth，iil． 4. II．trans．1．To swallow（a liquid）；receive （a fluid）into the stomach throngh the mouth imbibe：as，to drink water or wine．
After drinking a glass of very good iced lemonade，I
took my leave，much amused and pleased． took my leave，much amused and pleased．Lacaulay，Lite and Letters，I． 192. 2．Toaffect in a specific way by or in drinking； induce a coudition in by the act or example of drinking：as，to drink a howl empty；he drank his companions drunk．
Xerxes，whose populoua Army drunk rivers dry，and
made mountains circumnavigable 3．To suck in ；absorb；Sundys，Travallea，p． 20. 3．To suck in；absorb；imbibe．
And let the purple vilets drink the atream．Dryden． 4．Figuratively，to take in through the senses， as the ear or eye，with eagerness and pleasure： with reference to utterance or appearance． My ears lave not yet drunk a hundred words
of thy tongue＇a uttering．

## 1772

Stlll drink delicioua poison from ihy eye． Pope，Eloisa to Abelard，1． 122. $5+$ ．To take in（vapor，fumes，or smoke）；in－ hale：as，to drink the air．Old writers often used drink for smoke with reference to tobacco． I did not，as you barren gallants do，

Chapman，All Fools，ii． 1.
By this air，the nost divine tobacco that ever I drunk．
B．Jonson，Every Man in his Humour，tii． 2.
Thou can＇st not llve on this side of the world，feed well， and drink tobacco．

> Fumosus cannot eat a bit, but he
> Nust drink tobacco, so to drive it down.
> Davies, Scourge of Folly, epig. 148.

To drink down，to take away thought or consideration of by drinking；subdue or extinguiah：：as，to drink doum
care ；to drink down unkindneas．－To drink in，to ab－ sorb；take or receive by absorption，or through the senses or the mind：as，a plant drinks in oxygen from the at－ mosphere；to drink in wisdom from instruction ；to drink in the beanties or the acene．－T0 drink off，to drink in whole of at a draught ：as，to drink off a cup of cordial．
We have no cause to complain of the bitterness of
Cup which he hath drunk of the dregs of already．
Cup which he hath drunk off the dregs of already．
To drink off candles＇endst．See candle．－To drink the health or to the health of，to drink whille expreas－ will to by drinking ；pledge．－To drink up．（a）To drink the whole of：as，to drink up a glass of wine．

That＇tis Decreed，confirm＇d，and ratified，
That（of necessity）the fatall Cup，
Once，all of va must（in our turn）drink up．
（b）To draw up or exhaust ：aa，the heated air drinks up drink（dringk），n．［く ME．drink，drinke，also assibilated drinch，$\langle$ AS．drinc，drync，also drinca， gedrinc（ $=$ Sw．drick $=$ Dan．drik），a drink，$\langle$ drincan，drink：see drinh，v．，drench＇，n．］1．Any liquid，as water or wine，swallowed or taken into the stomach as a beverage for quenching thirst，or for medicinal purpeses．

Returning back to Rome，was chosen Pope by the Name of Adrian the Fourth，and dyed，being choaked with a Fly
in his Drink．
Baker，Chronicles，p． 58 ． We drunk our firat New England water，with as much delight as ever we drunk drink in all our lives．
Chron．Pilgrims，quoted in Tyler＇s Amer．Llt．，I． 160. Specifically－2．Strong or intoxicating liquor； alcoholic stimulants collectively：as，a craving for drink．
They fall to those apiced drinkes and sacrificeth flesh with great mirth，and being well apayed，returne home． 3．A draught；as much of any liqnid as is or may be taken at one time；a potion：as，a long arink of lemonade；have a drink．
If thou doe give or fill the drinke，with duty set it downe．
Babees Book（E．E．T．S．），p．291．
We will give you sicepy drinks．Shak．，W．T．，i．l．
Black drink．See black．－Imperial drink，a swceten－ ed and flavored aolution of bitartrate of potasslum，potus
imperialis．U．S．Dispensatory．－In drink，drunk；in－ toxicuted．
I could find it in my heart to beat him．．．hut that the poor monster＇a in drink．

Shin．．．hut that the Strong drink，alcoholic liquor of any kind or all kinds． But they also have erred through wine，and through
strong drink are out of the way drinkable（dring＇ka－bl），a．and $n . \quad[<d r i n k+$ －able． 1 I．a．That may be drunk；fit or suit－ able for drinking；potable．
By this means the water would become drinkable with
Bome coolneas．Works， $\mathbf{Y}$ ． 6988 The water that is in it［the pool］aeems to depend on the ralns，and is not drinkable．
Pococke，Deacription of the East，11．1． 10. II．$n$ ．A liquor that may be drunk．
I never have courage till I see the eatables and drink－
ables brought upo＇table，and then $I^{\prime} m$ as banld as a lion ables brought upo table，and then I＇m as banld as a lion．
Goldsmith，She Stoops to Conquer，ii． drinkableness（dring＇ką－bl－nes），$n$ ．The state of being drinkable．Inip．Dict．
drink－a－penny（dringk＇a－pen＂i），$n$ ．The little grebe，Podicipes or Tachybaptes Auriatilis．Also penny－bird．Swainson．［Local，Irish．］
are，（dring＇ker），$n$ ．［＜ME．drinkere，drynk－ are，$\langle\mathrm{AS}$ ．drincere $(=\mathrm{D}$ ．drinker $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．trin－ chari，drinkari，trinchare，G．trinker $=$ Sw．drich－ are，drinker，drinkare，drunkard），＜drincan， drink．］One who drinks；particularly，one whe drinks spirituous liquors habitually or to excess；a tippler．
The sonne of man came eatynge and drynckynge，and they say，behold a glutton and dryncker of wine，and a Spiders are greans and synners．Rible（1551），Mat．xt．
Spiders are great drinkers，and suffer aeverely Irom
Encyc．Brit．， 11.298.
drinker－moth（dring ${ }^{\prime}$ kėr－môth），$n$ ．The pop－
drinker－moth（dring ker－môth），n．The pop－

## dripping－pan

Odonestis potatoria ：so called from its long suc－ torial proboscis or antlia．
drinking－bout（dring＇king－bout），n．A con－ vivial revel；a set－to at drinking．
The drinking－bout and quarrels of the shepherds are seasoned with homely English1 allusions．$A$ IF．IF ard，Eng．Dram．Lit．，I． 48.
drinking－horn（dring＇king－hôrıı），n．［＝Dan． drikkehorn．$]$ A horn nsed as a drinking－vessel， or a drinking－cup made of horn．See horn．
drinklet，drenklet，r．［ME．drinkilen，drenklen， freq．of drinken，drink：see drink；and cf．dronch． See also dronkle，drown．］I．trans．To drench； drown．Prompt．Parv．，p． 132.

II．intrans．To drown．
drinkless（dringk＇les），$a$［＜ME．drinkeles； ＜drink + －lcss．］Without drink；having no－ thing to drink．［Rare．］

Though a man forbede dronkennesse，
nought forbet that every creature
He nought forbet that every creature
Be drunkynlees for alway，aa 1 gease．
Chaucer，Troilus，1i． 718.
［Fairfax MS．Other MSS．have drinkless．］
O，which a aorwe
It is for to be drinkeles！
Gower，Conf．Amant．，III． 3.
drink－money（dringk＇mun＂i），$n$ ．Money given to buy liquor to drink；hence，a fee or gratuity． drink－offering（dringk＇of＂er－ing），n．A Jewish offering of wine，etc．，in sacrifices．
And with the one lamb a tenth deal of flour mingled with the fourth part of an hin of beatell oil；and the fourth part of an hin of wine for a drink－offering．Ex．xxix． 40 ． drip（drip），v．；pret．and pp．dripped，ppr．drip－ ping［＜ME．dryppen（rare），＜AS．dryppan pret．drypte，impv．aryp；also drypian，pret． drypcde，impv．drype），cause to drop，let fall $(=$ Sw．drypa $=$ Dan．dryppe，drip），a causativo verb associated with the rarer secondary forms dropian（dial．drupian；pret．dropode，dial． drupede）and droppan（pret．＊droptc），whence E．drop，v．，＜＊dreópan，pp．＊dropen，pret．＊dreáp， pl．＊drupon（occurring，if at all，only in uncer－ tain passages，but no doubt once existent），ME． drepen，drop，fall，＝OS．driopan（pret．drop $p$ ）$=$ OFries．driapa $=\mathrm{D}$. druipen $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．triufan， G ． triefen（pret．troff）＝Icel．drjūpa（pret．draup）， drop，drip．Sce drop，and cf．drib2，v．，drib－ bleI．$]$ I．intrans．1．To fall in drops．

Of the yonge oute trle
Oon here，oon there，and elles where hem dripe．
2．To shed or let fall a liquid in dreps，as a wet garment or a roof．

Beneath the thaw．eaves dripped now
IVilliam Morris，Earthly Paradise，II． 84.
II．trans．To let fall in drops．
II er flood of tears
Seems like the lofty harn of some rich swain，
Which from the thatch drips lasi a shower of r
From the roofless walls
The ahuddering ivy dripped large dropa．
Wordsworth，Prelude， 13.
drip（drip），n．［＜ME．dryppe，later drippe $=$ Dan．dryp，a drop：see drop，$n$ ．In the other senses from the verb．Cf．＇drib2，n．］1t．A drop．See drop，n．－2．A falling or letting fall in drops；a dripping．

On the ear
Drops the light drip of the suspended oar．
Byron，Childe liarold，ili． 86.
The drip of water night and day
Giving a tongue to solitude．
D．G．Rossetti，The Portralt．
3．That which falls in drops；specifically，drip－ ping，or melted fat which drips from meat while roasting．
Water may be procured for necessary occaslons from Alorti
4．In arch．，a projecting member of a cornice， ete．，so cut as to throw off water，which would without it trickle down upon the parts beneath． See dripstonc．－5．A receptacle for waste or overflow：as，the drip of a water－cooler or a refrigerator．－Right of drip，in law，an casement or aervitude which entitles one person to let the drip from his eaves fall on another＇s property．
drip－joint（drip＇joint），n．In plumbing，a mode of uniting two sheets of metal in roofing，where the joint is with the current，so as to form a water－conductor．E．H．Knight．
dripping（drip ing），$n$ ．That which falls in drops；specifically，the fat which falls from meat in roasting：commonly in the plural．
dripping－pan（drip＇ing－pan），n．A pan for re－ ceiving the fat which drips from meat in roast－ ceivi

## drip-pipe

drip-pipe (drip'pīp), $n$. A small pipe used to convey away the water of condensation from a steam-pipo.
dripple (drip'l), a. [E. dial., prob. $\langle$ drip or drop.] Weak; rare. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] drip-pump (drip'pump), n. A pump nsed by plunbers to remove drip, or water which collocts when pipes aro out of order.
drip-stick (drip'stik), n. In stone-sawing, a stick with an iron hook or a blade at the end, serving as a speut to conduct water slowly from
a barrel to the stone to keep the kerf wet.
dripstone (drip'stōn), $n$. 1. In areh., a pre-


Gate of Close, Saiisbury Cathedral, England.
$D_{1} D_{0}$ dripstone. (Righthand figure shows a section of the gateway.)
jecting molding or cornice over a doorway, window, etc., to prevent rain-water from trickling down. It is of vsrlous forms, and terminates at each end in a head or other sculptured davies aerving for aupport or marely for ornament, or aometimes in a simpla molding. Also ing, and, when returned square, label. 2. A filtering-stone: so called by seamen. dritt, n. [< ME. drit, dritt, drittc $(=\mathrm{MD} . d r i j t$, D. $d r c e t=$ Iccl. dritr, excrement; from the verb: see drite. Hence, by transposition, dirt, q. v. 1 Ex crement; dung; dirt. Wyclif. dritet, v. i. [< ME. dritan,


Dripstone Termina-
tion- Church as Ca gedritan $=\mathrm{D}$. drijten $=$ Icol drita, void excrement. See drit, dirt, n.] To void excrement.
drive (drīv), $v$. ; pret. drove (formerly dravc), pp. drivon, ppr. driving. [< ME. driven, earlier drifen (pret. drof, drove, pl. driven, pp. driven), drive (a ship, a plow, a vohicle, cattle), hunt, chase (deer, etc.), compel to go, drive (a nail) pursue (business), intr. go forward, press on, rush on with violence, ride, ete., く AS. drifan (pret. dräf, pl. drifon, pp. drifon), drive (in nearly all the MF. uses), $=$ OS. dribhan $=$ OFries. driva $=$ LG. driben $=$ D. drijven $=$ OHG. triban, MHG. triben, G. troiben $=$ Icel. drifa $=$ Sw. drifva $=$ Dan. drive $=$ Goth. drei ban, drive. Hence drift, drovc ${ }^{2}$, drivel2, ete. I. trans. 1. To compel or urge to move ; impel or constrain to go in some direction or manner. (a) To compel (an animal or a human being, and, ly figurative extensien, inantmate things), by commanda, cries, or threats, or by gesturea, blows, or other physicai mesns, to move in a desired direction : as, to drive s flock of sheep; o drive slaves; to drive awsy a lear
"Vakynde and vnknowing!" quath Criat ; and with a rop And drof hem out alte that ther bowten and solde.

They vae also to driue them joto some narrow poynt of land, when they find that advantage

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 133.
Afterwards wa met seme of his [the aga's] men drizing off the peopla'a cattle.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. I. 179.
Specifically - (1) To impel to motion and quicken : applied to draft-animala, as a horsa or an ox; slso, ly extension, to the vehicle drawn, and in recent figurative uas to tive or other engine.
Day drove his courser with the shiuing mane
M. Arnold, Balder De
re-coaches wera generally Amola, Balder Dead, it long finclines.

Tiven at a rapild rate down
The Century, XXXV. 2. (2) To chase (game); hunt ; especially, to chase (game) into a anare or corral, or toward a hunter.

To drive the deer with hound and horn, Eari Percy took his way. Chery Chase. He's ower to Tividala to drive a prey. Jamie Telfer (Child'a Ballads, VI. 106).
Driving is now quite a recognized branch of grouse(b) To cause to move by the direct application of a physi(b) To cause to move by the direct application of a physia nsil with a hammer.
There aprang a fountaine which watereth their Coun-
trey, and driueth their Mils. Purchas, Piligrimage, p. $7 \pm$

Switt as the whirlwind drives Arabia's seatter'd Sands. Prior, Ode to the Queen, st. 7 . (c) In base-ball, alsn in laun-tennis, etc., to knock or throw (tha ball) very swiftly. ( $d \uparrow$ ) To canso to pass; pass a way:
said of time.

## Thus that day they driven to an ende. Chaucer, Good Wome

Thus ahe drof forth hir dayea in hir depe thoglt,
and wo all the woke [week] oncr.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 498.
2. To compel or incite to action of any kind; lead or impel to a certain courso or result: used in a variety of figurative senses: as, the smoke drove the firemen from the building despair drove him to suicide; oppression drove them inte open rebellion.

What nede dryreth the to grene wode?
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Bailads, V. 00). Such is tha rarenesse of the aituation of Venice, that it doth even smaze sad drive into admiratien all strangers. Coryat, cruat ies, 1.199. We ourselves can neither dance a hornpipe nor whistle black despair. 3. To urge; press; carry forward or effect by urgency or the presentation of motives: as, to drite home an argument; to drive business; to drive a bargain.
They... injoyned bim not to concind absolutiy till but to drive it to as good an issew as lis could.

Bradford, Plymouth Platation, p. 210 Drive a Trade, do, with your Three penny.worth of amall
Congreve, Way of the World, vo 1 . Drive thy bnsiness; let not thy business drive thee.

Franklin, Poor Iíchard's Aimanac.
Yon drive a queer bargain with your friends and are found eut, and imagine the world will puniah you.
4. To force, in general ; push vigorously, in a figurative sense.
You must not labour to drive into their heada new and strange informstious, which you know well ahall be noSir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.
We drove on the war at a prodifious disadvantage.
Swift, Conduct of Allies.
5. To convey in a carriage or other vehicle: as, to drive a friend in the park.-6 f . To overrun and devastate ; harry.

Wa come not with design of wasteful prey,
To drive the country, force the awains away
7. In mining, to excavate in a nearly horizen. tal direction. See drift and levcl.
A Theban king on ascending the throns began at once to drive the tunnel which was to form his final resting placc, and persevered with the work until death
Encyc. Brit., NX
8t. To endure.
Bettyr they wera to be oute off lyve
Than soche payne for to drywe.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 120. To drive a nail in one's coffin. See coffin.-Te drive a ship, to maks it carry a great press of sail.- To drive feathers or down, to placa feathera or down in a mato one end, and collects them by themsel vea the lighteat
My thrice-driven bed of down.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.
To drive over or out, in type-setting, to carry from ons line into another, or extend beyond its proper length for the mater contained, by unusually wide apacing: ss, to a paragraph. - To drive the backwod to drive out a lina or vood. - To drive the cross, in target-stootivy, so hit the target at the intersection of two stralght lineas; make tha best shot possibla.-To drive the nall, in taroet-shooting, to strike the head of a nall with tha bullet and thus drtwe it into the wood; hence, to make a good shot; make s good hit, as in an argument.
A shot which cemes very close to the nall is considered that of an indifferent marksman; the bending of the nail is, of course, somewhat better; but nothing leas than hitting it right on the head is satisfactory. ...Those who drve the nai hava a turther trial among themaelvea.
Audubon, Ornith. Biog., I. 293.

## To drive to one's wit'a end, to perplex utterly; non-

 plus.Theo the text that distnrbed him came again into his mind: and he knowing not what to say nor how to answer, Waa driven to his wit send, hittle deeming," he aays, "that prudence which had started the queation."

Southey, Bunyan, p. 21.
To drive to the wall, to force to accept nnapproved terms or clrcumatances; push to extremity; crush.
There was a disposition in Congress to keep no terms win the Preaident-to Grive him completely to the wall.
$=$ Syn. 1 and 2. See ehrust.
intrans. 1. To go along before an impelling force; bo impelled; be moved by any physical force or agent: as, the ship drove before the wind.
A Spanish Caranell conming to water at Dominica, ona of the Caniball Inands, tha Ssuages cut her Cable in the night, and so she draue on shore, and all her companie was aur-
prised and eaten by them. Purchas, Pllgrimage, p. 802

## drive

Lying with the belm a.weather, we made no way lut
ifinthrop, Bint. New England, I. 21. Seven days 1 drone along the dreary decp, Tennyson, IIoly Grsu.
2. Te act or move with ferce, violence, or impetuesity: as, the storm drove against the house; he drovo at the work night and day.
lexce Borcas drove against his flying aalls. Dryden.
Ils fiew where'er the horses drove, nor knew
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., if.
lleapt in mounds and ridges sll the sea
Drove like a cataract. Tennyson, Iloly Grall. IIeroes madly drave and dashed thcir hosta Againat eacil other. Bryaut, Earth.
3. Te ride on horseback. [Now only previncial.]
He cam driuende upon a stede. Havelok, 1. 2702.
Whan thei hadde thuta rested a.while thei saugh her meyne comse fuil harda dryuinge, ffor the sarazins recouered a-1100n as the knyghtes of the rounde table efte
the standard.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ,ii, 335 .
4. To be conveyed in a carriage; travel in a vehicle drawn by one or more horses or other animals.-5. Te aim or tend; make an effort to reach or obtain: with at: as, tho end he was driving at.
They are very religiona \& honeat gentle-men, yet they Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 401.
I don"t know what you mean, Brother-What do you
6. To aim a blow; strike with force: with at. At Aoxur's ahteld he drove, and at the blow
Both ahield and arm to ground together go.
Dryden, Eneid.
7. To work with energy ; labor actively: often with away.
Sha had been kneeling, trowel in hand, dricing a way 8 . To take the property of another; distrain for rent; drive cattle into a pound as security for rent.

LIIs landlord, who, he feara, hath sent
IIia water-bailiff thus to drive for rent.
Cleaveland.
The term driving was applicd to s summary process for ecovering rent whtch the law in these days coaferred upcattla of any telant who owed any rent whatever, without previous netice to the tenant orany statement of the landord'a demand having been furnighed to him, and the catlle so impounded might ba kept in durance until the rent was paid.
To drive out, in tupe-setting, to make the matter fill a larger or the deaired ameunt of sace.-To let drive, to aim a blow ; strike.
Four rogues in buckram let drive at me.
rive (driv), Shak., 1 Hen. 1V., ii. 4. rive (driv), n. [<drive, v.] 1. The act or reof driving; Bomething done by means of driving. (a) An urging or impelling forward of an asetc.: as, s drive of cattla on the plaing for the a stream, etc.: as, s a dive of catha on the plains for the purpose of
branding or sorting them; a drive of ganue for the convenience of sportsmen.
Sometimea an animal-usually a cow or steer, hut, mad, and turn on the men. If on the drioe, such a beast asually ìs simply dropped out,
T. Roosevelt, The Century, Xxxy. 861. (b) A strong or rweeping blow or impulsion. (c) In typefounding, the deep impress of the ateel punch or modeletter in a bar of copper. Also known as a strike or unhustified matrix. It is uanality made by a quick and strong blow in cold-rolled copper. The drive, when fitted to the
mold, is called a justifed matrix. mold, is called a justified matrix.
When the letter is perfect, it is driven into a piece of poliahed copper, called tha drive or strike. This passes to ha justifier, who makes the width and depth of the faces (d) In (d) In base-ball, also in laron-tennis, etc., the knocking or hrowing of a ball very awiftly. (e) Converadce im a vehicle; an excursion or airing in a carriage: as, to tak drive.
. That which is driven; cattle, game, etc., driven together or alone.
In esch of these tributaries [of St. Croix river] lay last spring what is termed s heavy drive of logs.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 101.
3. The state of being driven or hurried; extreme haste or pressure: as, a drive of business. [Colloq.]

Many collteries are now turning out 1500 tons a day, re-
4. A course upon which carriages are driven; a road prepared for driving: as, the drives in a park. - 5. The course or country over which game is driven.-6. The selling of a particular kind of goods, as gleves, below the usual price, in order to draw customers. [Trade cant.] 7. A jest or satirical remark directed at a person or thing. [Colloq., U. S.]
drive-boat
drive-boat (driv'bōt), $n$. A light rowing-boat the net or seine
drive-bolt (driv'bōlt), n. A tool used to drive a bolt home (that is, to its final position) when this cannot be done with a hammer.
drivel ${ }^{1}$ (driv'1), v. i. ; pret. and pp. drivcled, drivelled, ppr. driveling, drivelling. [< ME. drivelen, also drevelen, var. of dravelen, which is anothe form of drabelen, drabble: see drabble and drib$b l c^{2}$, and drool, a contr. of drivell.] 1. To slaver; let spittle drop or flow from the mouth, like a child, an idiot, or a dotard.
No man could spit from him without it [the tongue] hut woun be forcea to ooi.

Grew, Cosmologia Sscra, i. 5
2. To be weak or foolish; talk weakly or fool ishly; dote.
That folly of drivelling infldelity, which shivers at every drivel ${ }^{1}$ (driv'l), $n$. [< drivel ${ }^{\text {I }}$, v.] 1. Slaver saliva flowing from the mouth.

> But when he spied her his saint, He wipte his greasie shoes, And clear'd the driuell from his beard, And thus the shepheard wooes.

Waruer, Albion's England, iv. 20.
2. Silly, unmeaning talk; inarticulate nonsense; senseless twaddle, like the talk of an idiot.
drivel² ${ }^{2}$ (driv'l), ${ }^{2}$. [Also written drevil, drevill, drevel, also dribble (see dribble3); < ME. drivcl, a servant, slave ( $=$ MD. drevel $=$ MLG. dravel, drevel, a servant, $=\mathrm{OHG}$. tribil, MHG. tribel, treibel, a driver, a servant), (driven, etc., drive, pursue business, etc. No connection with driv ell, with which dictionaries have confused it.] A servant; a drudge; a slave.
This schalt be mare beon idrecchet then eni drivel ithe hus other eni hured hine [Thou slalt be more

II Fli Afeidenhed (ed. Cocksyne), p. 29.
That foule aged drevill.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. il. 3
Amphialus having persuaded Clinias to write a bold anwer to Danetas, calling him a "filthy drivel," Dametas, Who was as great a coward as Clinias, would have irawn
Sir P Sidney, Arcadia, ifi
driveler, driveller (driv'l-ér), $n$. One who driv s: an idiot; a fool

From Marlborough's eyes the streams of dotage flow, nd Swift expires a driv'ler and a show.

Johnson, Vanity of Human Wishes,
Due mirth he loved, yet was his sway severe;
No blear-eyed driveller got his stagger here.
driven (driv' $n$ ). Past participle of drive driver (dríver), n. [< ME. driver, drifor = OFries. drivere $=\mathrm{LG}$. driver $=\mathrm{D}$. drijver $=$ $\mathrm{OHG} . \operatorname{trip} \overline{\mathrm{a} r i, ~ M H G . ~ t r i b a r e, ~ t r i b e r, ~ G . ~ t r e i b e r ; ~<~}$ drive $+-e r^{1}$.] 1. One who or that which drives. pecifically - (a) One who drives andmals or men. (1) One who drives horses or cattie; a drover.
The multitude, . Jike a drove of sheep, . may be
managed by any noise or cry which their drivers shall ac custons them to.
2) One who drives draft-animals sttached to a vehicle

The carts with the driuers, and with the oxen, camels, ases, and muies, with the whole carriage and victuals, he (3) Formerly, in the southern United States, speciflcaily, arseer of a gang of slaves.
A driver is the foreman of a gang of laborers. On some lantations the title of foreman is coming into use, the egroes objecting to the old word. Century, XXXV. 110 . 4) By extension, a locomotive-engineer. (5) A subordi nate offlicial formerly employed in driving for rent in Ireiand. See drive v. i., 8. (6) One who drives game to \& hunter; in deer-hunting, one who puts the hounds on the him as an sim or object ; an simer.

A dangerous driver at popery and sedition.
Bp. Mountrgu, Appeal to Cresar, p. 80. (e) One who drives logs down a strean. [U. S.] (d) An energetic, pushing person. [Colloq.] (e) In the menhadenflshery, one who drives the fish into the net by throwing stoues at them from a light rowbost, a pile of stones being a studdingsail, formeriy set sbait the mizzenmast where the spanker is now set; hence, the spanker See cut where sail. (2) The foremost spur in the bulgeways. (g) In
mach.: (1) A driving-wheel harvester. (3) A tamping-iron, used to tannp the powder in a blast-hole. (4) A curved piece of metal fixed to the center-chuck of a lathe. (5) The cross-bar on the spin die of a grinding-mili. (6) Same as drift, n., 11. (7) A the thing driven. A cooper drives hoops by striking and the driver. (s) In weaving, s piece of wood or other materiai, upon a spindle, and placed in a box, which impels 2. A bird, the dowitcher. in the warp
cal, U. S.] of a species of ant in western Africa arcens, of the family Dorylide: so called from its driving other animals before it.
erm for snanker-boom
driveway (driv"wā), n. A way for driving; a drive ; specifically, a private road, as from a houso to the street entrance.
drive-wheel (driv'hwēl), n. Same as drivingwheel.
driving-axle (dri'ving-ak/sl), $n$. See axle.
driving-band (dri'ving-band), $n$. The band or strap which communicates motion from one machine to another, or from one part of the same machine to another.
driving-bolt (dri'ving-bōlt), $n$. A tool used by wheelwrights for driving in nave-boxes.
driving-box (drí'ving-boks), $n$. 1. The journal box of a driving-axle.-2. The driver's seat on a coach.
driving-cap (dri'ving-kap), $n$. A cap of iron fitted to the top of a pipe, as in an oil-well, to receive the blow when driven and thus to protect the pipe.
driving-chisel (drī'ving-chiz' ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ el), $n$. See chise ${ }^{2}$.
driving-gear (drí ving-gēr), n. See gear.
driving-notest (dri'ving-nōts), n. pl. In $m u$. sic, syncopated notes - that is, notes driven through an accent without repetition. See syncopation.
driving-shaft (dri'ving-shäft), n. In mach., a shaft from the driving-wheel communicating motion to machinery.
driving-spring (dríving-spring), $n$. In rail. the spring fixed upon the box of the drivingaxle of a locomotive engine, to support the weight and to deaden shocks.
driving-wheel (dri'ving-hwēl), n. 1. In mach. a main wheel that communicates motion to an other or to others.-2. In rail., one of the large wheels (commonly four, though occasionally as many as ten, in number) in a locomotive en gine which are fixed upon the crank-axles or main shafts.

Also called driver and drive-wheel.
drixy (drik'si), a. [Formerly also dricksie; var. of druxy, q. v.] 1t. Decayed, as a tree or timber.
The resemblance misticall: as when we liken a young
chitle to a greene twigge which ye may easilic bende enery way ye list; or anold man who iaboureth with con tinuali infirmities, to a drie and dricksic oke.
uttenham, Arte of Eng. l'oesie (ed. Arber), p. 251
2. Dwarfish; stunted. [Scotch.]
drizzle ${ }^{1}$ (driz'l), v.; pret. and pp. drizzled, ppr. drizzling. [Early mod. E. drizle, driscl; prob. ME. "dreselen, an unrecorded freq. of dreser pp. ydroren; rare), fall, < AS. dreósan (pret drea's, pl. druron, pp. droren), fall (as rain, snow, dew, fruit, the slain, etc.), $=$ OS. driosan $=$ Norw. drjosa $=$ Goth. driusan, fall: an orig Teut. verb, found otherwise only in the causa tive, OHG. trōran, MHG. trören, cause to drop, let fall in drops, pour, shed, throw away ( $=$ Icel. dreyra, intr: ooze, bleed), and in other secondary forms: AS. drüsian, sink, become slug gish (see drowse); E. dial. drose, droze, freq. drosle, drip or gutter, as a candle; LG. drusen also drusken, fall with a noise, make a noise $=$ MD. druyschen, make a noise; LG. dröschen dreschon $=$ G. dial. dräuschen, dreuschen, for merly drcussen, rain heavily, shower; Norw. drysja, fall, fall and scatter, as grain, rush with a noise, tr. scatter, spread, $=$ Dan. drysse, fall a noise, tr. scatter, spread, $=$ Dan. drysse, fall
or drop in small particles, tr. sprinkle; and in the derivatives dross and dreary, and their kindred: see dross and dreary.] $\mathbf{I}_{\text {, intrans. To }}$ fall, as water from the clouds, in very fine particles; rain in small drops: as, it drizzles; drizzling drops; drizzling rain.
Drizzling tears did shed for pure affection. Spenser.
Sometimcs, though but seldom, when these Winds blow the sky is over-cast with small ciontis, which afford som Whose A silver car, sir-borne,
Whose silent wheels, fresh wet from clonds of morn,
pun oft a drizzling dew. Keats, Endymion, ii.
II. trans. To shed in small drops or particles. The earth doth drizzle dew. Shak., R. and J., iii. b. drizzle ${ }^{1}$ (driz'l), n. [< drizzle ${ }^{1}$, v.] A light rain; mizzle; mist.
drizzle ${ }^{2}$ (driz'1), n. A local English name of the young ling. Also called ling-drizzle.
drizzly (driz'li), a. [< drizzle + - $y^{1}$.] Drizzling; consisting of or characterized by drizzle.
Winter's drizzly reign. Dryden, tr. of Virgil's oeorgics.
But the shapes of gir have begun their work,
And a drizzly mist is around him cast.
drock (drok), $n$. [E. dial.] A watercourse. Hallivell. [Prov. Eng.]
drock (drok), $r$. t. [E. dial., < drock, n.] To drain with underground stone gutters. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]
droflandt, $n$. [An old law term, く ME. drof drove, drove, + land; also called drift-land and drifland (dryfland): see drift-land.] Same as drift-land.
droger, drogher (drō'gèr), n. [Prob. of West Indian origin.] 1. A small West Indian coasting craft, having long light masts and latecn sails.-2. Any slow, clumsy coasting craft.

We carried [two hides on the head st a time] for the first fow months; but after falling in with a few other at a time, we "knocked off" the they carried only one R. II. Dana, Jr., Before th
droghing (drō'ging), n. $\quad\left[<d r o g h(e r)+-i n g^{1}.\right]$ The West Indian coasting carrying-trade.
drogmant, drogomant (drog'mąn, -ō-man), $n$ Obsolete forms of dragoman.
drogue (drōg), n. [See drag, n.] The drag, an implement used to check the progress of a running whale by being bent on to the drogueiron. It is made in various ways. A common drogue 1 made of two pieces of bosrd, 12 or 14 inches square, nailed together, with sometimes a third upright piece, to which the drogue-lashing is made fast. Another is made like a small wooden tub wit
bent on. Also drug.
The drogue consists of a hinge-fointed iron ring
which a conical canvas bag is sewn, and roped.
Qualtrough, Boat Saller's Misnual, p. 122
droguet (drō-gā'), u. [F.: see rirugget.] A French term for various fabrics for wearing apparel: uscd in English especially for a ribbed woolen material for dresses; a variety of rep. droilt (droil), v. i. [Also droyl, droyle; prob. D. druilen, MD. druylen, loiter, slumber, move stealthily; connection with the noun uncertain.] To work sluggishly or slowly; plod.

Drudge in the worid, sud for their vassals
Spenser, Mother IIub. Tale, 1. 157.
The soul forgot her heavenly fight, and left the dull and droyling carcas to piod on in the old rode snd drudg. ing Trade of outward couformity
rilton, Reformation in Eng., 1 .
droilt (droil), n. [Also droyle, droile: see the verb. Cf. Icel. drjoli, a drone, sluggard; Gael. droll, an awkward sluggard.] 1. Labor; toil; drudgery.
"Tis I do all the droil, the dirt-work.
2. A drudge.

Peasants and droyls
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Seversl Weapons, ii. 1.
droit (droit; F. pron. drwo), n. [< OF. droit, droict, dreit, F. droit $=\mathrm{Sp}$.derecho $=\mathrm{Pg}$. direito $=$ It. diretto, < ML. dircctum, contr. drectum, drictum, right, justice, law, neut. of L. directus, right, straight, direct: see direct, adroit, and dress.] 1. In old law, right, especially a right in land; right of ownership. The sinultaneous holding of actuat possession, the right of possession, and the rigntorn ins was termed droil-aroit or jus dupli 2. In finance, duty; custom.

The pilferings of the orehard and garden II confiscated as droits.

Marryat, Frank Mildmay, i.
Argument en droit, srgument of a question of law.Défense en droit. See defense. - Droit commun, droit coutumier, common or general isw.- Droit d'ac-
Droit d’ainesse, right by birth; right of primogeniture -Drolt d'aubaine. See aubaine. - Droit de corvées right to feudai service. - Droit de desherence, right o suite. (a) Right to foilov and reclsim trin. -Droit ao s third person. (b) Right of stapsim from the hsnds de tabouret. See tabouret. Droit d'exécution the right of a stock-broker to seli the securities bought by him for the sccount of a client, if the latter does not accept delivery thereof. The same expression is aiso appiied to the saie by a stock-broker of securities deposited with him by his clieut, in order to guarsatee the payment of opera tions for which the latter has given instructions. Nopo tached to the office of admiral of perquisites once st admiral of these perquisites, the most valuable was the right to the property of an enemy, as ships seized on the breaking out of hostilities. The droits of admiralty are now pald into the exchequer for the benefit of the publi service. A tenth part of property captured at sea is al lowed to the csptors. In American law droits of sdmiral ty are not as such recognized. Acts of Congress from time to time have regulated the disposition of captured prop erty
All those portions of the power of the adniral which may be properly called execntive or administrative ar unknown to the American admiralty. The trappings, per-
quisites, prerogatives, and droits of the admiralty are left to governments with which they are in harmony. Benedicl, Admirslty Prsctice, §33.
Plaider en droit, in French law, to interpose a defense facts.

## droitural

droitural（droi＇tū－ral），a．［＜OF droiture，right， the right side（ $\langle\mathrm{MLL}$ ．direetura，right，＜L Liree tus，right：see droit and direet），＋－al．］In law， relating to a right to real property，as distin－ guisbed from possession．－Droltural action，st se tien employed to regain tho poseseasion ot real jroperty by of possession，snu has nothing but the mere right of prep－ ${ }_{\text {erty }}$ Minor droll（drōl），
droll（drol），$n$ ．［＜OF．drolle，draule，a good rellow，boon companion，wag，mod．F．drote，a rogue，knave，fellow，＜MD．D．drol，a droll， merry－androw，humorous fellow，a troll，a round lump；ef．G．droll，a short thiek person（of LG． origin），G．dial．droll，troll，a troll（see troll）； ef．Gael．droll，an awkward sluggard（see droil）． The relations of the several words are not elear． See droll，a．］1．A waggish fellow；one whose praetiee or occupation is to raise mirth by old tricks；a jester，merry－andrew，or buffoon．

To the Dolphin taverne，where ．．．Sir Thomas Harvy and myaelf dned，．and very merty we were，Sir Thomas
Lsryy being a very drolle． Democritus，dear Droll，revisit Earth．
We see one of these drolls holding a pair af bellow by We see one of these drolls holding a pair of bellows by
wsy of a fiddle，and using the tongs as a substitute for Why of a fiddle，and using the tongs as a substitute for
the bow．
Strutt，Sports and Pastimea，p． 390 ．
2．A farce；a dramatic entertainment intended to amuse．［Obsolete or arehaie in both uses．］

A droll，or interlude smong the Greeks，I tske to have tres，it is the dance in Totteuhsm－court－rosd，the ballad or musical entertainment，which fills up the apace between the different parts of the performance．

In a private coliection，Langbsine had gsthered about s thoussnd plays，bestuea interindes and arolls． 1．DI＇sraeli，Amen．of Lít．，II． 175.
A Droll or Drellery was a dramstie plece made up of scenes from different plays，and acted chiefly at booths by strolling companies．

$$
\text { A. Debson, Selectiona from steele, p. } 450 \text {, note. }
$$

droll（dröl），a．［＜F．drole，odd，queer，comical， funny．In both $F$ ．and $E$ ．the adj．appears later than the noun．Cf．G．drollig，merry， facetious，droll，odd．Soe droll，n．］1．Wag gish；faeetious；comical．
Dick，the merry－sindrew，rather light fingered and rtot－ Macaulay．
ous，buti s clever，Macaulay，St．Dennis and St．George
2．Ludierous；queer；laughable；ridiculous： as，a droll story；a droll seene．
I find in them［the masterpieces of wit and humer of Italy）abundance of ingenutty，of droll naiveté，of pro． found and just reflection，of happy expression． Macaulay，Dante．
There ia a droll resel ve in the Massachusetts records by which he［IMgh Peter］is＂desired to write to Holland for 500 1．worth of peter，d 401 ．werth of msatch．＂

Lowell，Among my Boeka，1at ser．，p．48．
$=$ Syn．Comical，Funny，ete．（see ludicrous）；amusing，
farcicu，waggiah，fantastic，whimsical．
droll（drōl），$v .[=\mathrm{OF}$ ．droler，jest，trifle，play； from the noun．］I．intrans．To jest；play the buffoon．

The Romsna were fullen into thst degree of Irreligion and Athelam that nothing was mere common among thein Tipkin is snabselvte Lombard－Street Wit，s Fellow that drolls on the strength of Fifty theusand Pounds． teele，Tender Husbá
II．trans，1 f．To lead or influence by jest or triek；cajole．
Men thst will not be reasoned into their senses may yet be laughed or drolled into them．Sir R．L＇Eslrange．
Wise men may be argued out of a Relfgion they own， but neae but Fools snd hadmen willinge dret，Sermons， 1 ．$i$ ．
2．To turn into a jest．［Rare．］
In tact，I den＇t know but the Colenel is s little too Jolly． Hfowells，Their Wedding Jea
Mowells，Their Wedding Jearney，p． 280
drollert（drō＇lèr），n．A jester；a buffoon．
Aud new he is msking an experiment by nnether sort of
enemies，and sets the apes and drollers upon it．
Glanville，Sermena，iv
drollery（drō＇le－ri），n．；pl．drolleries（－riz）． OH．drolerie，diaulerie，waggery，a merry prank， an antic figure or mask set on a seuteheon or eoat of arms，mod．F．drólerie，waggery，＜drolle， drole，n．See droll，n．］1．The conduct of a droll，buffoon，or wag；something done to raise mirth；sportive tricks；buffoonery；fun．

They［the people of Judah］made sport with the Proph－ ets，and turned their threstalngs into eongs of mirth and
drollery．

He contrived to make the most commonplace subjects aminsing，and carried everybody slong with him in hia

Lady Holland，in Syduey Smith，iv．

1775
2．The charaeter of being droll ；eomicalness； humor．
The rich drollery of＂She Stoops to Conquer．＂
Macaulay，Ollver Goldamith．
3．Comical aetion，as in a dramatie represen－ tation；something used or done to excite mirth．
lie is loth to make usture alrald in hia playz，like those that beget taies，tempests，and such like drolleries．

4†．A comic picture．
We arrived late at Roterdan，where was their annual marte or isire，so furnished with pliturres（especially Land－ tations）thist I was amaz＇d．E＇velyn，Disry，Aug 13， 1041 ．
Their［Dutch artists＇］pletures，in their own age，were Their［Dutch artistsi］pletures，in their own age，were not classed in the range of serious Work；they bore cem－ monly the slgnifleant name of Drolleries．
droll－house $\dagger$（drōl＇hous），n．A plaee where drolls or drolleries were acted．
Should the senate－houae where all our lawgivers as－ aemble be used for a theatre or droll－house，or for tule
puppet－shown？
Watts，Ioliness of Timea，etc．，lit． drollict（drō＇lik），a．［＜droll，n．，＋－ic．］Per－ taining to a droll or puppet－show．
Thslestris，Queeu of the Amazons，Anna Bullen，Queen Elizabeth，or some other high princess in drollic story．
Fielding，Jonathan Wild，
drollingly（drō＇ling－li），adv．In a jesting man－ ner．
What confusion will one day cover the faces of those thst ．．speak slightiy．．and perhaps drollingly of the supreme and iofinitely perfect being！

Boyle，Worka，V． 150.
drollistt（drō＇list），n．［＜droll + －ist．$]$ A faee－ tious person；a jester；a buffoon．
Theae ille drollists have an utter antipathy to all braver and more generous kindis of knewledge．

Glanville，Reflections on Drellery and Atheism，s 3
drolly（drōl＇li），adv．In a droll or eomieal man－ ner．
At first sight，nothing scems more drolly trivial than the
lives of those whese single achievement is to record the lives of those whese single achievement is to record the wind and the temperature three timea a day
cowell，Study Windewa，p． 5.
Dromadidæ（drọ－mad＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL，＜Dro－ mas（Dromad－）＋－ida．］A family of gralla－ torial birds of uneertain position，represented by the genus Dromas alone．Also Dromifle．
 maus + －ide．］The emus considered as a fam－ ily of ratite birds．See Dromaina．
Dromæinæ（drō－mē－í＇nē），n．jl．［NL．，＜Dro－ maves + －ina．］Tho emus as a subfamily of ratite birds of the family Casuariidae，repre－ sented only by the genus Dromaus（which see） Also written IVromaiina．
Dromæognathæ（drō－mē－og＇nā－－tlıē），n．$p l_{0}$ ［NL．，fem．pl．of dromaognathus：see dromcog． nathous．］In ornith．，a group of birds，embra－ eing only the tinamous（Tinamida or Crypturi） of South Ameriea；birds which，although be－ longing to the Carinatce，have the bones of the palate disposed substantially as in the Ratita． See dromerognathism．
Dromæognathí（drō－mē－og＇nā－thī），u．pl．［NL．， mase．pl．of Aromocognrithus ：see above．］Same as Dromecognathe．
dromæognathism（drō－mē－og＇nạ̀－thizm），n．［＜ Iromoognath－ous＋－ism．］The arrangement of tho bones of the palate in the partieular manner seen in the Dromaognatho and all ra－ tite or struthious birds，as the ostrieh and its allies．The poaterior enils of the palatines and the sn－ terior ends of the pterygolds sre very imperfectly，or not
at all，articulated with the basisplienoldal rostrum being at all，articulated with the basisphenoldal rostrum，being ususilly separated from ft，aud supported hy the broad， cleft hinder ead of the vemer．Strong basipterygoid pro－ ceases，ariaing from the body of the roatrim，srticulate with fa－ cets which sre aituated nesrer the posterior than the anterior ends of the inner edgea of the pterygotd bones．Iuxley． dromæognathous（drō－ mē－og＇nā－thus），$a$ ． Dromous，the generic name of the omu，+ Gr． rváOos，jaw．］1．Exhibiting dromæognathism；hav ing the palate－bones dis－ posed substantially as in the ostrich．－2．Belong－ ing to or being one of the Dromeognathe．
All the Ratite birds，and the tinsmous slone of Carinate Couss，Key to N．A．Birds，D．


Skull of Notherga macr．
losa（with most of beak cut off），showing dromazogna
thous structure of palate．
thous structure of palate． P，palatine ；Pt，pterygoid
$v_{0}$ vomer $i+$ ，basipterygoid
dromedary
Dromæopappi（drō－mê－ō－pap＇ī），n．pl．［NL． Gr．סoouaios，swift，flcet，$+\pi a \pi \pi \sigma$ ，a little bird． An order of extinct birds with teeth，conter minous with the subclass Odontolce（which seo）．
Dromæornis（drō－mē－ôr＇nis），n．［NL．，＜Dro－
 extinet Australian ratite birds：so called from its affinity to Dromacus，the genus of living emus．Also Dromornis．
Dromæus（drō－mō＇us），n．［NL．，〈 Gr．ঠpopaios，
 see dromedary．］A ge－ nus of ratite birds， of the family Casua－ riidce and subfamily Dromainc；the emus． Three apecies are recog． me hollandice，D，aler，and D．irroratus．in geoeral the clarameters are these of Casuarius，the easse waries： but there is ne casque upen
the head，which is festher－ the head，which is festher ed；the besk is cempara．
kively alender；snd the rudi－ mentary wings are entirely hidden in the very long sud coplous plumage which parts along the back and falls on each aide in long curly plumes，semewhat re－ embling hirir．The festhers are deuble－that is，twe or even three webs grow
rom one main stem．See rom one main stem．Se
mut．Alae Dromaius，Dre miceius．
Dromaius，$n$ ．See Dro－ mens．
Dromas（drō＇mas），$n$ ［NL．，＜Gr．фоода́s， run：see dromedary． The typieal and only
 genus of grallatorial birds of the family Dro－ madide．There is but one species，Dromas ardeola，of India and Afriea
Dromatherium（drō－mạ－thē＇ri－um），n．［NL． irreg．＜Gr．סpopús，rmining，+ Orpiov，a wild beast．］1．A genus of fossil mesozoie mam－ mals．$D$ ．silcestre，representing a very primitive type of Mammatia，has been found th the Triassic formatiena North Ainerica，in the Chstham coal－fielia of Nerth Carolina．The Dromatheriun is the oldest American nammal yet díseevered．
2．［l．c．］Pl．dromatheria，dromatheriums（－ig， －umz）．An animal of the genus Dromatherium． dromedarian（drum－ẹ－dā＇ri－an），n．［＜drome－ dary $+-a n$.$] Same as dromedarist．$

Ridden by dromedarians in Egyptian costume．
Daily Telegraph（Londen），Nev．7， 1877. dromedarist（drum＇ē－dā－rist），n．［＜drome－ dary＋－ist．］One who rides or drives a drom－ edary．

As to＇Osma＇n Ihn El－Hheb＇la and Mohhmon＇mad Ib＇n Kitmil，the Dromedarist，they journeyed untll they en－ tered the castle of EI－Kar＇ak．M．Worn Egyptians，II． 131. dromedary（drum＇ē－dā－ri），n．；pl．Aromedarics （－riz）．［Early mod．E．also droncilare；＜ME． dromedarie，－ary，also drowmondere，〈OF．drome daire，F．dromadaire $=$ Pr．dromadari，drome dari，dromodari $=$ Sp．dromedal，dromedario $=$ Pg．It．dromedario $=$ I）．drommedaris＝G．Dan． Sw．dromedar，＜LI．dromedarius，prop．＂droma－ darius，extended，with suffix－arius，＜L．dromas （dromad－），a dromedary，\＆Gr．ঠроцás（ঠроцад－）， rumning（ef．дронаios кá⿲弓ios，a dromedary，lit． running camel），＜$\rho$ рajeiv，2d aor．associated with tрє $\chi \varepsilon \iota \nu$, run．］1．A thorough－bred or blooded Arabian camel，of more than ordinary speed and bottom，expressly cultivated and used for riding．The dromedary is not a diatinct or natural spe－ cica，but an improved comeatic breed or rsce，bearing the hunter does to a commen horse．Dromedarles are for the most part of the one－humped species，Camelus dromeda rius ；but the two－humped Bactrisa camel may also be improved into a dromedary．See carnel．
Abulitea there mette Alexsnder ．．．and presented hym amongst the reate of other thinges dromedary camels $y^{2}$ were wonderin］swift．

J．Brende，tr．of Quintus Curtius，iel． 108.

## After did a mightie man pursew，

Spenser，F．Q．，IV．viit． 38.
I was moving over the Desert，net upou the rocking dromedary，but seated in a barque made of mother－ot．
B．Taylor，Lands of the Saracen，p． 138. 2†．Same as dromon．
The dromion，dromon，or dronedary，was a large war ship，the prototype of which was furniahed by the Saxons．

## Dromia

Dromia（drōmi－ä），n．［NL．，＜Gr．סронias，a kind of fish，$\langle\delta \rho \delta$ uos，a running，$\langle\delta \rho \alpha \mu z i v$, run： see dromedary．］The typical genus of Dromi－

doe．They have 2 pairs of podobranchix， 5 pairs of $a n$ deriorsnd of posterior arthrobranchix，and 4 psirs of pleu robranchix．
dromic，dromical（drom＇ik，－i－kal），a．［＜Gr． $\delta \rho o \mu i \kappa o ́ s$, good at running，swift，fleet，also per－ taining to running or to a race－course，〈 $\delta \rho o ́ \mu o s$, a running，race－course：see dromos．］1．Of or pertaining to a race－course or dromos，or to racing．－2．In the Eastern Cburch，equivalent to basilican as applied to a type of church，from its plan resembling that of a race－course．
In the Eastern church，though the erection of St．So－ phia，at Constantinople，introduced a new type which al－ or，as it was then termed，dromical，from its shape being that of a race－course（dromus）－was originally as much the rule as in the West．

Encyc．Brit．，III． 418.
These remarks of course apply only to churches of the true Esstern type；there are many of the kind called dromic，or basilican，which exhibit the early Western ar－ rangement．J．M．Neale，Eastern Chrrch，i． 170
Dromiceius（drom－i－sé＇i－us），n．［NL．］Same as Dromaeus．
Dromicia（drö－mish＇i－ä），n．［NL．，＜Gr．$\delta о и н о ́ s, ~$ good at running，swift：see dromic．］A genus of marsupials，including the dormouse phalan－ gers，such as D．nana．There are several species of these little phalangers，resembling dormice in habits，and

## Dormouse Phalanger（Dromicia nana）．

to some extent in appearance；some have a length of only 3 or 4 inches，with the tail about as long．The genus is technically characterlzed by having only three true molars sbove and below，and an incipient parachute；it is most nearly related to the pygmy petsurists，or small flying－ phalangers，such as Belideus and Acrobates．
Dromidæ（drom＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．］Same as Dromadide．
Dromiidæ（drō－mī＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，＜Dro－ mia + －ide．］A family of brachyurous or ano－ murous decapodous crustaceans，the sponge－ crabs，having remarkably large chelæ：a tran－ sitional group between the Brachyura and the sitional g
Macrura．
Mromoi，$n$ ．Plural of dromos．
dromont，dromondt，$n$ ．［ $\langle$ ME．dromoun，dro－ mond，dromund，dromande，drowmund，ete．，$=$ MLG．dragemunt（assimilated to MLG．dragen， draw），く OF．dromon，dromont，later dromant，a small and swift vessel，くLI．dromo（n－），く LGr． $\delta \rho \delta \mu \omega \nu$ ，a light vessel，dromond，＜Gr．$\delta \rho \delta \mu \circ s$, a running，＜dpauciv，run：see dromedary．］A large，fast－sailing war－vessel；hence，a similar vessel of any kind．Also dromedary．

Whan at Hampton he made the grest dromons， Which passed other great ships of all the commons．
Hakluyt＇s Voyages，I． 205. Roger de Hoveden ．．and Peter de Longtoft celebrate the struggle which Richard I．，．．．．on his way to Pales－
tine，had with a huge dromon．．．This vessel had three masts，was very high out of the wster，snd is said to have
had I500 men on board．
Encyc．Brit．，VIl． 310.

Encyc．Brit．，VII． 310.

1776
And of the merchants bought a dromond tall They called the Rose－Garland．

William Morris，Earthly Paradise，I． 12
 a running（see Dromeuus），＋op opls，a bird．］ Same as Drom
dromos（drom＇os），n．；pl．dromoi（－oi）．［＜Gr． дро́ноs，a running，course，race－course，＜$\delta \rho a \mu \varepsilon i v$, run：see dromedary．］1．In Gr．antiq．，a race－ course．－2．In archieol．，an entrance－passage or avenue，as to a subterranean treasury；a way bordered by rows of columns；an alley be－ tween rows of statues，as the usual approaches of Egyptian temples．
Alleys of colossal rams or sphinxes form the approach or romos．C．O．Müller，Manual of Archrol．（trans．），§ 219
drone ${ }^{1}$（drōn），v．；pret．and pp．droned，ppr． aroning．［Altered，in conformation to drone ${ }^{2}$ n．，from＊droun＝Sc．drune，low，murmux， ITE．drounen（rare），roar or bellow（said of a dragon）；not in AS．；＝MD．dronen，dreunen tremble，quaver，D．dreunen，make a trembling noise，$=$ MLG．dronen，LG．drönen,$>$ G．dröh nen，drönen，drone，hum，＝Icel．drynja，roar （ce．drynr，a roaring，drunur，a thundering），$=$ Sw．dröna，low，bellow，drone，$=$ Dan．dröne peal，rumble，boom（cf．drön，a boom）．Cf Goth．drunjus，a sound，voice；Gr．$\theta \rho$ g̃vos，a dirge （see threne）．Hence（remotely）drone ${ }^{2}$ ．］I intrans．1t．To roar；bellow．

Hee drouned as a dragon，dredeful of noyes．
Alisaunder of Macedoine（E．E．T．S．），1． 985.
2．To give forth a monotonous，unvaried tone； utter a dull humming sound；hum or louzz，as a beetle or a bagpipe．

And all the air a solemis stillness holds，
Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight
And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds． ray，Elegy．
Red after revel，droned her lurdane knights
Slumbering．
Tennyson，Pelleas and Ettarre． Like the national instrument of Scotland，the mind drones wofully and will discourse most dolorons music， unless an expansive and resilient force within supplies the basis of quickly respensive action．Pop．Sci．Mo．，XX． 103. 3．To use a dull，monotonous tone：as，he drones in his reading．

Turn out their droning senate，and possess
That seat of empire which our souls were fram＇d for．
Otway，Venice Preserved，il． 3.
Pale wizard priests，o＇er occult symbols droming．
II．trans．To give forth or utter in a monot－ onous，dull tone：as，he drones his sentences． I s．sk no organ＇s soulless breath
To drone the themes of life and death．
Whittier，The Meeting．
And the reader droned from the pulpit，
Like the murmur of many bees，
The legend of good Saint Guthlac，
And sant Basils homilies． Longfellow，King Witlat＇s Drinking－Horn． drone ${ }^{1}$（drōu），n．［＜drone1，v．］1．A monoto－ nous，continued ton
the drone of a bee．
1 am as
bagpipe．
as ．．．t drone of a Lincolnshire If men should ever bee thumming the drone of one plaine Song，it would be \＆dull Opiat to the most wakelull attention． 2．In music：（a）A pipe in the bagpipe which gives out a continuous and invariable tone． The harmony of them that pipe in recorders，flutes，and drones．
（b）A drone－bass．
drone ${ }^{2}$（drōn），n．［Early mod．E．also droane； ＜ME．drone，drane，＜AS．drān，also drc̄n $=$ OLG．drän，MLG．drane，drone，l．G．drone（＞G． drohne，and prob．Dan．drone $=$ Icel．drjōni，a drone；cf．Sw．drönare，a drone，lit．＇droner＇）； akin to OHG. treno，MHG．trene，tren，G．dial． （Sax．，Austr．）treline，trene，a drone．Cf．Lith． tranni，Gr．（Lacon．）$\theta \rho \omega ̆ \nu a \xi$, a drone，т $\tau v \rho \rho \eta \eta \eta$, $\tau \varepsilon v \theta \rho \eta \delta \omega v$ ，a kind of wasp or bee，áv $\nu \rho \eta \nu \eta$ ，$\dot{a} \nu \theta \rho \eta-$ $\delta \omega v$ ，a hornet or wasp（see Anthrenus）；all appar． ult．from the imitative root of drone ${ }^{1}, v_{.}$］1．The male of the honey－bee．It is smaller than the queen hee，but larger than the working bee．The drones makt the queen they are killed or driven from the hive by the workers．See beel．

I would be loath
To be a burden，or feed like a drone
on the industrious labour of the bee．
Beau．and Fl．，Honest Mar＇s Fortune，iil． 1.
If once be［Love］lose hls Sting，he grows a Drone．
Cowley，The Mistress，Against Fruition All with united force combine to drive
The lazy drones from the laborlous hive．
Dryden，Aneid， 1.
drool
Hence－2．An idler；a sluggard；one who lives on the labor of others．

I found myself a member of an active community in which not a drone nor an invalid conld be counted．
rrone $^{2}$（drön），$v . i . ;$ pret．and p．aroned p．${ }^{234}$ ． droning．［＜drone $\left.{ }^{2}, n.\right]$ To live in idleness．

Why was I not the twentieth lyy descent
From a long restive race of droning kings？Dryden．
drone－bass（drōn’bās），n．In music，a bass consisting of the tonic，or of the tonic and domi－ nant，souuded continuously throughout a piece． It is frequently employed for a pastoral effect． drone－beetle（dro̊n＇be＂＇tl），n．A beetle of the family Geotrypide．
drone－cell（drōn＇sel），$n$ ．One of those cells of a honeycomb which are destined for the larve of male bees．The eggs are laid in these at a later period than in the worker－cells．
drone－fly（drōn＇fī），$n$ ．A dipterous insect or fly of the family Syrphides，Eristalis tenax：so called from its resemblance to a drone bee． drone－pipe（drōn＇pip），n．1．A pipe produ－ cing a droning sound；hence，poetically，the droning hum of an insect．

You fell at once into a lower key
That＇s worse－the drone－pipe of a humble－bee．
Cowper，Conversation， 1.330.
Specifically－2．The largest tube of a bagpipe， which produces the droning sound；the drone． drongo（drong＇gō），\％．1．A name given by Le Vaillant，in the form drongeur，to a South Afri－ can bird afterward known as the musical dron－ go，Dierurus musieus；then extended to the numerous African，Asiatic，and East Indian fly－catching crow－like birds with long forked tails which compose the family Dieruride．


They are also called drongo－shrikes．The Bu－ ehanga atra of India and the further East is an example．－2．［eap．］［NL．］The generic name of a Madagascan species usually known as Di－ erverus or Edolius forfieatus．In this sense the quasi－Latin form Drongus is found．
drongo－cuckoo（drong＇gō－kük＂ö），n．A cuckoo of the genus Surniculus，as S．dicruroides of Nepâl．
drongo－shrike（drong＇gō－shrīk），$n$ ．Same as drongo， 1.
dronish（drō＇nish），a．［＜drone ${ }^{2}+$－ish1．］Like a drone；lazy；indolent；inactive．

The dronish monks，the scorn and shame of manhood．
dronishly（drō＇nish－li），$a d v$ ．In a dronish man－ ner．
dronishness（drō＇nish－nes），$n$ ．The state of be－ ing dronish．
dronkt．An obsolete（Middle English）form of drank and of drunk．
dronkelewt，$a$ ．and $n$ ．See drunkelew．
dronkent．An obsolete（Middle English）form of drunken．
dronklet，v．［ME．dronklen for＊drunklen，freq． of drinken，pp．drunken，dronkien，drink：see drink，drink，and cf．drinkle．］I．trans．To drench；drown．
II．intrans．To drown．Robert of Brunue，tr． of Langtoft＇s Chron．（ed．Hearne），p．106，etc． dronte（dron＇te），$n . \quad[<$ D．dronte $=$ Dan．dronte， dodo．See dodo．］A name of the dodo．
drony（drō＇ni），a．［＜drone ${ }^{2}+-y^{1}$ ．］Like a drone；dronish；sluggish．Johnson．［Rare．］ drook，v．t．See drout．
drooket，$p$ ．$a$ ．See droukit．
drool（dröl），v．i．［E．dial．，also written droul；
a contr．of drivell，q．v．］To slaver，as an in－
a contr．of arivel，q． fant；drivel ；drop saliva．
common in the United States．］
There the slave－holder finds the chiel srgument for his ownership of men，and in Africa or New England kidnaps the weak，his mouth drooling with texts．

Theodore Parker；in Desn，p． 159.
perss.
persp.
petrog
.................
. .................... Pharmacy.
.......... philology.
.............philosophy.

```
PE The Century dictionary
1625
C4
1889a
pt. }
```

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

## ABBREVIATIONS

## USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.




## KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

[^3]German $\mathbf{u}$, French $\mathbf{a}$.
ou as in pound, proud, now.
A single dot under a vowel in an unac cented syllable indicutea ita abbreviation ta diatínctive quality. See Ireface Thus:
as in prelate, courage, captain. as In abrogate, culogy, democrat
as in sígular, education.
A double dot under a vowel in an unac cented oyliable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, Ita sound is variabie to, and fin ordinary uttorance acpun, etc.). See frefsee, p. Ii. Thas:

## B as In errant, republican. <br> 8 as in pradeot, difiereuc <br> 0 as in valor, actor, Idiot. <br> as in Persia, peninaula. <br> as in nature, feature.

A mark ( $~$ ) under the coneonants $t, d$,
s, z indicates that they in like mander
$t$ as in nature, adventure.
88 in arduous, educstion
as in selzure.
th as in thin.
Tu as In then.
Ch as in aerman ach, scotch loch.

y (in French words) Freach llquid (mou illé) 1.
denotes a primary, "a secondary accent A secondary accent is not marked if at it primary, or from another secondary.)

## SIGNS.

<read from; 1. e., derived from.
read

+ read and; $L$ e., componaded with, or
$=$ read cognate with; L e., etymologically
parallel with.
read theoretical or alleged; 1. e., theoret1
cally sssumed, or asseried but unverl-
fied, form.

$1=$ . -


## 6

 .$\theta$
a



4-
$\qquad$


[^0]:    oo one is so accursed by fate
    0 one so utterly desplate，
    But some heart，thongh unknown，
    Reapounds unto hils own
    Lonafellow，Endymion．
    Hope toutched her heart；no longer desolate，
    Deserted of aill ereaturea dld the feel．

[^1]:    $=$ Syn. 2. Unjleasant, distasteful, unwelcome, nograte II. n. A disagreeable thing.

    I had all the merit of a temperance martyr without any
    of tts disugreables. Kingeley, Alton Locke, xlv

[^2]:    Sncil things in a fulse dixloyal knave
    re trieks of eustom．Shai．，Othello，1il． 3.
    The kindest eyes that look on you
    Without a thought disloyai．Mre．Browning．

[^3]:    as in fat, man, pang.
    as in far, father, guard.
    as in fall, talk, naaght.
    as in ask, fast, ant.
    as in met, hen, bear.
    as in mete, mect, meat.
    as in pín, it, blacuit.
    as in pine, fight, flle.
    as in note, poke, floo
    as in move, apoon, room.
    a as futub, son, blood.
    as in mute, scute, few (also new, tube, duty: sce Proface, pp.
    a as in pull, book, could.

